

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, AUG. 25, 1952

The U. S. Embargo

Now that Canada has been declared completely free of foot and mouth disease, the question is how soon it will be before the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture satisfies himself of the fact, and how soon after that will Washington allow a resumption of normal trade from this country?

The minimum waiting period is two months after a formal declaration from the Secretary. But in an election year, with pressures in evidence from some American cattlemen's groups to keep out Canadian animals, it would not be surprising if an administrative decision were held up until after the voting is over.

With Mexico re-entering the U. S. market next month, it is believed by competent American observers that plans are being laid for shipment of some 500,000 head of cattle during the first 12-month period. Moreover, these very large exports are expected to be made up largely of steers one to four years old, rather than the lighter young stock which characterized Mexican shipments in the pre-embargo era.

Our Forest Wealth

Of 18 countries represented at the sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference at Toronto last week, Canada and British Guiana alone were unable to give any estimate of the extent to which new forest growth is matching annual utilization and other depletion of forest resources.

In Canada it will be at least three years before even a partial answer can be obtained to the question of whether our forests can continue in perpetuity producing at today's rate. By that time there should be a completed forest inventory in at least eight of the ten provinces.

Meanwhile Canada is taking an annual harvest from her forests that in volume is 50% greater than the collective output of all other Commonwealth countries. Overall Canadian forest output in 1950 was 3,322 m.c.f. Output for the rest of the Commonwealth was 2,250 m.c.f. with the largest part of it produced in India, Australia and Uganda.

Commenting on the above facts, the Financial Post says it is a "pretty sloppy business not to know where we stand" in the matter of reforestation. The forests are one of our greatest natural heritages, and it is a national disgrace that we should take the responsibility of preserving them so casually.

Huge Capital Investment

A United States magazine has expressed pleasant surprise at the discovery that life insurance companies are at present the largest source of capital funds for the development of natural resources and the expansion of industry. That this fact is little realized by the average small policy-holder, notes an exchange, is understandable. What is the individual premium when compared with the cost of building a bridge, constructing a factory or purchasing new rolling stock? Yet the sum of small premiums adds up to capital investments running into many millions.

The investment of all companies in Canada and the United States now exceeds the staggering total of \$50 billions. This of course imposes a great administrative responsibility on the officers concerned. How

well this has been met may be judged from the fact that no policyholder of a Canadian legal reserve life insurance company has ever lost a dollar through non-payment of the face value of his policy at maturity. Meanwhile the thrift of Canadian people combined with prudent investment policies on the part of the companies has promoted the vast development of our resources and industry, the improvement of public utilities and services and betterment of housing facilities in every part of the country.

Changing With The Times

According to an article in the current issue of Foreign Trade, the Canadian shoe industry has seen revolutionary changes in construction, style and material during its lifetime of nearly a century. Until about 1865, shoes were made on only one last and could be worn on either foot. In 1880, half sizes were introduced, and five years later, rubber heels. It was 1898 before the first pair of oxfords appeared on North American streets. Those familiar features of ladies' shoes—the sling back, wedge heel, open toe and platform sole—all are relatively recent innovations.

As late as 1910, women shoppers unhappily had no difficulty in choosing shoes, for only high-buttoned or laced boots or shoes in calf, patent leather or kid were available in most stores. The discovery during the last decade of synthetics suitable for soles as well as uppers is largely responsible for the transformation of shoe store windows into the beguilingly bright displays they now are.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Although Canada as a whole showed an increase in the past ten years in those who speak both English and French, the trend in this Province is down. Bi-lingualism was an accomplishment of 10,262 of our people in 1941 and only of 8,745 in 1951.

The visit of three Federal immigration officers to this Province before taking up their posts in England, Germany and Italy was brief but the main thing is that they were here and saw something of this Province for themselves. They will not soon forget its existence and attractions.

The Communist party congress in Moscow next month has aroused speculation all over the world. To outdo the recent American conventions in Chicago, however, it would really have to be spectacular. In reality, it will be the contrast with those exuberant gatherings that is striking.

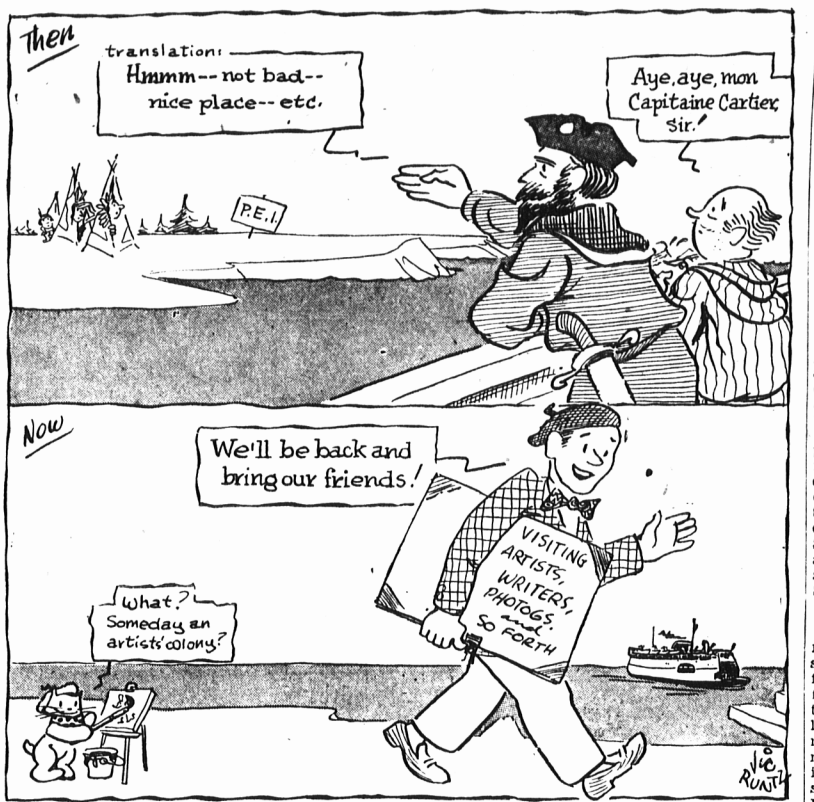
Henry Fawcett, English economist and politician, was born this date 1833. Loss of eyesight in 1858 failed to prevent his becoming a Member of Parliament by way of a career at the Bar. He kept up his recreations of fishing, rowing, and skating as well as his studies. He was a great advocate of preserving the open commons, particularly near large towns, and as post-master-general established the parcel post, postal orders and other innovations.

The new micro-wave circuit of 12 channels from Egmont Bay to Lutes Hill, N.B. is reported to be expected in operation within a month. Long distance telephone calls should be speeded up to New Brunswick, Montreal and the New England states as were calls to Nova Scotia by the similar installation at Tea Hill. Long distance dialling, also being developed in the Maritimes should be another time saver.

The great news agency Reuters seems to be rewriting the Arabian Nights. This story seems to preserve the proper flavour while being completely up to date: Prince Talal Aziz, second son of Saudi Arabia's oil-rich King Ibn Saud, flew almost 4,000 miles to Sardinia recently to meet a Sardinian girl with whom he had been exchanging midnight radio messages. The 27-year-old prince is a "ham" (radio amateur). So is 24-year-old Maria Marras, a brunette Cagliari student. For a year she has been exchanging messages with the prince. That night the prince took Maria for dinner.

It is alleged by Miss Giovanna Mazzotti, of Italy, a contestant in the Miss Universe beauty contest held in California, that Miss Kuusela, the Finnish candidate, won not so much because of her measurements and other obvious qualities, as because of her nationality; the judges wanted her to preside at the Olympics. The story goes on that Miss Elsa Edsman, the Hawaiian entry, placed second only because the Americans wished to placate that territory, to whom they have been promising statehood; and the Hong Kong contestant came third so that Orientals will not say Americans are prejudiced. Yet, remarks an exchange, if all this is true—which is not conceded—the judges were no less just than wise. If women are beautiful, so is peace!

The Island: Discovered And Re-Discovered



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.

FARM MARKETING

Sir,—I see this keen point in your editorial columns: "In terms of wholesale prices, in 1951, farmers paid \$235,602,345 for farm implements and equipment, or eight per cent more than the \$218,176,120 they paid in 1950. Higher freight rates and a general rise due to the inflated dollar were the causes."

The above reminded me of a somewhat similar story in your news columns (July 14 issue) intimating that "Mr. J. William Horsey, president of the Dominion Stores Limited, said the producer gets only 41 per cent, on the average, of the consumer's dollar. The other 59 cents goes somewhere between the farm and the shopper's basket."

Obviously, the aforesaid production and distribution items are related—even if, as they do, they point to the same theme from opposite directions? It is certainly worth pondering, the fact that (at wholesale levels) our farm brethren have expended more than \$453,800,000 on "implements and equipment" during the past couple of years—to be measured against the fact that, as recently as 1941, the total value of the implements and machinery on the nation's farms was just \$600,072,000?

It becomes clearer as the years pass, and the numbers of farms and farmers continue to decline, that the tendency calls for increasing productivity per unit of production—not to mention other inescapable consequences, i.e., larger farms and an increasing measure of rural organization, stemming from the need for farmers to, as my neighbor phrases it "act like businessmen in the market place."

In many instances, over the long history of Agriculture, the lack of organization "down on the farm"—not alone in Canada but throughout the modern world—has made the primary producer a rather pathetic figure, when it came to a matter of bargaining power with the better-organized (and easier-organized) folk in town and city? In the circumstances, he was usually unable to win the natural advantages which should have flowed from scarcity of supply and thin crops while, conversely, at unpredictable periods, he has been cruelly punished merely for producing abundance? Mr. Horsey's figures speak for themselves. To me, they indicate that the days of "blind marketing" for the farmer are over.

I am, Sir, etc.

ONE OF THEM

Ancient Stamp

(Ottawa Citizen)

Many are the tales told of die-hard philatelists, dying hard in a garret while they cling to their albums of old and rare postage stamps and refuse to swap the precious scraps of paper for the money. The tales by and large, may be apocryphal, but they point up the fascination of a hobby that has enthralled kings and commoners for a century.

A new and possibly true story has to do with an Austrian woman who has refused an offer of \$120,000 for a single stamp. But she is not one of the true cult who would graciously starve rather than part with their philatelic treasures. She just thinks \$120,000 is not enough. This Viennese is not disposed to give any other collector a bargain basement deal; she is holding out for \$155,000. Maybe she'll get it, too; for hardly anything is too fantastic to happen in the world of stamps.

This particular specimen is said to be a survivor of the very dawn of the stamp age, antedating the familiar British "penny black" of 1840 by a full ten years. Whatever it is, one thing is sure: it won't be pretty to look at. It will

Bonar Law Forgotten

(Ottawa Journal)

During World War II a portrait of Andrew Bonar Law, Britain's only Canadian-born Prime Minister, was damaged in a bombing raid on London. The portrait had been in the Camberwell Municipal Art Gallery and after the war the Camberwell council offered it to the Dulwich Constitutional Club which turned it down in face of a prospective bill of £18 12s 6d. for restoration. It has now been announced that Robert Jenkin, a Conservative member of Parliament, will pay the restoration bill.

Bonar Law is not an empty memory. He affected the lives and well-being of British peoples as an honored statesman in the most trying days of World War I and afterwards. His clergyman father took him to Scotland from Reston, N.B., when he was small, but all his life he found pleasure in recalling he was really a "colonial", a title which had not then suffered the disrespect it now endures.

He went to Parliament as a Conservative member from Glasgow in 1900, 42 years old, with experience in business and an ability to get along with people. In 1911 he was leader of the Conservative opposition in the Commons, the party chief being Lord Lansdowne who sat in the upper house. When war came near in 1914 he formally assured Prime Minister Asquith of the readiness of his party to back the government in supporting France and Russia against Germany. He became a member of the coalition government in 1916, promoted economic conferences among the wartime allies, refused the premiership because he thought Lloyd George a better choice and became the deputy in the Commons and balance wheel for that mercurial leader who liked

to range far afield both mentally and physically.

In various cabinet posts Bonar Law helped the efficiency of the war effort and smoothed irritations that could have blown into cancers. In the postwar years he worked for a settlement of the Irish question, and spurred the work of reconstruction. At the same time he recognized the increasing impatience of the Conservatives with their Liberal colleagues in the continued coalition and in 1922 broke up this co-operation, led the Conservatives in a general election and returned to Parliament as Prime Minister with a safe majority.

Bonar Law took office when unemployment, labor disorders, housing difficulties, slow progress towards lasting peace settlements and the cares of astronomical war debts all pressed heavily on his government. He worked without stint, his health broke, he resigned and, on October 30, 1923, died. There have been golden monuments for lesser men and it is sad that public bodies and clubs in England should so forget a statesman that they can't raise a trifle to restore his portrait less than 30 years after his death.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS

Province of Prince Edward Island

BRIDGE NOTICE

Sealed Tenders, Marked

TENDER FOR MONTAGUE BRIDGE, SUBSTRUCTURE AND APPROACHES

Prince Edward Island

will be received at the Department of Public Works and Highways, Charlottetown, P. E. I., until FRIDAY the 29th day of August, 1952, at 5 o'clock, P.M., for constructing the Substructure and Approaches of Montague Bridge, at Montague, Prince Edward Island, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highways, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

NOTE: No Tenders will be considered unless the persons tendering distinctly state that they have made, or caused to be made, an inspection of the site of the proposed work.

Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

DOUGALD MACKINNON, Minister of Public Works & Highways.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 5, 1952.

The Poet's Corner

WRECKAGE

What winds have blown this house of life asunder? Was it not timbered for tempestuous years? How have they failed that love lies buried under A wreckage of old bitterness and tears? Perhaps beneath this debris of cold living Some tenderness lies buried; deep Remembered wrongs, and hurts, and unforgetting. Still smoldering a tiny spark may glow.

Now in their days of stress — when shadows lengthen And they are menaced by the whitening hills. One may sustain — one comrade comfort strengthen, One healing force compel these rebel wills O mad, and blind, the saving years decrease! Revive in that pale spark the warmth and peace.

—Lucy Gertrude Clarkin.

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Notes By The Way

In an attempt to catch flying geese, British wildlife experts will shoot nylon nets into the air with rockets. That's the hard way to do it. Jack Miner made his geese tame enough to catch by providing them with a stopping point, food, and a true nature-lover's protection. — Windsor Star.

If it weren't for back fences, front porches, bridge parties and sewing circles," remarks the Calgary Herald, "half the world would not know how the other half is living." But doesn't the party line phone fit in there somewhere? — Ottawa Citizen.

The problem of the Olympic games is to reawaken interest in sports which do not command crowds and headlines and professional attention to the same extent, but which figure largely not only in the Olympics but in the promotion of national physical fitness. How that interest has declined is attested by the experience of one local organization which used to stage schoolboy track and field events each Dominion Day in the Sault, but in recent years has abandoned the project because it simply didn't attract entries. — Sault Ste. Marie Star.

A doctor claims that man has a new malady—television neck. It's supposed to come from keeping the face glued to a low TV screen, or from gawking sideways. This is the same old thing with a different label. A pain in the neck is nothing new. Haven't we been listening to radio programs, and going to movies for years? And how long is it since we started to pay taxes? — Financial Post.

Our rustic tables, fireplaces, in crenators and picturesque scenic localities in Southern Ontario should be welcome rest spots to tourists, weary from long drives—as are the similar accommodations on the various government islands located near the Thousand Islands. International Bridge where cruisers and outboard motors alike tie up. The best way to enjoy and remember a special scenic spot is to get right out and picnic in its rustic setting. Ontario will probably be fondly remembered by visitors from distant parts of the continent for her many attractive picnic spots—providing, of course, these picnic grounds are kept clean. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

The British treasury, which looks after the currency, says there are ninety-two million three penny bits going the rounds in Britain today and that Scotland has cornered most of them! That last may be some sort of national libel but like our nickel, the three penny piece does come in handy for silver collection, perhaps too frequently in churches. If the little

coins were not available, maybe bang would go a sixpence every time. Those who have had occasion to be in Shanghai when it was Hong Kong and more free will tell you that the Chinese rickshaw boys describe the minute British coin as "the Scotchman's sixpence," which at any rate, shows how these little do travel.—Brandon Sun.

The appearance in a suburban train the other morning of what is described as "a highly colored and somewhat unsuitable shirt of the collar-attached variety" was explained by a lost collar stud. The wearer of the shirt had been unable to locate it, though almost turning his house upside down in the attempt. In the discussion following this explanation, five out of six men present admitted that they kept no spare stud against such an emergency. The one shining exception boasted that he kept them. "And I keep them," he added, "where one always looks first—one under the bed and the other under the chest of drawers, hard against the wall."—Manchester Guardian.

Old Charlottetown And P. E. I. EARLY BLACK FOX! "We were shown today, by Mr. Charles Higgins, three black fox skins which were recently purchased by him. The foxes were snared in Belfast since the first of the present month, in what way Mr. Higgins did not know. The skins, however, are in splendid order, and it is most probable that the black Reynards took shelter in the trunk of halloway trees, and were there captured. The capture of three black foxes, Mr. Higgins states, is an occurrence which never before occurred in the history of the Province. —The Examiner, Jan. 7, 1881.

The Age-Old Story And I saw in the right hand of him that sat on the throne a book written within and on the backside, sealed with seven seals. And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not; behold, the Lion of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof. And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, standing a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth.

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