The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Central Farm Anniversary

All our farmers, in one way or another, have benefited from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this month. Founded on 466 acres clinging to the southern outskirts of the then infant capital of Canada, it is today one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the world. And it is unquestionably one of the most potent tools the Canadian Department of Agriculture has employed to implement its programs of farm and crop improvement across the country.

The site was chosen by William Saunders, first director of the Dominion Experimental Farm Service, not only because of its varied soils but because of its accessibility from the city. Now the city has enveloped the Farm, giving it a residential framework within which the neat plots and leafy avenues lend an air of distinction to Ottawa and a place for urban relaxation.

Today the Farm has grown to 1,200 acres of woods, gardens, experimental plots, greenhouses, buildings and asphalted roads. It has become the headquarters for the Research Branch and houses a number of institutes doing research on a national scale.

Founded in the same year, and also holding 75th birthday celebrations this year, are the federal experimental farms at Nappan, N.S., Agassiz, B.C., Brandon, Manitoba, and Indian Head, Saskatchewan. (The farm at Charlottetown was established, 1909-10, on 59 acres purchased by the Provincial Government and leased for 99 years to the Federal Department.)

The many services now provided by the experimental farm system are outlined in a document received from the federal authorities. The record is an impressive one indeed, covering all relevant phases of animal, poultry and crops research, of horticulture, entomology, botany, plant pathology and soil conservation.

Despite the enormous strides made in agricultural production through the assistance of science, researchers are convinced that they still have far to go to reach their potential in this field. Perhaps in the next 75 years they will solve not only problems of domestic production but the greater problem of feeding the millions of hungry peoples beyond Canadian shores.

Busy Sowing Tares

In one of his recent Rumanian speeches, Soviet Premier Khrushchev delivered himself of this vitriolic comment: "The monopolists earned millions of dollars on military deliveries—they got fat on the blood of the people who died in the Second World War. Our peoples spilled their blood, and the American monopolists plundered the whole world."

One thing about statements of this kind is that they are good only for home consumption. Mr. Khrushchev is too clever not to know that they would fail pretty flat outside the Iron Circle. The free world is well aware that Russia paid a terrible price in death and devastation in World War Two, but his contention that only Russia sacrificed while the other Allies, especially America, raked in the fruits of victory is too monstrous a distortion of the facts to be credible.

A partial answer to the charge, so far as the United States is concerned, is made by the Milwaukee Journal, which points out that in World War II the U.S. put 14,900,000 of its most productive young men under arms, virtually the same number as Russia. It poured $330 billion into the war effort, compared to $122 billion for Russia. United States factories produced the tools without which victory could not have been won—almost 300,000 airplanes, more than 85,000 tanks, almost 12,000 ships.

And when victory was achieved, the United States contributed another $11 billion in Marshall plan loans and grants to put Europe back on its feet. The Marshall plan offer of 1947 included Russia. The nations of Western Europe promptly accepted, and their revival is looked upon now as a miracle. But Russia not only rejected the offer for itself but prevented its satellites, which it had ravished, from accepting as well.

Who was the plunderer? Communist ears are closed to the real answer. And that, unfortunately, is where Mr. Khrushchev is able to score. Elsewhere the facts may be too clearly established to be affected by his allegations, but within his own vast territories he can talk what malicious nonsense he likes. Russian history, where it refutes him, is rewritten to suit his purpose.

This process is going on all the time, of distorting facts to suit Kremlin policies of the moment. How to break through this network of lies in which the Soviet people are trapped is one of the gravest problems of our time. Our Milwaukee contemporary has no solution for it, of course. In refuting this particular charge, it is well aware that it is preaching only to the converted—that the people most in need of enlightenment on the subject will never read its pages, or have a chance to weigh its arguments. How can they? Up and down the land, their leaders keep sowing tares of hatred and suspicion, mindless of what the reckoning may be.

Taxes And Medicare

That the doctors balked at the procedure detailed in the Saskatchewan medical care insurance plan, comments the Sarnia Observer, is only part of the reason for the CCF administration's plight over this impasse. The remainder is made up in the fact that the government has been too tax-happy.

Saskatchewan has had a sales tax of three per cent ostensibly for the purpose of meeting education costs, which have gone up in that province as elsewhere. But then with Medicare originally slated for March 1, the government imposed an additional two per cent sales tax last January 1, for the purpose of raising funds for the medical care. While the doctors and the government argued, the plan was delayed until July 1.

Thus the public was being taxed for a plan which was producing nothing along the lines it was supposed to provide. That is where the shoe really pinches because the public demanded a return of their two per cent. Premier Lloyd, who inherited the medical care plan from Mr. Douglas, could hardly, after six months of bickering with the psysicians, drop medical care and drop the tax, because sales taxes are of a type which few governments feel inclined to adjust downward.

It is probable that the plan will get under way after a fashion because of the influx of British and other doctors from outside the province. Just how successful these temporary measures will be can only be conjectured; but 1,000 doctors can hardly be replaced without some serious changes in the economy of the affected province.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new high in Canada's cost of living, as shown in the latest issue of the consumer price index, 130.5 points on June 1, is chiefly the result of a rise in food prices and higher costs of housing and clothing. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index is based on 1949 prices equalling 100. The upturn of two-fifths of one point is a reverse from the May 1 figure of 130.1, which was a marginal decline of one-fifth of a point from the previous record level of 130.3 registered on April 1. But compared with the living costs' index on June 7, 1961, of 129 the latest figure is 1½ points higher.

IT'LL TAKE VITAMINS A AND B

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Foreign Capital And Natural Resources

One of the common shibboleths in Ottawa is that Canada needs foreign capital to finance the development of our natural resources.

This is true of every frontier community throughout history; all have needed capital, equipment and often skills from more mature communities.

The U.S.A., for example, depended upon foreign capital for early development, from the years immediately following their revolution right through the era of the opening of the west.

So too we needed foreign capital.

Typically, the developing U.S. raised capital in England to finance the building of their railroads. They obtained this capital in the form of bonds, which of course do not carry any voice in management. Profits permitted the U.S. management to pay first the interest and then the capital of those bonds. Then, having used English capital to finance their ventures and launching, the railroads were finally left free of foreign indebtedness, largely owned and wholly controlled by Americans.

CANADA'S WAY

In contrast, Canadians have been largely unable to provide the "equity" or venture capital to finance our own development, even with the crutch of foreign investment in bonds. This is because we are underventuresome and overtaxed; we prefer to put our savings into life insurance, and we have long been so heavily taxed that we find it hard to create private or corporate capital.

Consequently, foreign capital has been quick to seize the bonanza awaiting it here. Unlike the history of those U.S. railroads, it has taken over control of Canadian industries with its investment.

Today, foreigners control 98 per cent of our rubber manufacturing industry, 97 per cent of our automobile industry, 75 per cent of our oil wells, 61 per cent of our mining, and 57 per cent of our manufacturing industries.

We thereby suffer acutely for two reasons. We can never rid ourselves of the liability to pay the hire of that capital year after year, because that equity capital — unlike the bonds of those U.S. railroads — is not redeemable. Secondly, since that foreign capital controls those industries, it operates them, not in the best interests of Canada or of their Canadian employees, but in the divergent interests of foreign investors, foreign parent companies, and even of those foreign countries — chiefly U.S.A. — where those foreign owners of Canada reside.

EXAMPLES ARE LEGION

Typically, a foreign-owned plant in Canada was recently forbidden by its foreign owners to accept an order from China, because trade with China is banned not be Canada but by that foreign country where those owners reside.

The foreign ownership of our oil wells creates a shocking disadvantage to Canada. Short of U.S. dollars though we are, Canada has to pay out some $350 million in U.S. dollars each year, to buy foreign oil, although we have ample oil here. This is because the international oil companies find it more profitable and prestigious to sell us their foreign oil, rather than oil from their Canadian wells; Alberta oilfields are consequently partly inactive, while jobs abound in foreign oilfields.

This foreign ownership of our enterprises tends to keep us a nation of hewers of wood. Our foreign investors ordain that Canadian natural resources are to be processed by well-paid workers in foreign plants. At the same time, many foreign-owned plants in Canada are forbidden to compete in the export market, which the foreign parent companies wish to preserve for themselves.

Thus foreign capital, in the form of "equity" investment in which we have admitted it, keeps us in perpetual economic serfdom. Many many years ago, Ottawa should have initiated policies which would forbid foreign control of Canadian industries.

Geneva Prospects Slim

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Soviet Premier Khrushchev's speech in Moscow Tuesday and abrupt reaction in Washington add nothing to hopes for progress at the 17-nation disarmament conference scheduled to resume in Geneva next Monday.

Behind the diplomatic moves observers see the Soviet Union and the United States engaged in all - out competition for development of anti-missile systems, now that each claims sufficient hydrogen - bomb power to wreck the other — if not all civilization.

There appears little prospect of an end to spiralling thermonuclear tests while this competition continues, and still less chance of progress on general and complete disarmament unless agreement is reached on a cessation of tests.

The claim by Khrushchev and his military chiefs that Russia already has the anti - missile missile is discounted by the U.S., but not entirely.

MOVES FIRST

State department spokesman Lincoln White noted Tuesday that Russia conducted a number of tests at varying altitudes last fall, although none so high as the mega - ton explosion conducted 200 miles up by the U.S. Monday.

Those were "probably the most significant tests from the point of view of U.S. security," White said. ". . . The possibility exists that the Soviet Union gained considerable knowledge of the effects of such tests."

The U.S. high-altitude blast demonstrated dramatically how communications can be disrupted, and presumably how the electronic guiding system of missiles could be thrown awry. It is thought the Russians made progress in this field last fall with their tests at different altitudes.

On another topic, Khrushchev seems to have caught Defence Secretary Robert McNamara of the U.S. off base in the continuing propaganda duel over thermonuclear war.

SEIZES STATEMENT

Khrushchev has always maintained that the West wants control over armaments rather than disarmament and he seized upon a recent statement by McNamara to back up his thesis.

McNamara had suggested that perhaps an agreement could be reached under which the mass-slaughter weapons in the case of war would be used only against armed forces and not against cities.

Khrushchev notes the U.S. press said McNamara's statement had cleared from the White House and he saw it as a "sort of proposal to the Soviet Union on 'rules' of conducting a nuclear war."

Khrushchev said this proves Western leaders have dropped the idea that nuclear war is unthinkable and are putting together rules on how it should be conducted. He added:

"It is a monstrous proposal, filled from beginning to end with a disdain for mankind. The author seeks to legalize nuclear war and thereby the murder of millions upon millions. . . ."

Jetliners And Tahiti

National Geographic Society

Tahiti, until recently, stood isolated beyond Pacific swells, a lodestone to writers, painters, and escapists.

The idyll ended in October, 1960, when a passenger airliner touched its wheels on the South Pacific isle's new, two-mile runway. Jets now furnish nonstop service to and from the United States.

"Tahiti is still there," Luis Marden writes in an article, "Finest Island in the World," in the July National Geographic.

"The sea still breaks in growling thunder on the encircling reef; the white-plumed waterfalls continue to course down the verdant mountainsides; the brown girls smile as invitingly and laugh as happily as ever.

"But it is not quite the same. The reason is simple: Tahiti is no longer remote, a misty isle of legend, a place untouched by the sigginss realities of the outside world. Now it is as near as your airport."

Mr. Marden, a member of the Geographic's senior staff, came to Tahiti by sea as third mate of a modern Bounty. A copy of the mutiny ship, the square-rigger was built by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for a refilming of the Nordhoff and Hall book, Mutiny on the Bounty.

The new Bounty worked into Matavai Bay: "Instantly we were surrounded by a fleet of outrigger canoes. For me the scene had a dreamlike quality. We were anchored in the exact spot where Wallis, Cook, and Bligh had dropped their hooks."

On an earlier visit, Mr. Marden had been dismayed to find no memorial to Captain Bligh, a great navigator. When he returned, the writer - photographer took a breadfruit plant from stock which Bligh had transplanted to Jamaica in 1793. The young tree will bear a plaque honoring Bligh.

Tahiti was formed when two volcanoes emerged from the Pacific and cooled in an 8-shaped mass 37 miles long. A single circumferential road girds the steeply rising mountains. Tahitian houses are scattered in charming disarray along the narrow coast.

The only town, Papeete, is the capital of French Polynesia. Some 18,000 people live in the unspoiled little port. But a wave of hotel building is washing up entrepreneurs with startling plans and ideas.

Tiny Papeete, like bigger towns everywhere, suffers already from a surfeit o' bicycles, motorbikes, cars, pedestrians, and trucks. Public jitneys, bearing wonderful names such as "Tickle!," are jammed to the gunwales.

When the great British racing driver, Stirling Moss, a Tahiti visitor, was asked what he considered his greatest feat, he replied: "To have traversed Papeete on a Vespa at the stroke of noon at six miles an hour."

BUSINESS IS PLEASURE

As yet, despite the growth of tourism, Tahitians remain delightfully in character. Mr. Marden says, "When it comes to pleasure, Tahitians are all business. No one is more relentless in pursuit of a good time. To sing, to play the guitar, to love — these are life's aims."

Woman Blames Cellar Dampness For Colds, Aches

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

An Elmhurst, Ill., woman has a point. She writes, "Most folks over 40 firmly believe the play hours spent in the basement rooms are a direct cause of arthritis, colds, cramps, and various pains. These rooms usually are four to eight feet below ground level, the walls are painted or panaled and the floors are made of tile or cement.

"Additional heat is supplied by a fireplace or room heater. Are these claims about aches and pains old time fears or will a basement recreation room ruin the healthof the house owner eventually?"

I assume our reader is concerned about dampness, the hard floors, and the temperature.Standing too long on a hard floor may aggravate varicose veins but won't cause them; the fault lies in an inherent weakness of the vein wall.

So far as colds are concerned, these infections are caught from others and are not acquired by working in a basement rumpus room. Dampness may aggravate rheumatism and arthritis but the wear and tear of 50 or more years of using our joints is a more logical culprit.

But there is more to this story. Older persons, especially those who lead a sedentary existence who work hard in the basement workshop, are likely to suffer from muscular cramps that evening or aching the next day. Standing on a hard floor for hours in worn out shoes strains the arches, whereas working in a stooped position plays havoc with the back. Sitting for long periods watching TV or playing cards, also strains the lower back and affects circulation to the lower extremities.

Dust and cigeret smoke irritate the throat of some persons. The same can be said of molds found so often in old buildings. In addition, faulty gas appliances may give off carbon monoxide; they should be tested regularly.

Let's sum it up by saying it is not the basement but the age and activity that counts. Dehumidifiers and exhaust fans correct most of the unpleasant aspects of basement quarters.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on meedical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

SKIN FUNGUS

K.P. writes: What is meant by monilial intertrigo? My very old medical book doesn't mention it.

REPLY

Intertrigo is a form of chapping and monilia refers to a fungus. One form of monilial intertrigo occurs in the webs between the fingers in housewives, bartenders, and others who keep their hands in water good part of the day or evening.

DUPLEX GALL BLADDERS

V.P. writes: Did you ever hear of anyone with two gall bladders?

REPLY

A double gall bladder is uncommon in man; it is said to occur once in 4,000 cases. Only 101 cases have been reported so far. The duplication is more frequent in animals: 1 in 8 in cats, 1 in 28 in calves, and 1 in 298 in swine.

SINUSES ARE SPACES

B.H. writes: Do the sinus glands serve any worthwhile purpose?

REPLY

There are no sinus glands and let's be thankful, because our sinuses and our glands cause enough trouble. The sinuses that connect with the nose are hollow spaces in the bones of the face and skull.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 13, 1937)

Pete Kelly, Charlottetown, member of the Detroit Red Wings team in the National Hockey League, tonight led golfers competing for the New Brunswick Provincial and Prince Edward Island Amateur crown after the first day's play in the annual tournament. Larry Thornton, Moncton, professional, led the field of 72 with a score of 103 for 36 holes in the open title. Kelly was only one stroke behind Thornton in the race for the open title.

Stripped of fishing apparatus and converted into a racing craft, Tweedie Hour, owned by Clarence Nicolle, Murray River, and powered by eight cylinder automobile engine, won the "free for all" and "eight cylinder" events of the annual fishermen's motor boat race on Pinette River, Wednesday.

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 13, 1952)

Guests at Dalvay House had an enjoyable experience last evening when Geoffrey O'Hara, noted music composer, gave a short piano recital, consisting chiefly of numbers of his own composition. He also played the accompaniment for Raoul Reymond who sang one of his own compositions. A large number of invited guests were present to hear Mr. O'Hara, a resident of New York, who is vacationing at Dalvay House.

A house owned by William Irving of Murray Harbor North was struck by lightning during a severe electric storm, destroying part of the flue and piercing a hole in the roof. The building however did not catch fire. Mr. and Mrs. Irving moved to Montague last year.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There are too many people who use friendship as a drawing account but for get to make a deposit. — Chatham News.

Sign in a Minneapolis car wash: "Special today. Car wash $1. Compact cars, dipped and towel dried, $.50."— Montreal Star.

Still another new trading stamp company has entered the field — with an interesting variation of the usual "free" premium plan. The stamp saver will not go to a single premium center to pick out a "gift" for her filled stamp books. Instead, the stamps will be redeemable in merchandise or service at any of the stores at which they are issued. With this arrangement the stamps begin to take on a little more of the characteristics of money. One would think that customers might begin to come around full circle to the idea, that, after all, money itself wasn't such a slouch of an invention. It doesn't have to be pasted in books, and can be spent most anywhere. — Christian Science Monitor.

Perhaps all men were created equal. But the louts who break bottles on public beaches make us wonder.— Ottawa Journal.

Here's a switch. Some universities are beginning to wonder if they can afford to accept federal aid.— Peoria Journal Star.

A news service reporting visit of Joe DiMaggio, all - time baseball great, to Moscow, identified him as the ex- husband of Marilyn Monroe. Was that necessary? If so how fleeting is fame?— Niagara Falls Review.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there are 400,000 more males than females in the 15 to 34 year brackets. That just means the girl can be a great deal more choosey in picking a mate while the boys will either have to drift toward batchelorhood or apply all the techniques of amorous salesmanship in order to get mixed up with the bonds of matrimony.— Sarnia Observer.

Firm And Flexible

New York Herald Tribune

"Bourgeois" diplomatic social graces, though well regarded and even imitated by the new Soviet bourgeoisie, cut no ice whatsoever in the Kremlin. In Moscow, with or without vodka, diplomacy is strictly business.

And what a business it is! Hour after hour of discussion and debate with Foreign Minister Gromyko, with his subordinates or with the boss himself, Nikita Khrushchev. The argument goes round and round, in an endless circle, getting nowhere, until the envoy is dizzy and about ready to throw up his hands in despair.

FEW QUALIFIED

There are not many men who have been trained to take this kind of punishment and to persist in it until a break eventually appears in the Kremlin (largely as a result of a determined stand in Washington), and some headway is then made. One of these men is Llewellyn Thompson, who has earned a respite after long service in Moscow. Another is one of his close friends and colleagues, Foy Kohler.

President Kennedy has searched long and far for a new ambassador to Moscow. He is reported to have decided on Mr. Kohler. He could hardly have made a better choice for this highly peculiar and exacting post — the most critical of our entire foreign service.

THROUGH THE WRINGER

Mr. Kohler already has been through the Kremlin wringer — at a time when the wringer was in the hands of Stalin the Terrible, who dwarfed Ivan the Terrible. He has also had the benefit of dealing with the Khrushchev regime as Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. As one of our highranking veterans in the field of Soviet affairs, he won the respect and thanks of his superior in both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations.

He had displayed two of the essential ingredients for a successful Western diplomat in Moscow — firmness and flexibility. They should prove effective in the future as they have in the past, when Mr. Kohler predicted that the Russians would back down and return to the negotiating table if we held fast and refused to give grounds in the face of Khrushchev's A bomb rattling over Berlin.

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DIAL 2-1095

D. L. BREHAUT

Mr. Harvey G. MacKinnon has joined the firm of H. M. Simpson Ltd. it was announced by H. H. Simpson, President of the firm.

Mr. MacKinnon will be Manager of the firm's Accounting and Systems Division and in this position will be responsible for all sales of Accounting Machines and Business Systems.

Born and educated in Charlottetown, Mr. MacKinnon's background of accounting experience and the specialized training he is now receiving in Toronto should serve him well in his new position and add a useful and improved service to the business firms of Prince Edward Island.

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