

THE GUARDIAN

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Honouring St. Patrick

It is not surprising that in this Province St. Patrick's Day and the Benevolent Irish Society are linked together in the public mind. The latter organization dates back in this city to 1825, and ever since that time the traditions of Old Erin and its Christian culture as represented by its patron saint, have been duly commemorated on the saint's anniversary, which falls this year on Monday next. The B. I. S. started out with three objectives on which St. Patrick would surely have bestowed his warmest blessing, and in which it has persevered with commendable diligence. These are the relief of the poor of all classes, the perpetuation of Irish national sentiment, and the performance of works of benevolence.

It is encouraging to note that despite the heavy loss sustained by the B. I. S. in the destruction of its fine hall on Grafton Street some months ago, the Society's activities have been carried on and its benevolences continue to expand. Its members are among our most public spirited citizens, and they have taken this setback in their stride by redoubling their zeal and initiative. The St. Patrick's Day parade will be held as usual, and the anniversary entertainment, which they have sponsored for so many years, will take place Monday afternoon and evening in the new Holy Redeemer Community Centre. Evening performances will also be given on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is to be hoped that all our citizens who can do so will show their appreciation by attending. The production is under the capable direction of Mr. Pius Callaghan, with a talented local cast and numerous specialties.

Soil Survey Report Published

The result of several years of scientific investigation has culminated in the production of a volume of great interest and value to every farmer in this Province. Entitled "Soil Survey of Prince Edward Island," by G. B. Woodside, it is issued by the Experimental Farm Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and presents the data gathered in the broad reconnaissance survey which was instituted here in 1943 as a joint project of both Departments.

The report, which is divided into four main sections, consists primarily of detailed descriptions of each soil mapped. Each description gives specific information by which the soil can be identified, such as colour, texture, arrangement of the profile horizons and the nature of the rock material from which it has been formed. Topography, drainage and amount of stone are also discussed, as well as the relationship between the soil and crop production to indicate the type of farming practiced. For readers unfamiliar with the Province a general description of the area survey is given in the first part of the report. Another section deals with the factors which are related to soil formation within the area and which have an important bearing on the main characteristics of the soil. A further section deals with the agricultural development, land utilization and soil management.

The soil map, which is a marvel of precision work and an important feature of the report, shows the approximate location and extent of all the different soils. It is in three large coloured sections, scaled 2 miles to the inch. In addition to the soil boundaries the map shows the roads, railroads, rivers and other topographical features. Several outline maps are also included in the report to show the organization of the Province, the major soil-problem areas and land-use classes. Each soil has been given a geographic name by which it may be identified.

The section on land use and soil rating gives a tentative classification and a comparison of the different soils from the standpoint of their suitability for the main crops grown in the region. Another interesting section deals with soil erosion and the measures necessary for its control.

As noted in the Introduction, the information contained in this report will assist in a more widespread knowledge of soil conditions pertaining in Prince Edward Island and their relation to the soils of the other Maritime Provinces. It will enable the farmer not only to compare his soil management practices and the productivity of his land with those of other farmers located on soils mapped the same as his

own, but will also enable him to utilize the information contained from experimental work conducted on similar soils. The survey should also prove a basis for further research and investigation, which might be undertaken in order to increase the productivity of the land, for the planning of efficient land use and the study of many other soil problems. Altogether, it is an invaluable work and one which cannot be too highly commended to all interested in this important subject.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, third Sunday in Lent. First week of Legislature ended yesterday.

The British Labour Party are divided over the leadership—A or B—Attlee or Bevan.

In January the British car industry exported an all-time record of 38,000. But Canada only bought 80.

Antigonish teachers, on strike since February 19, now give the ultimatum that unless their salaries are increased by \$300 per annum by the end of this month they will resign.

At this season Islanders can find it in their hearts to envy their fellow citizens in other Provinces where sugar maples grow in more abundance than here.

That progressive farmer, Mr. Gordon MacMillan, Cornwall, installed a snow blower this year and found it of immense advantage. He leads, others will follow, perhaps even the City Council.

There is, of course, some reason for concern about the success of some 75 foreigners entering this country illegally, but it is certainly more than offset by the evident desirability of Canada as a home in which to make a fresh start.

It will be observed from a news item in this issue the Federal Government is generous at the expense of the tobacco manufacturers by sending millions of smuggled cigarettes to our soldiers in Korea. Honesty, like charity, should begin at home.

A German spy who was not a spy spent \$7,000 having a good time in Canada during the war, and then gave himself up to the police to be sent home to his wife in Germany. That is the sort of "intelligence" officers of whom to beware. He wasn't here for nothing.

The Press Gallery at Ottawa has contributed \$200 to the Kenneth R. Wilson scholarship fund being established by Ottawa's Carleton College. Mr. Wilson, Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Post was killed in an air-crash in the United States some weeks ago. Mr. Maurice Jeffries of the Windsor Star is the new President of the Press Gallery.

Souris Board of Trade is alive to the interests of the Province generally as well as Souris in particular. At its last meeting a resolution was passed and ordered sent to Premier J. Walter Jones, asking that a Provincial Museum be opened in Charlottetown, as many valuable papers and articles were being destroyed or taken out of the Province yearly.

The Provincial Department of Public Works has enlisted the services of Sgt. Spurgeon Jenkins to keep an eye on truckers who contravene the regulations regarding the weight of trucks on the roads in restricted periods. By contraventions of this sort the Government has been landed in for thousands of dollars repairing damage done.

The evasive reply from Ottawa received by the Charlottetown Board of Trade on its query about the long-promised new naval barracks indicates that it is up to interested local organizations to press for action. The need and value of new quarters for naval training was recognized years ago but action deferred so as not to compete with returning servicemen in construction material and labour.

Lady Isabella Augusta Gregory, Irish playwright and theatrical patentee, was born one hundred years ago today. She became the second wife of Henry Gregory, a former M. P. for Dublin and her native Galway. In 1904 she obtained a patent for the Abbey Theatre—the present home of national drama in Ireland—and wrote many one-act plays including, "The Workhouse Ward", "The Gaol Gate" and "The White Cockade." Her journals eventually reached a total of forty-two typewritten volumes.

Another Winning Team, Let's Hope



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.

PLAYGROUND SUPERVISORS

Sir,—Reading with interest the letter in yesterday's Public Forum signed "Parent," I noticed a suggestion that the powers that be place over our children on the playgrounds supervisors of more mature years. If this writer would stop to consider the cost of salaries of highly trained supervisors and equipment, and if she would ask the treasurer for a 1951 report of the Commission, which I am sure would be available to any interested person, she would then see what little money we have to work with. The salaries which are paid are only attractive to college students. However, these girls were highly trained in the Girl Guides and other sources. The Commission has facts and figures from other cities, which spend several thousands for supervisors and upkeep of playgrounds; and they are sponsored by the city.

The Charlottetown Playgrounds Commission is made up of representatives of the different organizations of Charlottetown, including the City Council and voluntary workers, and we welcome any parent or others interested to come to our monthly meetings the first Tuesday of each month at 7 o'clock. That is what we want to see, more parents interested. One woman, a mother of two small children who moved here from a large city, told a member of the Commission that our playgrounds were run just as efficiently as in a big city and we have had many words of praise for our supervisors. Although not very mature, they did a good job considering the number of children they had to handle, averaging from 90 to 100 every day and ranging in age from three to ten years, with not one accident occurring. The playgrounds were open from July 1st to September 1st. It must be a great worry off parents' minds to leave their little ones under careful supervision and also to the car drivers who have the small tots off the streets away from danger.

Now if this writer can think of any way in which we can obtain more money to pay thoroughly mature supervisors, we would be glad to hear from her. Perhaps Councillor McCormac could get our yearly grant of \$1,000 which we receive from the City increased.

I am, Sir, etc., H. S. MACLEAN, Chairman, ChTown Playgrounds Commission

C. C. F. RESOLUTION

Sir,—Your editorial in the March 11th issue on a resolution about N.A.T.O., passed at the C.C.F. National Council meeting in Ottawa the first of this month, leaves an erroneous impression. I attended that meeting and feel I should be able to present the facts of the situation.

The C.C.F. has supported in the past and continues to support a program of military preparedness as a safeguard against the spread of Communism. But it feels that military effort alone is not enough and that countries like Canada and the United States should provide technical and economic aid for the Western European countries in order to build them up and establish a sound economic foundation on which their most effective military effort must depend.

The C.C.F. criticizes the military goals set at the recent N.A.T.O. meeting at Lisbon, not because it doesn't wish to see Western military preparedness reach the maximum possible strength, but because those goals were unrealistically and fantastically high and utterly beyond practical achievement. Similar criticisms have come from non-socialist quarters, as well as from the highly conservative London Times, for instance. Hon. George A. Drew, speaking

The Age-Old Story

As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him: rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving. Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily. And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power: in whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ: Buried with him in baptism wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead.

about government expenditures and contributions Canada would have to make to N.A.T.O. if she were to carry out her share of the Lisbon recommendations, used these words in the House of Commons on March 6th:

"But if the added commitments undertaken at N.A.T.O. are approved, and we consider those expenses on top of what is already being spent for national defence we must ask ourselves what would happen to our economy if we became involved in any more extended commitments and expenses increased on a proportionate basis." (Hansard, Page 162).

Actually, the CCF resolution speaks for itself. Its text is as follows: "While continuing to support Canada's participation in N.A.T.O., the C.C.F. has watched with increasing alarm recent developments in this organization. Its policies seem to have fallen completely under the control of the military to the exclusion of necessary social and economic considerations in the building of western collective security.

"This development culminated recently in the decisions taken at Lisbon to provide approximately 50 divisions in Western Europe by the end of the year and 90 to 100 divisions by the end of 1954, a program to cost an estimated \$300 billion. These decisions are irresponsible and disastrous. They are irresponsible because the military objectives set, both for armaments and personnel, are incapable of being reached. They are disastrous because the very attempt to reach the impossible objectives would break the economies of every European nation member of N.A.T.O. As the London Times has stated, the Lisbon program 'contains the maximum amount of provocation with the minimum of deterrent effect.'

"The C.C.F. urges that Canada should vigorously oppose the armaments goals set at Lisbon. The increases in the military program must be dropped and a substantial proportion of the total sums involved should be diverted from armaments to necessary economic rebuilding in Europe and elsewhere. Only in this way can there be any real achievement in respect of Article II of the N.A.T.O. agreement.

"A halt must be called, before it is too late, to the control of N.A.T.O. by the military and by certain American influences which jeopardize the peaceful and defensive objectives which brought the organization into being. Canada is in a position to rally the other nations around a sensible and constructive program and the CCF condemns the government for failing to do so."

I am, Sir, etc., DOUGLAS MACFARLANE, C.C.F. Provincial President, Bedouque, P. E. I.

The Poet's Corner

OLD AGE

The seas are quiet when the wind gives o'er; So calm are we when passions are no more; For then we know how vain it was to boast Of fleeting things so certain to be lost.

Clouds of affection from our younger eyes Conceal the emptiness which age describes.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in new light through chinks that time hath made; Stronger by weakness, wiser men become

As they draw near to their eternal home. Leaving the Old, both worlds at once they view Who stand upon the threshold of the New.

—Edmund Waller (1606-1686).

describe the rearmament programme of Canada and other N.A.T.O. powers are accurately descriptive of that party's stand on the question. The Council is reported to have criticized the Federal Government for failing to rally the Alliance powers around a programme of less armament and more economic rebuilding of Europe, and to have urged the Government to oppose vigorously the armaments goals set at Lisbon." The rest of the editorial expressed an opinion on the fallacy of this stand, but in no way misrepresented the resolution. — Ed. G.).

SCOTCH HUMOR

Sir,—There seem to be more jokes afloat about Scotchmen than about any other race. He is so cautious, so canny, so pawky that he has given the wag occasion to invent stories to illustrate this characteristic. Like when Sandy was asked if he could play the fiddle he replied: "I dinna ken, I never tried."

Two brothers went up from a small village to London to see the sights and when Sabbath came around they entered an Episcopal Church, sometime before the hour of service. Taking up a prayer-book the elder brother examined it page after page with evident curiosity. At last he laid down the book and shaking his head, he said, "Come awa oot, Sandy, man, the service is just collect, collect, collect from end to end. It's no the Kirk for puir bodies like ourselves."

The Scotchman can afford to have fun poked at him for he is the world's best giver. He has learned the art of saving, living, as he does, on the hills of Scotland, where every stalk and every root counts; and only savers can give.

Many of the best Scottish jokes have originated in and about the church. Does this mean that humor is closely allied to religion? It probably does. Religion, devoid of humor, loses its head and turns to fanaticism. It is a fact that, as a rule, the great preachers have a terrific sense of humor. For example, Spurgeon the great London preacher on being reproved by his mother for saying from the pulpit things that made people laugh replied: "Mother, if you only knew how much I keep back you would be thankful for my restraint." A minister must sometimes preach solemn and even tragic truths, until the atmosphere becomes tense, then a touch of humor brings relief, but of course, he must be very careful. Levity in Church, is bad but a smile or even a laugh, at the right spot, is a wholesome thing.

In earlier days, in Scotland, the minister was the most important man in the parish and every parent wanted a son who would one day "wag his paw in the poop"; and the sacrifices parents made to give their boy an education was rewarded when they heard their son's name called.

English Milk Marketing Board

By L. P. McIsaac Research Director, F. E. I. Federation of Agriculture (Continued)

Research work by the Board revealed that milk consumption per head in Britain at that time was only about one-half of what it was in the United States and Canada. It had already learned that its liquid milk market was its most remunerative one, and, in conjunction with the Government, established the School Milk Scheme. Under this Scheme, milk in one-third pint bottles was distributed to the schools at 35d. per bottle, or at the price of one shilling per gallon, which was somewhat less than half the price charged to other consumers. In order to carry out the project, the distributors had their margin of profit cut, for they were only allowed 6d. per gallon instead of the 11d. they charged for distribution elsewhere.

The results of the School Milk Scheme were most pronounced. For the school year ending in 1934 only eight million gallons of milk had been consumed during school hours by the children of England and Wales. During the 1938-39 school year, 26 million gallons of milk were consumed.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

EDUCATION IN 1870

Interesting by way of comparison with present-day conditions is the following report from John MacNeill, Esq., secretary of the Board of Education, which appeared in the Blue Book for Prince Edward Island for the year 1870: "The total population by the recent census is 94,021, of whom 25,942 are under the ages of 16 and 16. A sum of \$13,000 sterling, of the public funds, or about one-fifth of the yearly revenue is annually expended on education, maintaining 1 College or Academy, 15 Grammar Schools and 357 Common or District Schools, imparting instruction to a total of 15,000 children on the roll, of whom 9,000 are £1.39 per cent. of the whole are found in daily attendance. Of these schools, 103 are taught by female teachers. With the sole exception of Prince of Wales College, the schools are free to all children, excepting a payment of a small fee to defray the cost of fuel. The parents build and maintain the school houses and provide requisite school-books and stationery.

"The salaries vary according to sex and qualifications from a minimum of £23 6s. 8d. sterling, to the maximum of £66 13s. 4d. sterling, per annum, the average yearly salary being £40 sterling. Of the Grammar Schools, there are fifteen operations in the rural districts, the teachers of which must be competent to pass an examination before the Board of Examiners in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and in mathematics. Of the Common Schools there are two classes: in the lower class the teachers must be four qualified in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography; in the higher class, in addition to these brackets, theoretical and practical mathematics, with the use of the globes as prescribed. A Normal School is established for the training of teachers, with a staff of three instructors, the principal of which is paid £132 6s. 8d. sterling a year. The College or Academy above referred to has a principal and one professor whose salaries are in part defrayed by the students' fees. This institution costs the country £440 sterling a year, paid from the Colonial treasury.

"The present school system came into operation in the year 1853, since which time the schools have more than doubled and the school attendance has been trebled. A Board of Education of eleven members appointed by the Government whose salaries or fees do not exceed £150 sterling a year in the aggregate, administers, in monthly sessions, the public school system of the Island."

ed on graduation day. But the Scotch are awful sermon tasters and a young man who seems to lack "the gift" may find it difficult to get a congregation. Dr. Dods, the famous Scottish commentator, preached once before he got a congregation. He was a very gracious soul and had a fine sense of humour, or he would have left the ministry in disgust. Woe betide the minister who goes to church with a high conceit of his preaching abilities. There was always one man there to bring him down. The young man, fishing for a compliment, asked the beadle, "Was I sound?" "Yes, yes," returned the beadle, "A' soun'."

The beadle seems to be peculiarly a Scottish institution. He welcomes the minister to the vestry, produces his gown, dusts it and places it upon his shoulders. Then at the proper time, impressively, carries the psalm book and Bible out and places them on the pulpit. He is the minister's man and in his own estimation, is more important than the minister himself. He holds himself responsible to see that the minister does everything in his church in going right. If any one wants inside information about the congregation he asks the beadle, who may or may not give it. When asked for advice in the choice of a beadle for a neighbouring congregation Sandy pondered for a minute and then replied: "If it were about a minister, you're asking, I could tell you something, but about a beadle that's different."

This sketch will be incomplete without a word about the elder and the precursor who hold exalted places in the Scottish Church but space does not permit. I am, Sir, etc., Stanley Bridge, W. I. GREEN

The progress made under the Scheme can be seen from the fact that in 1935 approximately ten times as much milk was produced as in 1870. The total of 280 million gallons of accredited milk which represented 27 per cent of all the milk produced in England and Wales that year; in 1938, about twenty-five thousand producers, or 18 per cent of the total, sold 418 million gallons of accredited milk. This represents 27 per cent of all milk produced that year. After several consultations with the Milk Board, the British Government, in 1938, passed the Milk Industry Act. Under this Act, the various grades of milk were defined. The carrying out of the provisions of this Act was made easier because the Government purchased in 1935 the Attested Herds Scheme whose object was the eradication of tuberculosis from all British herds. Tuberculin tested milk was classified as the highest grade; next came accredited; then attested. There were also combination grades such as tuberculin tested and attested, accredited and attested, etc. It is interesting to note that while in this Province, practically little or no official encouragement is given to the artificial breeding of cattle, in England there is a national service of artificial insemination of cows. When the Milk Board, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, launched the movement in 1938, there were few producers who followed such a practice. By the end of the first year, it was found that 922 producers had availed themselves of the insemination service. That figure continued to increase enormously each year until in 1951 there were 70,966 milkers. Today, the Board has some 700 bulls standing at its various insemination centres. The producer can select from 33 different breeds. Many feared for the continued successful operation of the scheme when World War II broke out in September, 1939. Instead of following up, however, the Board's

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