

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1952

Dairying On The Move

This is a red-letter month for the dairying industry in Prince Edward Island. Recently it was announced that Central Creameries Limited were making immediate plans for the erection in Charlottetown of a spray drying plant for whole and skim milk, and now the proposed co-operative venture of seven dairying firms in Prince County has finally gone through and a big plant is to be established in Summerside in connection with their activities.

This Province has led the way in many phases of farm production, and it is encouraging to note the initiative now being shown in meeting present-day demands. When our new dairy enterprises get under way we shall be placing our products on world markets, and our producers may look forward to better and more stable prices as a consequence.

Festive Week Approaching

Saturday will mark the opening of this year's Festive Week programme, which will continue until July 1st with band music galore and activities and entertainment to please everyone. Night racing at the Exhibition grounds, the "Miss P.E.I." contest, motor parade, baseball and other sports, rifle shooting, Maritime track meet, marathon bike and road races, dancing contests and "Scots' Night" at the Forum are but a few of the highspots of the programme.

The city's theatres will feature special movies during the week-day festivities. There will be a midway on the Market Square to provide rides, games, etc., for young and old. Half a dozen Scottish pipe bands in the city at one time is itself an event of major importance, and will certainly add greatly to the success of the programme.

On this gala occasion citizens are requested to participate by displaying flags and bunting, colored lights, etc., all of which will help to brighten up the city considerably. The committee in charge is doing everything possible to make this occasion a memorable one, and with the cooperation of all concerned there is no question but that they will succeed.

A Chance For Greater Variety

One of the advantages which this Province should reap from going into an offshore fishery is a greater variety of fish in our stores and restaurants. Both tourists and our own people have a right to expect as great a variety of fish available here and in as good condition as anywhere in the world.

Lobsters are the great money-makers for the fishing industry and oysters are readily available in season, as are herring, mackerel, smelt and hake but the opportunity now is to extend the list and make many of the minor varieties available.

The interest in the recent fish cookery classes sponsored by the Department of Fisheries, the Innkeepers Association and the Home Economics Association shows that the public is ready and willing to extend its acquaintance with various delicacies of the sea. There is no reason why Prince Edward Island should not become famous for its sea-foods as have other localities with far less natural advantages.

Our Livestock Wealth

Prince Edward Island's predominance as an agricultural Province is clearly shown in the latest report on the 1951 census, published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics. This report gives details of livestock on farms by Provinces. The figures include poultry and bees and represent a value for this Province of \$23,048,291. The figure for all of Nova Scotia is given at \$32,755,239, for New Brunswick \$32,090,709, and for Newfoundland \$3,581,985. For all Canada the total is \$2,010,356,955. Prince Edward Island's 21,849 horses

are valued in the census returns at \$1,887,809; our 97,924 cattle at \$15,715,072; our 72,499 swine at \$3,268,867; our 34,386 sheep at \$837,021; our 978,019 hens and chickens at \$1,174,695; our 16,003 turkeys \$68,173; our 15,325 ducks at \$23,601; our 20,348 geese at \$64,503; our 549 beehives at \$8,235. Nine goats are listed, valued at \$315.

Island farms reporting cows and heifers kept mainly for milk purposes numbered 8,838, for beef purposes 1,547; 8,961 farms reported keeping horses, 7,447 keeping swine, 1,843 keeping sheep, 8056 keeping chickens, 134 keeping turkeys, 1553 keeping ducks, 1,418 keeping geese, 80 reporting bees.

Queen's County leads in livestock with a total value of \$10,854,376. The figure for Prince County is \$8,215,310 and for King's, \$3,978,605. Prince County has the largest number of sheep, 16,299, and also of turkeys, 12,856, ducks, 7,350, and geese, 12,005. The distribution of cattle is as follows: Queen's, 45,094, Prince, 35,606, King's 17,224. Swine also are more numerous in Queen's, the figure being 35,124 as against 23,883 for Prince and 13,492 for King's.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The world swine population is about 305 million, or about three per cent more than a year ago. In Europe the number of hogs is close to the prewar level.

The strawberry season is at hand. This was one of our earliest "airlift" products and must be credited with helping to put this Province on the supply map for perishable products.

The public campaign for the Prince County Hospital gets under way today. With the example of the "special names" as an encouragement there should be little difficulty bringing the Completion Fund up to requirements.

Such interests are apparently inherited. Professor W. Stewart MacNutt, M.A., has written a miniature history of New Brunswick to be issued by the Travel Bureau. Professor MacNutt can be expected to go on to a much more ambitious work if, like his father, Major T. Edgar MacNutt, he delights in delving into local history.

William Thomson Kelvin, first Baron, British scientist, was born this date 1824. He became professor of natural sciences at Glasgow University and edited various mathematical journals. He made important researches in physical phenomena, electricity, heat, magnetism, elasticity, vortex motion, etc., and was engineer for various ocean telegraphs. His improvements in nautical signalling, depth sounding and compass proved of great value.

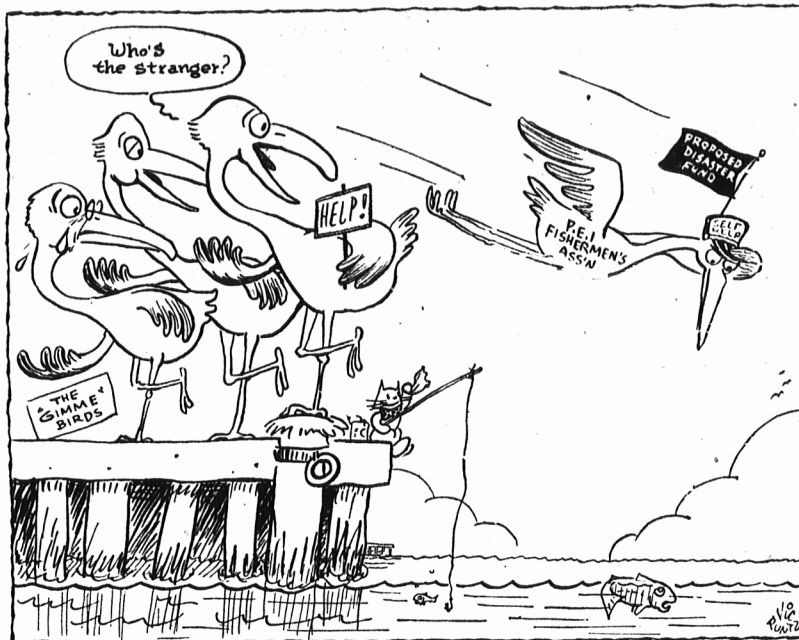
Calico was used in building an accurate, 10-inch-to-the-mile scale model of Everest, the world's highest mountain, for exhibition at the British Industries Fair, next month. British mountaineer, Eric Shipton, who is leading in the ascent of the Himalayan peak, Cho-Oyu (26,750 ft.), as part of the training for next year's assault on Everest itself, collaborated with a well-known firm of British model-makers and designers in making the Everest model.

Happiness in activity. "If you look about you at the men and women whom you can call happy (says Bertrand Russell, O.M.) you will see that they all have certain things in common. The most important of these things is an activity which at most times is enjoyable on its own account, and which, in addition, gradually builds up something that you are glad to see coming into existence."

The simple rules on water safety as taught by experts are: 1. No swimming for at least two hours after a heavy meal. 2. Keep away from water that is too cold or you'll get cramps. 3. Swim parallel to the shore and never alone. 4. Don't swim at night unless in familiar spots. 5. When boating make sure the craft is seaworthy and do not overload. 6. Never change positions in a boat. 7. When a boat founders because of leaks, passengers should sit on the bottom—bodies are lighter and the boat will not sink lower than neck level.

The late Mr. Harry A. Darby, father of Hon. W. E. Darby, was widely known in Prince County and was an able and conscientious member of the Legislature during his term as a supporter of the Lea Government. His death at an advanced age is a reminder that few are left of the members who sat in the House at that time. Partisanship ran high in those days but Mr. Darby was noted for his total freedom from political rancor and for his amiable and courteous attitude towards all his associates. His friends were legion and his memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

This One Is An Independent Bird



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.

DRINK AND THE LAUGH

Sir.—On the 18th, Mr. W. R. Shaw of the Department of Agriculture, lectured to a convention of Women's Institutes, gathered in the Stanley Bridge Hall. It was a good lecture, filled with ideas that should be helpful to the members of the 10 Institutes who are getting a good education and doing a very fine work for this Province, especially for the schools. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Shaw was describing a Scottish agricultural gathering and remarked, for the information of a Stanley Bridge temperance man, whose name he mentioned, that no whisky was served there. Every one took it for a joke and laughed; and looked in my direction.

That laugh has led me to ask why do people laugh, so easily, when the drunkard is mentioned and why do people who try to expose the evils of drink become the butt of a joke, not that it matters; but it opens up an interesting field of enquiry.

There are many reasons. Alcohol makes some people ferocious and quarrelsome; but more often makes them funny and puts them in a happy mood. They want to sing and dance. Johnny" was coming home from the city, a big, comical fellow, singing at the top of his voice. It was summer. The door of a dwelling was open; and Johnny saw a woman kneading bread. Out he jumped, grabbed the bread-board, dough and all, climbed into his wagon and kept on singing and kneading in time, the rest of the way home. That was funny (except for the bread-maker). How often have we seen a drunk do funny things and hear him make funny speeches and people laugh!

But this laugh is carried over into national relations. I remember a meeting of some 500 people in the San Fernando town hall, in Trinidad. The Surgeon-General had given a strong temperance address. I, as chairman, made some closing remarks and mentioned the recent case of an Indian boy, who had been drinking heavily and several times had got into the hands of the police, became despondent and drowned himself in the Spring Estate pond. The whole audience laughed. I have remembered that laugh for 37 years but have never been able to see its point. It seemed to me stupid and heartless. I was annoyed for I knew the boy well. He lived right across the road from us and I asked the audience what the joke was and I got another laugh. Dasodia, Jeff's mother didn't laugh when her son's body was brought home. Why is it that people, so often, make light of tragic situations like this. In Toronto, in the winter of 1929, I saw from a street car a young woman who had fallen and was wallowing in the snow and slush of the gutter. Some in the car seemed to think it was a joke.

A blight seems to have fallen on the conscience of many people in regard to the results of drink. A universal spell has been cast upon the nations, and blighted many minds. They say: "It doesn't matter. Why make such a fuss?" The liquor ads have a great deal to do with the making of this spirit of indifference throughout the country. The moderate drinking habit they all say is the road to health and happy living. Smiles of appreciation are upon every face. Jollification, hilarity, a good time characterizes every party. "Our brand", they say, "can put you in paradise, right away."

This idea of the graciousness and joy of drink has got into the subconscious mind of people, in general, that they fall to see the loss and situations and tragedy of the drink habit. The more than 50,000 down-and-outs, and another 80,000 who are on the way don't matter. Many will still laugh. I am, Sir, etc.

W. I. GREEN, Stanley Bridge. IODINE SOURCE About 70 per cent of the world's supply of iodine comes from Chile as a by-product of nitrates.

Notes By The Way

In Northern Ontario we are grateful for the abundant blessings we enjoy in forests, lakes and streams yet unspoiled by the hand of man. News report from Southern Ontario on an 87-degree weekend, told how only 25 out of a crowd of 5,000 on beaches at Toronto braved the 54-degree water. But the paragraph that caught our eyes reported: "Both beaches were cluttered with dead fish, and the water was scummy." Northern Ontario with its lakes so clear that it is possible to see the bottoms, and shore lines that have never seen five people, let alone 5,000, is the last frontier for undeveloped nature.—(Subury Star).

A group of local people had an extremely interesting experience when they visited the American Cyanamid plant here and saw the progress that is being made in getting rid of pollution; not only getting rid of a major part of the pollution in the atmosphere, but actually utilizing some of the elements which, so far, have been lost and using them for worthwhile products and, putting them to work. Almost one feels as if the sense of wonder has been lost as we see what is being done at the local Cyanamid plant and see what modern science is doing. It is fine to see such a conventional company as the Cyanamid making such forward steps, producing such important essentials of our modern living and doing it all in a fine spirit of co-operation with the community and its own employees.—(Niagara Falls Review).

Delegates to the 12th Townsend national convention at Long Beach, Calif., found one way to keep within their much-discussed, low, fixed incomes. Ericson's Cafeteria, which opened just a week ago next door to a conventional headquarters, is featuring: "All you can eat for \$1." The oldesters flocked in to dine on soup, choice of ten salads, choice of eight meats with noodles and potatoes, choice of six vegetables, choice of breads and rolls with butter and choice of eight kinds of pie a la mode. If they weren't sated after this repast, they went back for more at no additional charge. Since milk, tea or coffee were included in the \$1, many delighted Townsendites took all three. Says Morris Flom, cafeteria general manager: "They've just gone wild, and we've been swamped.—(Wall Street Journal).

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. L.) NEW RAILWAY CARS "There are now under construction at the Railway Car Shops two passenger cars, which will be a valuable addition to the rolling stock of the Railway. They are built from plans recently selected in Chicago by Mr. Fraser, foreman of the car works. They are of the style known as Pullman's latest patent, and when finished, will cost the handsome sum of \$5,000 each. In dimensions they are 53 feet long, by seven feet ten inches broad, and will each have a seating capacity for fifty-six persons. The material of which they are being built is the very best—the frames being oak and iron and the sheathing white wood.

"They will be elaborately finished in the interior, with polished ash and mahogany, and be fitted with all the latest improvements. The seats will be of the Queen Anne style, with rattan cushions, while the mounting of the seats and other fixtures will be nickel plated. James Spear's patent air stove will be used as a heating apparatus, and the ventilation will be of the most improved system. When finished we believe these cars will, for beauty, strength and comfort, compare favorably with any of the kind on the Continent.

"Mr. Unsworth, who is superintending the building of these handsome cars, yesterday showed us through the Mechanical Department. It presents a very creditable appearance. The shops are well arranged, the machinery is in excellent order, and a marked improvement in the facilities for working is observable on every hand. The engines appear to be in splendid condition, and are elegantly polished, and tastefully painted. This shows that the Mechanical Department of the P. E. Island Railway is in charge of an efficient and energetic gentleman who knows his duties and performs them well."

—The Examiner, April 25, 1933. UNDERGROUND HERO COPENHAGEN—(OP)—A new best-seller in Denmark is the book "October 43" recounting the work of a Swedish group which evacuated Danish Jews under the noses of the Nazi occupation forces. Aage Bertelsen, leader of the group, took 1,200 Jews safely across to neutral Sweden.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer HOW SHALL WE VIEW HISTORY Professor Arnold J. Toynebe, whom I have mentioned before in this column, has been addressing a Conference in the Southern United States. Dr. Toynebe is one of the few outstanding historians of our day. Some say he is the greatest one of the century. Consequently, anything he says carries considerable weight, and he is all the more impressive on account of the fine gift he has of using language which is not only profound but simple enough to be understood by almost any thinking person. This combination of profundity and simplicity is not commonly found in the writings and speeches of world scholars, a circumstance which, of course, tends to keep their works from popular distribution. Another thing that makes Dr. Toynebe a favorite among students of history, at least in the area covered by Christian civilization, is his obviously Christian bias. While he does not always follow the pattern of traditional Christian teaching, he never fails to treat the Christian ethos with respect, sympathy, and understanding. The Conference to which I refer was sponsored by a miscellaneous group of Churches and besides Dr. Toynebe several distinguished philosophers and educators took part in it.

Dr. Toynebe defines history itself as "the attempt to get out from under the I-Now-Here to the They-Then-There". Nothing could be more simply expressed, and yet if one were to spend a whole day in studying the statement one would be able to cover only a small fraction of its implications. It goes to show how very penetrating a few simple words can be. There are mainly three views of history commonly held. Perhaps most of us at some time or other have held some part of all three, for thought is hardly ever confined to any particular tight compartment. And it would be a bad thing if it were.

There is first of all what is called the chaotic view. According to this interpretation there is no clear pattern whatsoever to the events of history. Confusion, not order, is at the centre of all things that happen in the Universe. History teaches no lessons, conveys no assurance for the present, and offers no hope for the future. Man is a creature of accident, not of design. There is first of all what is called the chaotic view. According to this interpretation there is no clear pattern whatsoever to the events of history. Confusion, not order, is at the centre of all things that happen in the Universe. History teaches no lessons, conveys no assurance for the present, and offers no hope for the future. Man is a creature of accident, not of design.

Almost anyone who looks upon a world like ours with its day to day uncertainties is tempted at times to embrace this sort of view. Dr. Toynebe himself has toyed with it and rejected it. "It is a view impossible to the serious historian", he says. And that, I imagine, should be of some help to the rest of us who hardly know what to think or whether it does much good to think at all in any serious sense. Then there is the so-called "Hindu-Greek" view, no more comforting than the first. History is nothing more than a repetition of inconsequential events. "Round and round it goes and where it stops nobody knows". Human society advances in one generation. In the next it goes back, only to start out laboriously again. There is no real progress and no real meaning to anything. Good and evil are only different terms for expressing the same nothingness. As the somewhat pessimistic Biblical philosopher put it, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit, and there is no good under the sun".

Intellectually, it need hardly be said, most of us reject any such negativism. Yet, if we were to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, about it, it has often held us in near captivity. Third, there is the Jewish-Christian concept of history as somehow being directed by the will of a transcendent God. Here, for most of us, is familiar ground and, or so we like to think, firm and solid ground. For all that, as we try to bring reason to bear upon faith (no faith can be very strong without its view of history is not without its grave difficulties. It is hard to see the hand, the unerring hand, of a just and sovereign God in a world like ours. Nevertheless, as Dr. Toynebe points out, a man has to live by this belief if he is to live at all. "Speaking purely as a historian", he says, "I see behind the historic process, and controlling it and shaping it, the hand of a transcendent Being, one who transcends both nature and man".

I do not know if any plans have been made to bring Dr. Toynebe to Canada. If not, I am of the opinion they should be set in motion forthwith. There is no reason why the United States to which country he is frequently invited should be permitted to take up all the time he has at his disposal. Indeed, I should like to see him come to this Province for a series of lectures. Our insularity could very well do with the influences that such a brilliant and discerning mind could bring to bear upon it. We have a number of scholars, perhaps as good as the average anywhere, who know history, but none who can see its broad world issues as Toynebe sees them. His grasp of the many problems that confront our generation, his phenomenal insight into the historical processes, his keen apprehension of social movements and national and regional psychologies that do so much to influence civilization, — in these intellectual gifts he has few peers. It would cost something to bring such a man here, and it would require very careful planning, but I believe it could be done. I suppose the logical institutions to sponsor such a program would be our colleges. If they were to take the lead there is no question that they would receive wide support. At least, I hope there isn't. The Churches could very well, with advantage and profit to their mission, lend a helping hand. It would take two or three years, perhaps longer, to bring it about, but such an intellectual treat would be worth waiting for.

And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people.

The Age-Old Story

And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people.

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