

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1952

Calling All Flower Lovers

Prince Edward Island has many beautiful flower gardens, and our citizens are certainly not lacking in their appreciation of nature's loveliness in this respect. It is of interest therefore to note that the Abegweit Chapter of the I. O. D. E. at Summerside is sponsoring the first of what is hoped will become an annual Provincial Flower Show. The show is being held in the Summerside Baptist Church hall on Tuesday next, the judges being Mr. G. C. Warren, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, and Mr. J. Wilfred Cudmore, Charlottetown. The official opening by Mayor Lodge in the afternoon will be followed by an address by Mr. R. C. Parent, superintendent of the Experimental Farm. Tea will be served during the afternoon; flower films will be shown; there will be a musical interlude and, in the evening, a program featuring Scottish girl dancers from Charlottetown. Among the trophies to be offered is a silver tray donated by R. T. Holman Ltd., for the best individual table decoration.

It is hoped that all three Counties will be well represented in the competition for floral honours, and that the show will spark a revival in exhibitions of this kind which, in years gone by, were a popular feature of our fair activities. The members of Abegweit Chapter, I.O.D.E., deserve much credit for their enterprise in this connection, and should have every support from the public at large.

Saving The Gaelic

It is interesting to note that seventeen teachers have been enrolled in the Gaelic classes conducted by Major C. L. N. MacLeod, at the Dalhousie Summer School this year. Six of the students have been taking the advanced Gaelic course which calls for a literary command of the language beyond the purposes of ordinary conversation. "One who can read the Gaelic poems and grasp their subtlety, has truly advanced," says the Sydney Post-Record. "The evidence is that the Nova Scotia Department of Education is saving the Gaelic for posterity in Nova Scotia. Gaelic will not perish here if it continues to be spoken in homes and if songs continue to be sung in the ancient tongue. One reason that Welsh continues to be a living language in Wales is that the Welsh never have ceased singing the songs of their native language. Such Gaelic languages as Manx and Cornish have died out but there is a movement today in Cornwall to save Cornish completely from oblivion."

Federal Expenditures

In a recent address Finance Minister Abbott pointed out that for the fiscal year 1945-46 the Federal Government's expenditures stood at more than five billion dollars. By 1949-50 these expenditures had fallen to two and a half billion dollars. The country, in other words, was on its way towards a stable economy with a high level of employment but with the prospect of lower taxes. This outlook was altered with startling suddenness with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. The necessity of enlarging our defence programme, accepted by all sections of responsible Canadian opinion, led to the adoption of defence expenditures which amount to more than two billion dollars in the current budget. The present budget is based on a total expenditure for all national purposes of roughly four and a half billion dollars.

The weak point in Mr. Abbott's case, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, was in his attitude to economy in Government administration and expenditure. There was no sense of compelling urgency in his reference to this subject, no awareness of the profound public conviction that in a national budget of this enormous size it is a matter of supreme duty never to relax in the intensive drive against waste, extravagance, duplication and inefficiency. A close watch must be kept on the expenditures of the Defence Department to ensure that full value is received for our two billion dollar expenditures; and not only in this Department, but over the entire range of national affairs. Expenditures on social security now total about one billion dollars annually, a sum which exceeds Canada's total budget for all national purposes for any year up to 1939. Here is another field in which con-

stant vigilance against waste or extravagance is needed.

Various debates in the House of Commons, and above all the detailed investigations of the Senate Committee under the chairmanship of Senator T. A. Crerar, have confirmed the public's anxiety that the virtues of economy do not occupy the highest priority in the scale of values at Ottawa. The operations of government, intricate in character and burdensome in expense, are not always visible to the public or immediately available for public review. Where samplings of these operations reveal some laxity of administration, or a spirit of complacency, the impression will inevitably take root in the public mind that still wider investigation would produce evidence for still greater anxiety.

Canadians Eating More

Evidence that Canadians are eating more food per capita and higher quality food is shown by "The Economic Analyst" published by the Department of Agriculture. Those bigger grocery bills, therefore, are not by any means due only to higher prices.

The finding is arrived at by comparing total expenditures for food with the cost of a fixed quantity and quality of food during the prewar period of 1935-39 and in the following years. In 1935, \$75 per person was spent on food, 24 per cent of the per capita income.

During the following 17 years the per capita expenditure on food gradually increased until it reached \$245 in 1951, representing 23 per cent of disposable income. In the same period the food price index increased by 150 per cent, so that the cost of the 1935-39 quantity and quality of food if purchased last year would have been \$152 per person. The difference, \$93 per person, represents the increased quantity or quality or both.

At the same time the value of a fixed portion of food which went into food declined from 25 per cent of consumer disposable income in 1935 to just over 15 per cent in 1951. If consumers had been content with the same food as in 1935 then their food bill would have represented only 14 per cent of their disposable income instead of 23 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, 11th Sunday after Trinity, St. Bartholomew.

It is not difficult to tell for whom Britain's largest aircraft has been named. The 10-engine "Princess" was launched on the eve of Princess Margaret's birthday.

Next year will see the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Selkirk settlers in this Province. Tomorrow descendants of the pioneers and others with already quickening interest will gather at a memorial service at the church at Belfast built by the original Selkirk settlers.

Conventional ideas about Greenland are upset by the report of Capt. John Gaiver that he had seen volcanic eruptions there. Even more surprising, however, was the off handed comment of Norwegian experts that what the captain saw was probably a sandstorm.

Arnold Toynbee, English economist and social reformer, was born this date 1852. Ill health prevented him following a career either in the army or at the Bar and he turned to the study of economic and social questions. He also did much work for the betterment of industrial conditions. Many of his writings were published posthumously as "Industrial Revolution in England". Arnold Toynbee, the historian, is a nephew.

It is very useful indeed to be able to recognize a policeman quickly. Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have adopted a standard uniform for their police constables, a move which is very much needed elsewhere. Formerly men in blue could be recognized in most places by their similarity to London's Bobbies but over a period of many years policemen have become almost as diversified in dress as the population in general.

Half the Prairie wheat crop—the biggest in history—may have to be stored in the open. Such a development, however, is causing less concern than it would have done a few years ago. In Saskatchewan, for example, they have experimented successfully with storage cribs made with snow fences. A layer of tar paper is spread on the ground, covered with building paper. A snow fence is thrown up around the paper and the wheat dumped into the centre in the form of a cone. Even where such grain was left uncovered, there has been surprising little loss in grade or quantity. In many other areas, however, the elevator companies are building annexes to double their capacities.

The Old Scout



Old Charlottetown

(And P. K. L.)

A BAD SCORE

"At noon yesterday a Swedish sailor whose face and hands were covered with sores similar to those seen on a smallpox patient, arrived by train from Georgetown, and by direction proceeded to the Police Station. He carried with him a small bundle of clothing and a letter addressed to the doctor of the Marine Hospital. He was followed at a safe distance by a gang of small boys, who gazed curiously at him and kept up a conversation among themselves about the sailor's terrible disease.

"On arrival at the Station he was met at the door by Officer McGonnell, who asked him what was the matter with him. The sailor, in much mixed English relating his story, ended by stating that he had smallpox and asked where he was to go. The port of destination given by the officer, in the midst of much excitement, could not be easily arrived at unless the disease grew fatal and the sailor was a very bad man. At any rate he went to Dr. Taylor's. The Doctor was not at home and the poor son of Neptune retraced his steps to the Station. The officers seeing him returning betook themselves to the apothecary shops, and became thoroughly saturated with disinfectants. Officer McGonnell went to dinner. The sailor on return to the Station was sent to the Quarantine Officer, who examined him, and found that his disease was not smallpox, nor was it contagious. He sent him to the Marine Hospital. By the time the sailor was comfortably lodged in hospital the false rumor that his disease was smallpox had spread through the city, and the timid ones became alarmed.

"Now, Officer McGonnell had left the Station in a great fever of excitement and spent his dinner hour at home, uneasy, fearing he might have contracted the disease while directing the sailor to Dr. Taylor's. His fever did not abate much as he returned to the Station, contemplating the loathsome possibilities. As he opened the door, he started back in fright, for he had seen the body of a man stretched on the station floor, and as no one was present, he assumed it to be the smallpox patient.

"The Marshal arrived and, being aware of the lark, ordered the officer to 'throw the man out'. But McGonnell declared he would give up his jacket before he would enter the station. A few of the other officers then arrived. While Officer McGonnell, much amazed, stared at them, they lifted the bundle of haberdashery which was covered by a policeman's coat, and threw it towards him. A crowd gathered around the Station to enjoy the joke; but, we learn, Officer McGonnell cannot see that there was any joke at all."

—The Examiner, Jan. 11, 1881.

The Age-Old Story

And the Lord said unto Joshua, This day will I begin to magnify thee in the sight of all Israel, that they may know that, as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee. And thou shalt command the priests that bear the ark of the covenant, saying, When ye are come to the brink of the water of Jordan, ye shall stand still in Jordan. . . . And it came to pass, when the people removed from their tents, to pass over Jordan, and the priests bearing the ark of the covenant before the people; and as they that bare the ark were come unto Jordan, and the feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water, (for Jordan overfloweth all his banks all the time of harvest), that the waters which came down from above stood and rose up upon an heap very far from the city Adam, that is beside Zaretan: and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, even the salt sea, failed, and were cut off: and the people passed

Notes By The Way

Old Charlottetown

Vancouver is boasting of its 322 hours of sunshine in July, this being 50 hours above the average. But on the other side of the picture is dried-out woodland in British Columbia and the disastrous forest fires now raging. — Ottawa Journal.

Nothing can be more discouraging to the Communist bandits now operating in Sarawak than the fate of the Japanese director of education who tried to tell the head-hunters of the "Co-prosperity Sphere" a few years ago. His perfectly preserved head was seen later, accurately shrunken except for the gold glasses perched on the nose. — Ottawa Journal.

Not surprising to learn that the Christian name, Adolf, has become so unpopular in Austria, since 1945, that it has nearly disappeared from church registers and last year only one baby was christened Adolf in Vienna. — Niagara Falls Review.

Jeffrey Farnol, English historical novelist, has passed on at 74. He fled from a foundry furnace in Great Britain as a young man to a small room in Hell's Kitchen, New York, to write The Broad Highway while he worked as a scene painter at a theatre. That novel was his most successful among a long list of romantic stories. — Hamilton Spectator.

When he has finished putting up a house, builder Wallace Johnson of Memphis presents the owner with a handsome illustrated booklet containing the name and photograph of every workman who had a hand in the job. The booklet explains what each workman did, tells what a good craftsman he is, and gives his address and phone number. After a careful look at the booklet, one of Johnson's men said, "Boss, I'm a proud gent. Johnson is proud, too. He has acquired a reputation for excellent work. — Changing Times.

Sometimes the Channel is so full of swimmers there is hardly room for ships, headed from England to France or from France to England. So many have done the trick that success brings little honour, small cash reward. The Journal, as its contribution to long-distance swimming, repeats the suggestion men tackle the Channel from end to end, not from side to side. — Ottawa Journal.

over right against Jericho. And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst passed over on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan.

Why are we fighting in Korea? Mrs. Roosevelt answered this question briefly and to the point the other day. "I think," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "that the answer was best summed up by an American flying ace, Major James Jabara, who upon returning to his home in Wichita, Kans., in an interview was asked what his feelings were while fighting in Korea. Major Jabara said: 'I was in Korea so I would not have to fight a street in Wichita.'" — Winnipeg Free Press.

"It's the same old story we've heard hundreds of times," commented a Detroit sheriff on the defalcation of a bank employee who got away with \$45,000 in bank funds. The same old story was the man had got to gambling, had taken some money to cover his losses and to try to recoup them and only got in deeper and deeper. There is in human nature a gambling instinct. But it is one to keep under strict control. Unfortunately, some seem unable to keep it under control, once bitten by the bug. It becomes an unreasonable disease, often leading to disaster for the victim and his family. The gambling instinct definitely isn't one to be encouraged or promoted. — Windsor Star.

The Poet's Corner

CHAUCER An old man in a lodge within a park: The chamber walls depicted all around With portraits of huntmen, hawk, and hound And the hurt deer. He listeneth to the lark Whose song comes with the sunshine through the dark Of painted glass in leaden lattice bound; He listeneth and he laugheth at the sound. Then writeth in a book like any clerk. He is the poet of the dawn, who wrote The Canterbury Tales, and his old age Made beautiful with song and as I read I hear the crowing cock, I hear the note Of lark and linnet, and from every page Rise odours of ploughed field or flowery mind. — Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

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The Uranium Rush

(Regina Leader Post) In the pre-atomic age gold was the mineral most prized and sought after by men. In those days, prospectors carried a pick and shovel, or a panning sieve. Fortunes were made and lives lost in the search for the yellow metal. The gold rush became a memorable part of North American mining history.

Today, in the opening years of the atomic era, uranium has to a large extent replaced gold as the object of the prospector's search. In 1952 the prospector carries a canvas-covered Geiger counter. It is true that as yet few fortunes have been made out of uranium, but the search is still in its infancy. Fewer lives have been lost, too, because of technical advances in communication. But the uranium rush, to judge by last week's events in northern Saskatchewan, seems destined to replace the gold rush. The emphasis on the drive to find uranium-bearing deposits tends to obscure the fact that uranium is one of the commonest minerals on earth. It is estimated that a hundred million million tons of the mineral are distributed throughout the top 10 miles of the earth's surface. But it is distributed so thinly that in most instances it cannot be mined economically. So the search is not really for uranium but for uranium in solid enough concentration that it can be extracted at a reasonable cost.

Because of this fact, Canada today is well in the forefront of those nations which are producing or are likely to produce, uranium in large quantities. The pre-Cambrian shield has hardly been scratched so far, yet Canada is one of the top three uranium-producing countries in the world, and may soon move into second or even first place.

The Belgian Congo is the world's greatest producer, at its Shinkolobwe mine. The United States, in second place, has developed mines in the Colorado plateau, and is now considering developments in the Black Hills of South Dakota. In addition uranium will shortly be made in the U.S. by a chemical process from phosphoric acid.

Australia and South Africa have recently discovered and begun to develop substantial deposits. Behind the Iron Curtain there are uranium mines in Czechoslovakia and Saxony. Although these are low-grade deposits they are being frantically worked over by Communist slave-labor in their efforts to keep up with the western world. And there are probably other sizable deposits elsewhere in the USSR which the outside world does not know about.

Here in Canada our only uranium producer at the moment is the Government-owned Eldorado Mining and Refining Company's mine at Port Radium, on Great Bear

Lake in the North West Territories. Started in 1943, its shafts go down for 1,350 feet and have not yet reached the bottom of the uranium deposit. The company intends to sink a new shaft north of the present opening shortly, and so increase production.

Next April Eldorado's second mine, this one in the Beaverlodge area in northern Saskatchewan, is scheduled to get into production. It is expected that this mine will eclipse the Port Radium operation. One three-foot vein has shown ore worth \$34 a ton running for 300 feet. Another vein showed a width of 15 feet with ore valued at \$46 a ton. One drill hole was cut through a concentration of ore worth \$417 a ton. So there seems to be little doubt about the richness of the Beaverlodge deposits.

It is hoped, of course, that Eldorado will not be the only producing mine in the Beaverlodge area, and that at least some of the other mining syndicates which have been developing claims in the area will strike it sufficiently rich to go into production.

Last week's staking rush came about when the three-year concessions given by the provincial government to these syndicates in the region ran out. The companies were allowed to retain a certain proportion of the concessions they had developed, and now private prospectors have gone in, in the hopes of staking claims on which a really big find may be made.

The prospectors do not expect to develop any such finds themselves, but will turn their claims over to larger companies for development.

The Beaverlodge deposits, and the promise they hold out that elsewhere in the pre-Cambrian shield there are others equally rich, will push Canada rapidly ahead in the field of uranium production. In this trend Saskatchewan seems destined to play a major role. It may not be long before the slogan on our automobile licence plates will have to be changed from "the wheat province" to "the uranium province."

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