

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1953

Cheddar Without Nip

Lovers of fine cheese will be deeply concerned about the things Ontario cheese makers want to do to cheddar. The makers are apparently under the impression that while sharp and crumbly cheese is necessary for export to Britain, a product can be more readily sold to Canadians if it is softer in texture and lacks the sharp flavour of fine old cheddar.

This threat to the nipiness of Canadian cheese should be nipped in the bud. It is bad enough that the cream cheeses and the smooth but tough and flavourless innovations should be improved packaging and marketing have replaced cheddar of character from many tables. It will be the last straw if cheddar itself surrenders and assumes the bland characterlessness of all too many forms of cheese offered to the long suffering public.

Instead cheddar should glory in its piquancy and the makers should extol its dry and crumbly texture. Put up in attractive packages, as is at long last being done, it would once more captivate palates which have long become resigned to the smooth and characterless "modern" cheeses. This is no time for cheddar to surrender. It should show fight as well as bite.

School Building Costs

The Financial Post quotes from the Ottawa Journal the following news item of twenty-five years ago: "School trustees of Aylmer, Que., are borrowing \$50,000 to build a modern eight-room school, the debt to be repaid over a 30-year period." To build a modern eight-room school today, comments the Post, the Aylmer trustees would have to get a loan of \$200,000 to \$250,000. Their fathers of 50 years ago would have got the job done with \$10,000.

"One of the main reasons for the increasingly heavy school taxes," the Post maintains, "is not all due, by any means, to inflated building dollars. Inflated ideas of what we should have in a so-called 'modern' school play a bigger role. We are not satisfied with the plain building of a generation or so ago and the plainer rooms and equipment. Now many think a school is too primitive unless it has an elaborate and expensive auditorium, a gymnasium and swimming pool. We have buses to bring the children to school and take them home. We have elaborate and special rooms filled with more elaborate equipment to teach sewing, cooking and carpentry, skills that children earlier in the century were expected to learn at home. Is it any wonder that our school taxes have increased? And—is it paying off in better schooling and better citizenship?" There is a great deal of truth in the above statement, and school communities everywhere are feeling the pressure complained of.

Radar-Warning Stations

When the United States first proposed establishing radar stations in Canada at points which would serve as warning for strategic American cities, Ottawa made the stipulation that they must be manned by Canadians. But the amount of manpower which the R. C. A. F. was able to enlist for the purpose proved considerably less than would be needed. So Washington's original request has been granted in full; the U.S.-built stations are being manned by U. S. Air Force personnel as quickly as they are completed and put into operation. Other stations in Canada, built by Ottawa for the protection of Canadian cities, are being manned by R. C. A. F. radar crews.

This, notes the Montreal Gazette, is an excellent example of the co-operation being developed by two natural military allies. Canada's original stand on the personnel arrangement was obviously an attempt to answer those who would criticize the agreement on a loss-of-sovereignty charge. The discovery that U. S. A. F. interceptor aircraft had been given the right to fly over Canadian territory was recently attacked on the same grounds. This contention, argues The Gazette, is illogical. Canada and the United States are a geographical unit. An essential of modern air defence is early warning. As the Canadian North seems the potential path for attack on either or both countries, it is essential that radar-warning stations be built as far north in Canada as is practical. There is no loss of sovereignty involved.

The construction of these stations—for mutual defence—is not only a voluntary Canadian concession but a most necessary one. Canada has always depended on the United States to provide the major defence forces for this continent. By allowing U. S. planes and radar to operate on our territory, we are assuring ourselves that those defence forces will be used to the utmost advantage for both countries.

Fisheries Research

The annual market value of Canada's fish catch is around \$200 million. But no one really knows the potential value of these resources. Year by year the scientists of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada are coming a little closer to the answer. An under-nourished world should have a lively interest in what they find.

The Board's scientists have done much to trace the effect of temperatures, salinity and currents on the movements and also the hatching of fish off the Atlantic Coast. They found that a poor catch does not always result from scarcity of fish; it may be caused by a population shift influenced by changing temperatures and other factors. When for instance the temperature preferences of given species are known, the chances of finding a good fishing ground in any year are enhanced. The gaining of this information is a slow process, but gradually the store of knowledge is being increased. New techniques are developed as a result of experimental fishing with various types of gear. Thus the industry benefits. Last week's meeting of the Research Board at Ottawa revealed further progress being made.

Much remains to be learned about the seafood resources of the world, but, so far as is now known, Canada's coastal and inland waters contain one of the greatest of all concentrations of a valuable source of proteins. And, as the Ottawa Citizen points out, since lack of sufficient proteins is a cause of grave anxiety in many countries, what Canada can do to develop and conserve its fisheries has more than national significance.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Clan MacKinnon will be to the fore next summer with the visit of their chief, Commander Arthur A. MacKinnon. He is assured of a hearty welcome here, the most western of the Western Isles.

Colour is coming back to the Canadian Army, at least in the matter of headgear. It will be pleasant to see the colourful new berets but it would be even better for the Army's morale and popularity if the return to colour were carried further.

The "Cutty Sark", last survivor of the famous tea clipper ships, is to be preserved in a dry berth at London, England, similar to that in which Nelson's "Victory" now rests at Portsmouth. A committee set up by the London County Council, on the initiative of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1951, has been studying the problems involved, and a site has been tentatively selected on the South Bank of the Thames to the west of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Island farmers are as aware as any of the threat to the dairy industry and balanced farming from substitutes for dairy products. They did not, however, blindly follow the mistaken lead of the Nova Scotian farmers who advocated that all uses of vegetable oils except as butter substitutes be banned. There are a number of improper dairy substitutes, including margarine, but there are also a large number of purposes for which vegetable oils are used on their own merit.

The Hillsborough Bridge has been condemned for rail traffic and its present load limit even for trucks means that heavier trucks must seek an alternative route. The radar-controlled practice bombing run during which members of the R. C. A. F. were given a demonstration of American technique, might well have been a little more realistic, resulting in a coup-de-grace for the bridge, kudos for the bombardiers, and a new bridge at federal expense for the people of Prince Edward Island.

Thomas Hardy, English novelist and poet, died this date 1928. He studied ecclesiastical architecture. He wished to be a poet and was a very good one but turned to writing superb novels to make a living. His most popular novel was "Tess of the D'Urbervilles", others being "Far From The Madding Crowd" and "The Return of the Native." "The Dynasts" is an interpretation of the genius of the great figures of the Napoleonic wars are re-created. Before his death at the age of 88 he had published five collections of poems, his fame increasing as time went on.

'Seeds' Of Dictatorship



The Poet's Corner

HOLD THOU THE GOOD How many a father have I seen, A sober man, among his boys, Whose youth was full of foolish noise, Who wears his manhood hale and green;

And dare we to this fancy give, That had the wild out not been sown, The soil left barren, scarce had grown The grain by which a man may live?

Or, if we hold the doctrine sound For life outliving heats of youth, Yet who would preach it as a truth To those that eddy round and round?

Hold thou the good; define it well, For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procress to the Lords of Hell.

—Lord Tennyson.

Notes From Another Island

By "Anson"

LONDON, England:—The old year slipped away quite quietly, and 1953 entered full of hope but with ears cocked for any fresh alarms that might sound. That, alas, is the way of things in this present age; the hope which "springs eternal in the human breast" is as stout a prop as ever but, it seems, gone are the days when one could couple hope with anything like an assurance that it would not be dashed by events. However cautious we may be—and even caution is not always a virtue—we cannot escape the uncomfortable feeling that we would all be caught up in a tide of circumstance and swept along towards a calamity in spite of all our efforts. Not that there is despair in our hearts. Nor is there fear. But who can fail to be aware of the uncertainty of the future and the razor edge on which our fortunes are balanced. "Crisis" is a word that has been painfully prominent in our vocabulary these past few years, and he is a rash man who would forecast its fall into disuse during the next twelve months.

The international situation remains tense; sparks fly here and there on the earth's surface, and flammable world in its present inflammable state we know that isn't good. Our foreign affairs, we know, are in capable hands, we know, and yet... We also know that at fairs have a way of getting out of control despite the most careful handling.

And at home we are still far from out of the austerity wood. True it may be that we have grounds for optimism in this sphere, but we need no Churchillian rhetoric to convince us that any slackening of effort would be disastrous. No slackening, indeed. On the contrary, we were warned some time ago that an increase in our exertions was going to be required in the future. Our national livelihood still depends on our exports, and in the face of competition in the world's markets we must produce more and better goods than our rivals; and we must get them delivered quickly to the buyers.

A sombre note, then, on which to address ourselves to the New Year, but all is not solemnity. This, after all, is Coronation Year, and the zest with which plans for the great event are going forward indicates that although the future has its problems and its uncertainties, at least we feel we have a future. A future as great, or perhaps even greater, than any part of our past, for much is being made of the prospects of this new Elizabethan Age, and its opportunities for a resurgence of some at

Nato Streamlined

(Ottawa Citizen)

The North Atlantic Council may seem to have held a brief and in some respects inconclusive meeting in Paris. But as now organized, the Council is in permanent session. Cabinet ministers are supposed to attend at least three times a year, and their presence lends weight to a session. In their absence, however, the Council meets weekly, or oftener, to carry on the business of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO's organization has been developed according to the dictates of experience. Ministers of defence, finance, and foreign affairs used to meet separately, until Canada suggested that since their work was interdependent they should meet together. So at Ottawa in the fall of 1951 the Council was a kind of international cabinet. But at Rome, in November, all the ministers and their staffs made an unwieldy gathering of several hundred. At Lisbon early this year a streamlining was recommended.

The Financial and Economic Board, the Defence Production Board, and the Council of Deputies, were abolished. In their place, NATO established at Paris a permanent North Atlantic Council, served by a secretariat. Mr. A. D. P. Healey represents Canada on the Council, with the rank of an ambassador. The secretary-general, Lord Ismay, serves as the Council's deputy chairman. In addition, NATO has its military organization, a shipping board, and a petroleum committee.

The Council is not set above governments, but acts on their instructions. The full scope of its authority, however, and its relationship to the military Standing Group at Washington, are only now being defined. Lord Ismay has pointed out that during NATO's autumn maneuvers around Denmark some risk of needless provocation was run. As a result, the Council may be authorized to pass on the political aspects of military plans in the future.

The Age-Old Story

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

least of the glory of the days of the first Elizabeth.

The glory that is to be sought in the twentieth century may be different in many ways from that of the sixteenth. It may be harder to find in this more competitive era and in a world that may be spanned by air in almost a few days as Drake took years when he became the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. But if new honours are to be gained at all—and they say there is always room at the top—we should indeed be poor in spirit if we could not contemplate applying ourselves to the task now, of all times, at the opening of this year of the new Elizabeth's crowning.

MANY WATERFALLS

Tens of thousands of waterfalls are scattered over the earth, hundreds of them of considerable magnitude.

IMPORTANT MINERAL

More salt is used in the manufacture of chemicals in the United States than any other material.

COMPLETE VISUAL REFRACTION AND ANALYSIS G. F. HUTCHESON & SON Optometrists 53 Grafton Street

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

CONSOLIDATING THE LAWS

House of Assembly, Feb. 16, 1952: "In order to get through the business of the House, it seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the members that it would be advisable to call in some legal assistance, in order that the various Acts bearing upon the same subject might be carefully collated and condensed, and a well digested abridgment of the Statute Book compiled in place of the present confused mass called the Statutes of Prince Edward Island. It was thought by some that the assistance of a professional man might be useful in preparing and drafting the Bills which would be required for this purpose.

"This proposal was however warmly opposed by others, not only on the score of expense, but as being degrading to the House, to have it supposed that their own members were not perfectly competent to the task—and the consolidation of the Small Debt Acts was triumphantly referred to as proof of what members could accomplish when they set seriously to work.

"It was argued in favour of the plan of employing a Law Clerk, that it would tend to shorten the Session, and thereby avoid the expense attendant upon the prolongation of the sittings of the House, which cost the country about Eighteen Pounds a day—whereas if a Law Clerk were employed for the remainder of the Session, it was said, the expense would not exceed Twenty-five Pounds and it might be a means of shortening the Session by two or three weeks.

"It was urged also that there was only one professional man in the House, (Mr. Binns) and that it was reasonable to suppose that his powers were already sufficiently taxed, as he had undertaken to consolidate and amend all the Acts upon the Statute Book relating to the Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence of the country, and the fees and practice of the Supreme Court and their officers. Mr. Binns, however, put an end to the discussion, by voluntarily undertaking the consolidation of all the other Acts which require consolidation. This he thought he would be able to do during the adjournment, notwithstanding the sitting of the Supreme Court, in which, he believed, he was engaged in almost every cause. He would, in all probability, have to consult the learned Chief Justice, and he expected much assistance from the Attorney General, Mr. Palmer, and other gentlemen of the Bar, as well as from his brother Commissioner for revising the laws, the Solicitor General—but he would make no charge whatever—he would leave it all to the consideration of the House."

A committee under Mr. Binns' chairmanship was appointed to deal with the matter.

AFRICA AREA Africa is about three times the area of Europe, and is surrounded by seas on all sides.

For Quality Mildness Value ZIG-ZAG

CANADA'S FASTEST SELLING CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Notes By The Way

A British truck driver and a car mechanic have each won \$215,000—a soccer sweepstake. Lay out my jodhpurs, Jeeves, I shan't be reporting at the garage anymore.—(Windsor Star.)

In the lives of every married couple there comes a period of freedom, after they've raised their children and before they start raising their grandchildren.—(Wall Street Journal.)

The strike that paralyzed the American steelworks for several weeks last summer caused a straight loss of 19 million tons. The magazine Iron Age avers that all the strikes of workers since the end of the war, that is to say since 1945, have brought about a total loss of 46 million tons; that is the equivalent of the annual production of Russia and its satellites. The year ended with a total production of 93,000,000 tons in the United States; it would have meant 112,000,000 without the summer strikes—a record. The highest production of steel was 105,000,000 tons in 1951. Summing up, work is always more profitable, whatever be the inspiration of the strike.—(Le Soleil.)

The treasury plunges its hand into the pay envelope even before it is handed to the employe and, on the other side, they tax the employer to a point that he often wonders whether he had better not quite simply close the doors of his establishment and enjoy a little rest, far from the hulla-balloo which today represents the management of an enterprise whatever. Some day—but it will perhaps be much too late—it will be realized that the income tax has given a fatal blow to the spirit of enterprise and economy of millions of people.—(Montreal Matin.)

There's a healthy thought of what a few years will do to our architectural ideas in what Ernest Cormier, one of the country's leading architects, says about modern buildings. A great deal of it, he declares, "is merely fashion that will be dated in five or 10 years". These are tough words. What about today's popular ranch house springing up all over the country, and the picture windows digging their way out to sunlight? Some day they are going to be just as dated as Aunt Sophie's gingerbread Victorian monstrosity on the main street of Appleblossom. Or Aunt Sophie's house will be back in style again. And if it is, let's keep the indoor plumbing and the oil burner.—(Financial Post.)

This province has considered itself a "next year country" for so long that it is sometimes difficult for us to realize that we have finally had a year that measures up to the best of our dreams. In agriculture, the 1952 crop has always been the symbol for Saskatchewan's next year. In 1951, wheat fields of the province returned a fraction over 25 bushels to the acre. That was a phenomenal crop. We have talked about it ever since. But it may now become a back number. Some wheat estimates, admittedly "no better than guesses at this time," suggest that Saskatchewan's wheat harvest will average a fraction over 25 bushels to the acre in 1952. The fraction is bigger, even than that for 1951.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. W. R. Carson, M. Alban Farmer, J. A. McGuigan, Palmer & Haslam, Allison M. Gillis, Dr. A. L. MacIsaac, J. A. Carruthers, A. Walthen Gaudet, Bell, Mathieson & Foster, H. R. Doane & Company, McDonald, Currie & Co.