

THE GUARDIAN

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The Railway Proposals

As will be seen from an advertisement in today's columns, the Canadian National Railways is prepared to go "full speed ahead" in improving its passenger service in this Province, provided the co-operation of the Legislature in the matter of bus licenses is obtained. Its statements should be studied carefully by the public generally. The tentative schedules for the proposed service are given, and our readers will have no difficulty in comparing them with those now in effect, and in drawing their own conclusions.

The advertisement emphasizes that the proposed co-ordination of rail, truck and bus services is in no way designed as a preliminary step in any line abandonments of the Island, and that during the period when roads are blocked with snow or are inoperative by reason of provincial restrictions, the Railway will undertake to operate passenger services in similar fashion to that which now exists.

Reference is made to the inauguration of the C. N. R. truck service last fall for express and l.c.l. freight to King's County and Summerside. It is the intention to extend this truck service to Tignish this summer, thus effecting a Province-wide improvement.

For years the Railway has been criticized for failing to keep abreast of the times in this Province, particularly in its rail passenger service. This service, due to increased motor vehicle traffic, has been operating more and more at a loss and this fact has been repeatedly emphasized in the rulings of the Transport Commission. We now have the assurance of Transport Minister Chevrier as well as that of Mr. Donald Gordon that the new service would provide a better as well as more economic means of conveyance, and this statement from a responsible minister of the Crown goes to the root of the question. It means that this is a matter of Federal Government policy in implementing our Confederation terms in the light of modern requirements. It must be viewed from this realistic standpoint by the transportation committee and by the Legislature when it gets round to considering the committee's report.

Continuous Communication

Forced labour, obviously, cannot come into any discussion of transportation or any other industry or service in this Province or nation. It is presumed that the labour employed will be free to decline any contract and it is from that very obvious premise that problems must be considered.

The basic law of the land is the constitution, the British North America Acts and other constitutional documents. For Prince Edward Island in particular, an important part of the constitution are the recitals in the Order-in-Council admitting this Province and which reproduce the terms of the joint addresses of the houses of the Island and Federal legislatures. The recitals provide, amongst other things, for the Dominion Government to establish and maintain efficient steam service between the Island and the mainland.

The means by which this is provided is up to the Dominion, but the obligation is unavoidable. It would be unconstitutional for the Dominion to place itself in a position in which anything or anyone could unduly interfere with communication between this Province and the mainland.

Private Censorship Undesirable

Protests against salacious literature have gone a step farther at Ottawa than in Charlottetown and now a group of private citizens in the Federal capital are reportedly planning to form a "vigilante committee" which would patrol the city's book stores and boycott those which the committees judge to be selling obscene publications.

"This," comments the Ottawa Citizen, "hardly seems a course to commend itself to the public. The Criminal Code provides for the removal of obscene literature and objectionable crime comics from the book shelves. On the whole, these laws win public approval. But they must be applied with circumspection. Pure obscenity is one thing. Earthiness which is part of literature—and often great literature—is another. It is for a judge to decide which is which. In doing so, he must show cool deliberation and great wisdom, for if he falls into error,

he may do a grave injustice to a great book. And just as the public properly wishes obscenity removed from the shelves, a majority appear to want good literature kept in the stores, even when such books might contain passages to which some pruders might object. In so sensitive a field as literature, where the greatest wisdom is needed to judge fairly, private censorship seems most undesirable."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tuesday before Easter. The Federal Budget tonight. The Legislature resumes again today. Judging by the temperatures yesterday was really the first day of Spring—no frost during the night, and 35 to 44 degrees.

A splendid endeavour is being made by Mr. J. B. Murley's committee to make our immigrants at home in their new surroundings.

Justice Minister Garson asserts what all concerned know that it is up to provincial attorney-generals to enforce the law against salacious and indecent literature.

So this is what has become of the Senate! The death of Senator Quinton leaves 18 vacancies to be filled, and a group of United States Congressmen are to occupy the seats to discuss closer relations among the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.).

This is National Wildlife Week, so chosen because it includes the birthday of that great naturalist and conservationist, Jack Miner. Conservation is a virtuous circle. It results in greater numbers of wild creatures which in turn enable us to learn more about their ways and become more enthusiastic conservationists.

The lowered retirement age passed last week for teachers will undoubtedly relieve many cases of hardship but it would be very unfortunate indeed if it resulted in pressure being brought to bear on anyone to retire at 55. On the contrary every inducement must be given for experienced teachers to continue their service.

The destruction of the Saskatchewan million dollar bridge following that of the Quebec one shows how little after all can be depended upon engineering skill when the laws of nature are in opposition. In the former case, an ice jam played havoc; in the latter flaws in the steel and rock bed.

Sir Adrian Cedric Boulton, English conductor, was born this date 1889. He studied music at Oxford under Sir Hugh Allen, at Leipzig under Sitt and Lidner, devoting attention to the methods of Nikisch. He has directed many symphonic and choral groups, particularly in the works of the younger English composers. In 1937 he published "A Handbook on the Technique of Conducting."

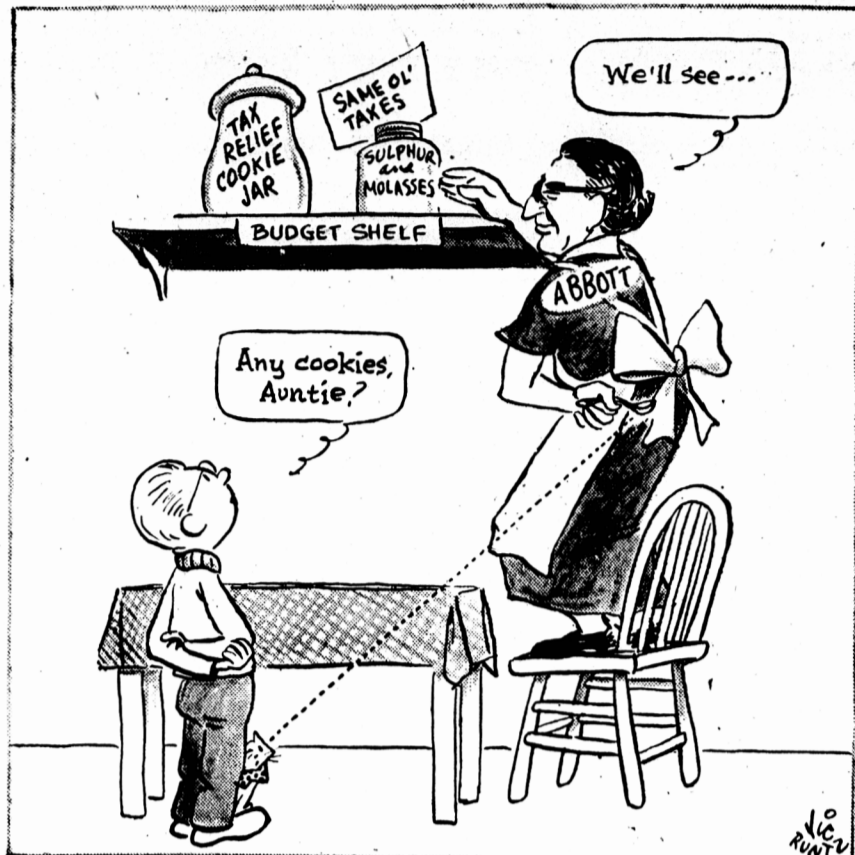
Some form of amnesty may be desirable for the lesser offenders amongst German war criminals. The principle should not, however, be that proposed by a German soldiers' federation—relief to those who were carrying out orders of superiors. Such a principle is directly contrary to long established rules of war and would have the effect of exonerating almost every war criminal except the late Fuehrer.

The Province has reason to be proud of the prominence attained by Mr. Hubert Rogers, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rogers, Alberton and Saint John, in the world of art as exemplified by his portraits of Lord and Lady Alexander. Also deserving credit is Mr. J. Watson MacNaught, M.P. for Prince, and Assistant Minister of Fisheries, for the interest he evinces in art and those Islanders who make it their profession or pastime.

It was from the East that women introduced for wear pants instead of frocks. Now the East is taking exception to Western women's idea of feminine modesty. In Delhi, capital of India, a Western-style beauty contest led to a riot—when conservative Hindu demonstrators tried to stop what they called parading of semi-naked Indian girls. Police broke it up and arrested 12 ringleaders.

History repeating itself. The Borden opposition favoured a contribution to the Mother Country for Naval defence, and now the Conservatives of the present day suggest a contribution of \$100,000,000 for a similar purpose, but preferably for military equipment. Mr. Diefenbaker, father of the proposal says it will be merely an investment, the United Kingdom being expected to draw upon Canada for supplies to that extent. It would encourage trade in both countries.

Coming Down Tonight



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.

CHURCH ARTICLE APPRECIATED

Sir—I have just been reading the two articles on "St. Mark's Church," Kensington. They are quite delightful, and brought vividly to memory recollections of earlier days, especially when the Rev. Archdeacon Reagh was rector of the church. How he was loved by everyone of all denominations! I knew personally many of the rectors. It was not our home parish, but we often drove to Kensington on Sunday evening for service (seven miles from home—Springfield); then I preached my first sermon there, and in the other churches at Irishtown and French River. After Mr. Reagh left a rector with private means became rector, a man who had his points but who retained the position after his usefulness had ceased. The Archdeacon asked me if I would take over the work as Lay Reader for the summer before going to Toronto to commence my studies for the ministry. Of exceedingly happy experiences I need not write, but there were some fine families in the parish at that time.

My immediate object in writing is to ask you if you will urge L. E. T., who has a fine historical sense and a good popular style to write the history of St. Elizabeth's Church, Springfield, St. John's Church, Milton, and other churches on the Island, such as that at Crapaud, Port Hill and Georgetown. It seems a pity not to have a history of St. Mark's, St. Elizabeth's and St. John's were all the work of an outstanding ecclesiastical architect, Mr. Harris, who gave much of his work to the churches free in order that we might have worthy edifices.

Being a son of the dear Island I feel free to ask this favour. If I only knew who L. E. T. is I would write him or her to continue the good historical work. I am, Sir, etc., (Canon) R. H. A. HASLAM 13 Washington Ave., Toronto, Ont.

THEME AND VARIATIONS

Sir—"The worthy parson lived but with times passed and knew little of the present. Shut up among worm-eaten tomes in the retirement of his antiquated little study, the pages of old times were his as the gazette of today; while the era of the Revolution was mere modern history." When asked to write an imitation of the above paragraph, two Grade Eleven pupils wrote the following: "A medieval school teacher shut up in a 20th century school room, lives only with times past; and knows little of the present. He believes that Government pensions should not be given to the needy, because they weren't considered in his day; while the era of snowplows should belong to a future."

Another imitation is: "A cynical, old fashioned school teacher seated behind a wooden desk, prefers to live only with ideas of the past. He does not value nor see the importance of the transportation of today, for he'd rather sit and gape at the

The Age-Old Story

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. Moreover the law entered, that the offence might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound: that as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Poet's Corner

SONNET

The dark and serious angel, who so long Vex'd his immortal strength in charge of me, Hath smiled for joy and fled in liberty To take his pastime with the peerless throng. Oft had I done his noble keeping wrong. Wounding his heart to wonder what might be God's purpose in a soul of such degree; And there he had led me but for mandate strong. But seeing thee with me now, his task at close He knoweth, and therefore he was bid to stay. And work confusion of so many faces. The thanks that he doth look for here I pay. Yet fear some heavenly envy, as he goes Unto what great reward I cannot say. —Robert Bridges.

beautiful white battalions—his only ambition—instead of having the roads open for communication for fear of destroying the lovely scenery. His idea of putting on weight seems to be that of sitting down, and spending his time gazing at the snowbound hills and valleys." Any similarity to school teachers living or dead is purely coincidental. We are, Sir, etc., THREE GRADE XI STUDENTS North Rustico, P. E. I.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE

Sir—I attended the Federation of Agriculture meeting during Farmers' Week, and came away with the feeling that the executive were not being quite fair with their members. I believe that the report (official or unofficial) of the delegation to Newfoundland should have been given to the meeting when asked for. If not available at that time, could it not have been published later?

It seems to be generally agreed that our trade with Newfoundland has suffered considerably in recent years. Our lack of proper modern facilities for processing and shipping our products has been stressed by our Federation as one of the chief reasons for this loss of trade. Very strong recommendations were made, to that effect, in their briefs to the Legislature, prior to their brief at the present session when, strangely, the subject seems to have lost its importance. Perhaps they are taking time out to re-group their forces, as they did on the question of rural electrification, when, after hammering away at the subject for years, they suddenly dropped it in their brief of 1951, only to come back more strongly, and more insistently than ever in 1952. Will someone please raise the window shade and let the sun shine in? CONFUSED. Mount Stewart, P. E. I.

SHEEP SHEARING PROBLEMS

Sir—Can you allow space in your valuable paper for a note to those of your readers who keep sheep? I have worked at shearing sheep for seventy years, and always knew that some were hard to shear, but until two years ago never seriously enquired the cause or cure. At that time at a short course at Antigonish, one of our best shepherds said, "A bunch of sheep running on a good range will come through the winter in better condition than sheep fed in the barn on the best hay I can grow. A sheep knows what it needs and if it is within reach she will eat, but when in the barn she can only eat what you feed her, and there is often

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

STARCH FACTORY PROPOSED

"An important meeting of the farmers of Glenfinnan and vicinity was held in Glenfinnan school-room on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Mr. John Stewart presided and briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, the desirability of having a starch factory in the neighborhood, and his hearty approval of the undertaking. Mr. Justin McCarthy, Donagh, was also in full accord with the enterprise, and as he never does things by halves, he had a list of fifty-one acres of potatoes to show he meant business. Others who had very satisfactory yields included Mr. James A. MacDonald, Johnston's River Point, Mr. Philip S. Lane, Glenfinnan, and James E. Laverty, Pond Settlement. "No section made a more earnest and ready response than Monaghan Road. The number of acres they subscribed was seventy-two. Fort Augustus proper led the van in acres, with a total of one hundred, and an excellent and progressive pastor, and a number of good practical, enterprising farmers, all fully alive to the utility and importance of a starch factory, on the old Dixie Mill site, at Duffy's Creek, Lot 36. "When all sections were heard from, an acreage of three hundred was declared." —The Examiner, Feb. 7, 1883.

something lacking." I found this hard to believe as I thought that sheep had to be born fed to keep in good condition. However, as I recalled the sheep I had sheared, I realized that the half wild sheep had been the easiest to shear and the tough ones were those that had the best of care and were fat as butter and clean as a whistle. This was a new problem, so I appealed to our experts.

First, the agricultural representatives unanimously denied any knowledge of the matter. Then I turned to the Experimental Farms and colleges. Dr. Hancock, provincial pathologist, after full inquiry said that he knew nothing about it. Most all other top notchers did their best to help me and explained all about it, but it was apparent that their knowledge was the same as that of Dr. Hancock, except that they did not know they knew nothing.

I saw it was up to ourselves, the wool growers, to solve this problem as no one in any of our Departments of Agriculture are interested in making a study of how to keep the sheep's wool in good condition. Our grandmothers had taught us something about wool, and our present day experts adhere religiously to grandina's ideas, but do not realize that there have been changes in the last hundred years, and that feeding methods that were O.K. then will not work now. Before the last year, when shearing for the late K. A. Murray of Salt Springs, we found his wool had been in perfect condition all winter. The only reason we could think of was that he had fed the sheep Sol. Min., a kind of complete mixed mineral. Thinking this might be the answer to the problem, last Spring I sent a letter to all the shepherds I knew, advising them to feed the sheep complete mineral. The results were almost startling. Space will not allow telling much about them here, but it is necessary to tell a little.

When shearing last Spring I made a close study of the matter and found that on most farms yearling and dry sheep generally sheared easily, but ewes that had two or three lambs were generally hard to shear. On some farms no sheep were fit to shear, even though the sheep were fat. Of the sheep that received mineral most of them did not get into March and it was marked distinctly on the wool when they got it. Take two farmers, one at Plainfield and one at Greenfield. Their sheep were fat but the wool was in poor condition up till March. At that time the Plainfield man fed his sheep oats, claiming that oats contained everything a sheep needed. At shearing time it took

The Passing Scene

By Observer

"HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY"

This will conclude my somewhat sketchy review of the above named book written by Charles Dickerman and published 82 years ago.

Then, as now, shortage of farm help was a serious problem. In the author's opinion it would become much less so if farmers would encourage the hiring of married men, even at small increase in wages, provide them with comfortable houses, and keep them employed the year round. True, a house for the hired man would cost something, perhaps as much as \$400.00, but he believes it would be worth it in the long run. He believes, too, that farmers have a moral obligation to keep their help employed all winter. "Those who have intelligence," he writes, "ought to act on elevated principles and have some regard for the welfare of others. They can make it pay, because intelligence is the capital that always yields a profit". So far as I can gather from the book, the average daily wage was about fifty cents. Here and there this is complained of as being too high.

Certain observations about market gardening are of interest. Last year's potatoes are absolutely unfit to eat after June 1. Onions, though discarded from society, are too good to be banished. One thousand bushels can be grown to the acre. Good gardeners apply a hundred tons of manure to the acre. Before sowing beans grease them well by turning on them melted fat. Plant six to a hill. The eye must always be down. The purpose of the grease is to prevent rotting. The bean is the most nutritious of all vegetables. Sweet corn ranks very high. Pop-corn is also desirable for this reason: "The winter evenings are made bright and cheerful for the boys and girls by means of pop-corn, molasses candy, and such simple pleasures. And who can tell what influence these bright home scenes may have in turning the young away from sin, dissipation, the billiard room and the gaming table?" The cucumber, though tabooed by the doctors, is still a favorite. He does not say what the doctors had against it.

When it came to fences, Mr. Dickerman was anything but pleased. He writes: "The building of fences is a useless custom. None are required except those about the pastures and a few hundred yards of movable fence that can be set up anywhere at short notice. Highway and line fences are an unmitigated nuisance. Not only are they costly but they harbor weeds and briars. They are in the way of cultivation."

28 minutes desperate hard work to shear a yearling. She was big and strong and took from the time I got hold of her until she got away. Her wool was dry and it hurt her pushing the shears through it. That day I just sheared 20 sheep and was about played out, whereas when the wool is in good condition I can shear from noon till dark without feeling tired. At Greenfield, the sheep got complete mineral and molasses in March and I sheared four of them in 23 minutes. None of them gave a kick, they seemed to enjoy being sheared, but you could tell by the wool that they had been in desperate condition until they had received the mineral and molasses.

The time taken to shear gives no idea of the labour in the different cases. At Greenfield it did not require much more muscle than writing, while at Plainfield I had to struggle away beyond my strength. Tough shearing is caused by a lack of yolk among the wool, leaving it dry. When sheep is in good health and well nourished the yolk flows steady, but to produce this yolk certain minerals are necessary. On some soils some of these minerals are always in short supply, and sheep grazing on such soil may be big and fat but their wool is never in good condition. On most soils, sheep if healthy and free from worms will have their wool in good condition all through the summer and along in the winter about three weeks before lambing, at which time the lambs make demands on their mother which she finds hard to supply. Her first move is to cut her own supply of yolk to the wool, leaving her hard to shear.

Sometimes in shearing I have to run the blades in the wool that grew three weeks before lambing, leaving from a quarter of an inch to an inch of wool on the sheep. Now the remedy is simple, feed the sheep complete mineral. Just keep it in a box where the sheep can get it. If the sheep have not had their mineral all winter, try to get it to them three weeks before lambing or four weeks before shearing.

Our sheep lamb early and sometimes lose wool. I have seen a mineral head of them they lost no wool and we saved enough wool to pay for the mineral. In one flock several ewes had lost all their wool except on their necks, and on some sheep the shears would not go through the wool until we had soaked them with water. It should be interesting to know if these sheep had the best buildings I ever saw, had the best of hay and oats and were fed a grain and mineral ration recommended by experts at Ottawa.

The question is, what was lacking? Was it vitamins or some mineral? At the present time my guess is cobalt. Now, I would like to hear from any sheep farmer of experience. Remember we have to work this out ourselves as none of our educated men appear to want to look into a sheep wool.

I am, Sir, etc., CHARLES A. MAXWELL, Salt Springs, Pictou County, Nova Scotia.

There is a lot of information about poultry which the author believes are the most profitable stock on any farm. There was a notion abroad that no more than a hundred in one flock could be raised with profit, and someone had written an elaborate and learned paper for a farm periodical in support of this notion. Mr. Dickerman says it just isn't so. A friend of his had raised five hundred with success and was thinking of making the flock even larger. There is a special word of praise for turkeys. They demand a bit more care than chickens but always a scientifically accurate book here are a few odds and ends: 1. A good remedy for the depredations of birds is to plant here and there a black mulberry tree. The birds relish this kind of fruit above all others and will not bother anything else so long as they have it to feast on. Meanwhile they will eat up insects of various kinds by way of dessert. 2. If you want to protect horses from flies, just boil two or three handfuls of walnut leaves and apply the liquid to the ears, neck, and flank. "Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will appreciate. So will the coachman". 3. The prominence given to fast horses and trotting at agricultural fairs is disgusting, and injurious to the true interests of farmers. 4. To keep glue from spoiling, cream it and put it in a bottle; add to it common whiskey; shake up, cork tight, and it will keep almost any length of time. (Note: Whiskey must have been cheap in those days. They seem to have used it for almost everything.) 5. Large bunches of sweet clover tied up and laid upon the milk shelves, or hung in the windows of the dairy, take away any mustiness, and give a sweet odor to the place. 6. Sleep during the day is absolutely harmful. A state of quiet ease after the mid-day meal may be beneficial, but when unconsciousness positive injury is done. It is also disgraceful. The best time for sleep is from nine to five. Make it a rule never to be up after ten. 7. The great difficulty with eggs nowadays is their thin shells. Hens must have bones in abundance and then their eggs will form strong shells. Eggs should be sold by the pound instead of by the dozen. 8. If the barn is properly ventilated, hay may be put in quite green and will be relished like grass all winter. 9. A good blue Nova Scotia grandstone is one of the most important tools on the farm. This type is much better than the old-fashioned unfinished stone with square holes. 10. Darkness is all that is necessary to keep furs free from moths during the summer months. Hang the furs in a dark closet and keep the door shut, and you will have no trouble. Camphor, spices, or perfumes are of no use. 11. For exercise, farmers' wives should take upon themselves the care of the poultry and the bees. They might also cultivate the kitchen garden. "With God's free air about them, the garden, the orchard, the hills, and the woods on the right hand and on the left, they have the means of health within their reach. The modern practice of dancing in closely packed rooms, far into the night, is hurtful and pernicious in the last degree."

12. The difference between "Farmer Thrift" and "Farmer Behindhand" is nine times out of ten in head work. Carefully laid plans seldom fail; haphazard ones seldom succeed." FOR Tailoring and Alterations RITE A WAY CLEANERS Phone 2387