The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Northern Markets

Premier Shaw got in some good trout fishing on his trip to the Canadian and American military bases in Labrador and Newfoundland, but recreation was only incidental to the trade matters which prompted his visit to these northern parts. His conferences with the military authorities, and with private commercial firms on trade with this Province, should pay good dividends to our farm producers.

The Premier has always been enthusiastic as to the possibilities of this market. The trade increase noted since his last visit two years ago substantiates his claim that it would pay us handsomely to do more exploratory work in this connection. He instanced particularly the areas at the American naval base at Argentia, which he hopes to visit shortly, possibly at the time the Atlantic Premiers' conference is being held in St. John's. Mr. Sangster, provincial marketing agent, will be given full government support to explore these and other areas where possibilities of demand for Island products exist.

The Premier noted some weaknesses in our handling of this profitable northern market, and stressed the need for having our own storage facilities in the Goose Bay area, particularly for potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables.

As to quality, there is now "splendid satisfaction" with our products; and there is no reason why, with continued emphasis on this cardinal factor, we cannot greatly improve our trade relations in these areas. If we don't, we shall have only ourselves to blame. The market is there, and the prospects are that it will expand substantially in the future. With modern air transportation there is no reason why we should be outdistanced by any competitors in tapping its opportunities.

Federal Meat Inspection

The question of the adequacy and effectiveness of existing measures for inspecting meat for human consumption has been raised in the public mind from time to time—particularly in the early months of 1962 when police action was taken against purveyors of questionable uninspected meat in some parts of Canada. Although the only criticism of federal meat inspection service was that it was not sufficiently widespread, the Federal Department of Agriculture has deemed this a timely occasion on which to review the scope of the work it carries out in this connection. The result is an interesting "reference paper" on the subject, which we have just received through the mails.

The rapid expansion of federal meat inspection is illustrated by the fact that by May 31 of this year, the addition of some 30 plants brought the total of meat establishments receiving the service to 253. These included 69 large animal slaughter plants, 87 poultry slaughter and processing plants, and 97 meat processing plants. Officials estimate that about 85 per cent of red meat and 75 per cent of poultry meat production was being killed and processed under the regulations of the Meat Inspection Act.

During the 1959-60 fiscal year, the latest for which complete figures are available, federal meat inspectors condemned 12,900 carcasses of cattle and calves, 29,200 of swine, and 2,087 of sheep and lambs. The total amounted to less than half of one per cent of the red meat kill. On the poultry side, 48 million birds were federally inspected for slaughter and about half a million carcasses, or 1.13 per cent were condemned.

In addition to plants coming under the Meat Inspection Act there were, at the beginning of 1962, hundreds of small slaughter and packing operations and scores of poultry processing and eviscerating stations outside its jurisdiction. Some of these were provincially inspected, some were subject to inspection of local option. The annual uninspected kill of animals and poultry was in the hundreds of thousands.

It is noted that the tremendous increase in poultry meat consumption in the last five years was to a large extent assisted by the grading system compulsory in all large trading centres. Current demand is for this standard to be provided only for Canada Approved products and a large-scale move is afoot among registered killing and eviscerating stations voluntary to bring their operations under the federal meat inspection service. This has resulted in the hiring of more staff by the federal government with substantial additions to the inspection budget.

Like Columbus' Egg

A mere square meter of desert ground on Oshima Island, Japan, has yielded a liter of water and, in like manner, another patch of wasteland in the Quetta desert of Pakistan has yielded the life sustaining fluid. Both these experiments in what may one day be a new way of reclaiming waste lands were carried out under the direction of Dr. Kobayashi, director of a Japanese technical research institute.

The technique? A plain wooden frame with a glass lid is set on an incline of sandy soil so as to keep moisture in the sand from rising and evaporating. This moisture, coaxed into the air by solar heating and capillary action, collects under the glass lid and drips slowly into a waiting bottle. In 24 hours, a liter of pure water fills the bottle, a distilled water, free from impurities, fresh and sweet to the taste.

The simple apparatus depends on the fact that no matter how arid is the soil's surface, hidden water lurks, however far down. This water rises through capillary action but, due to the desert's high temperature, swiftly evaporates into the atmosphere. But when the glass-lidded frame is set over soil, steam rising from the subsoil is saturated within the box so that drops of pure moisture are quickly formed inside the glass.

A stone buried in a garden is found to be moist underneath when lifted up, the spot also moist though the surrounding ground is perfectly dry. This is the principle on which Dr. Kobayashi worked. "Another case," as he humorously remarked, "'of that egg of Columbus . . . another invention on a principle so simple it has long, and unaccountably, defied discovery."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations to all concerned on the success of the triple anniversary celebrations over the weekend at Egmont Bay. The celebrations marked the 150th anniversary of the parish, the 50th anniversary of the ordination of the parish priest, Monsignor Poirier, and the 25th anniversary of the Egmont Bay Credit Union. As noted in our news report every family in the parish played some active part in the events. Planning and organizing for the anniversaries began several months ago, and the result was a fine example of teamwork and enthusiasm.

* * *

The tide doesn't seem to be running too well for Conservatives in Great Britain. In a series of ten by-elections just concluded, government party candidates lost either to their Labor or Liberal opponents or retained their seats with greatly reduced majorities. In the ten contests, the Labor party received about 43 per cent of votes cast, Liberals 21 per cent, Conservative 20 per cent. Compared with the results of the general election of 1959, in these ridings the Conservatives have lost 24 per cent of the 1959 poll. Labor has lost 6 per cent. Liberals have increased their share of the votes cast by 18 per cent.

CLASSICS OF CANADIAN ART

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Living Too High Off The Hog

Many Canadians today are bemused by talk of financial crisis; bothered by the new restrictions; and bewildered by the devaluation of our proud premium dollar.

What is the trouble? Why has the government imposed special taxes on luxury imports, and taken other belt - tightening steps?

There is no simple answer to this complicated question. Yet I believe that it is possible to explain our situation in simple terms, and show what we can do, and why, to correct our present paradox of domestic prosperity and international indebtedness.

There is no need for Canadians to be bemused, bothered and bewildered. But we should blame ourselves for living too high off the hog, far beyond our means.

In short, as a nation we have been going to the finance company every year, to borrow money to consolidate our overdue bills; and worse, to borrow more money to make the payments due and overdue upon our earlier borrowings.

I TOLD YOU SO

But now the finance company has called upon us to pay the sums due, while at the same time refusing to advance any more money to us.

Fortunately we as a nation have great resources. We are like a family with valuables tucked away; while father, who has rather lazily been enjoying a spell of not working, possesses the skill and ability which can earn good money if he shows the resolution to roll up his sleeves and get to work again.

In a series of columns, I will explain what has happened to Canada, and describe how similar things have happened to us and also to Britain and U.S.A. in the recent past. I will describe what I believe to be the most guilty cause of our present and past troubles—and of troubles predictable for our future too unless we take steps to forestall this. And in support of my argument, I will make that most irritating of all remarks—"I told you so"— and quote warnings which I have written repeatedly over the past ten years, and which now have been horribly verified by events.

It is important that I am able to repeat these quotations, because some people are already trying to rewrite history, to blame our present problems upon the present government, just as those same people have tried to rewrite our past history of blaming the great depression of the Thirties, which was heralded by the stockmarket crash on 29 October 1929, upon the Conservative government which was elected nearly one year later, on 28 July 1930.

NOW HARVEST OLD SEEDS

Our present troubles date back to a pattern which we started to form immediately after the war, in 1946. This pattern precipitated a dollar crisis in 1947, caused our humble withdrawal from a parity dollar in 1949, took a decided turn for the worse in 1953 which continued unchecked for many years, and was not corrected until last year.

I will try to explain quite simply how we have been stumbling blindfold towards todays crisis for 15 years.

Half way along that path, on 30 January 1954, I wrote:

"The rumble of international thunder is increasing, along our American border. Its real significance is that we are only able to balance our account with U.S.A. by importing capital: thus in effect we are living on credit today, which our children will have to repay. If the situation grows worse, indeed if it is not corrected, we will have to return to the curbs we suffered in 1947 on our spending on American luxuries and Florida holidays."

The situation was not corrected; we have indeed returned to those sometimes forgotten 1947-style curbs.

Has New Dignity

B.C. Forest Service

Although our forest trees are used primarily for building materials, pulp and paper, fuel and plastics, there is a multitude of other uses for wood.

History shows that in 1543 Jacques Cartier saved his crew from almost certain death from scurvy when he fed his crew a mixture of leaves and the bark of a fir tree. In 1778 Capt. James Cook used this same medicine for his crew when he anchored in Nootka Sound to make a spruce brew as antiscorbutic for the crew.

The bark of Douglas fir is one of the richest sources of flavonoid substitutes, which are believed to have medicinal value in the healing of radiation burns and frost bite.

Sawdust, long a lowly leftover of the sawmilling industry, has gained new dignity and service values. It is being used in the making of briquettes, pressed wood panels, plastic wood, porous clay and concrete products, snow tires, pulp, charcoal, insulating and packaging materials, wood flour, and soil aids.

Cedar, with its great preservative qualities, was used in the great temples of ancient Greece, Rome, and Jerusalem. King Hiram of Tyre, who furnished much of the wood for the temple of King Solomon, has been recognized as the first lumber merchant.

There are 240 different species of trees to be found in the North Pacific area; less than 50 have any commercial value today. Most important are the softwoods, which include Douglas fir, hemlock, true fir, spruce, pine, cedar, and larch. Hardwoods of commercial importance include alder, ash, aspen, cottonwood, and birch.

The Cat's Pajamas

The Times, London

Few things, to the true animmal lover, are more repellent than the ridiculous and unsuitable luxury objects with which those of the rich who happen to be unimaginative are apt to saddle the poor defenceless things.

The right - minded, then, will raise their eyebrows at the thought of a shop — not in this country — which, according to report, is selling "lounging pyjamas for cats" all the same the idea behind those pyjamas poses the nice question as to whether it faithfully reflects or maliciously libels the essential nature of cats.

Those who prefer, and are more at home in the company of dogs will hesitate to lay down the law on this ticklish matter, yet it is difficult not to give cats the benefit of the doubt and conclude that they are less given to lounging, and so less in need of those revolting pyjamas, than a superficial study of their habits might suggest.

JUST A CAT NAP

Indeed, when a cat appears to be indulging in a feline form of forty winks, having, in fact, a literal cat - nap, it may well be very wide awake and on the qui vive.

The cat in Harold Monro's poem pretended, as the hour for tea drew near, that it had nothing to do and had merely to come in and sit by the fire, yet actually it was consumed by desire for milk, willing the saucer to descent like a full moon from the table above.

Cats conserve their energies and know the secret of concentrating without appearing to do so, although their inability to go for a walk of more than a few yards without losing interest in the proceedings and wandering away can exasperate the dog-owner whose charge brings a passionate enjoyment to a long cross - country expedition.

TOO MUCH

That is altogether too much to expect of a cat and then, of course, there is the question of its nocturnal habits. The dog comes in when shades of night are falling fast and goes to its bed much as a human being does; the cat, on the other hand, seems to have to be put out, and so no wonder if, sometimes during the day, it appears to be taking things easily.

At any rate cats have it over dogs when it comes to slang and idiom. No one in his right senses would like to lead a dog's life or to have his appearance liked to a dog's dinner, but when Field Marshal Lord Montgomery mentions the word "cat" his audience purrs with anticipation of compliments to come.

Whether it is better to be compared to its whiskers or its pyjamas is a moot point; what is incontestable is that high honor is being paid.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
July 10, 1937

The annual outing and picnic of the Guardian staff took place Saturday afternoon at the shore, Dunstaffnage. Swimming, dancing and sports were all partaken of in a real picnic manner, and the outing was climaxed by the serving of a delightful lunch. Prizes to the winners of the various sporting events were presented by Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

Among those vacationing in the province is Dr. Ewen Gillis, research staff, Abbott's Laboratories. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, Chicago, Ill. He is visiting his mother and brother Thomas C. Gillis, B.A. in Breadalbane, and his sister, Mrs. Harold MacLeod Vernon River.

TEN YEARS AGO
July 10, 1952

Work on the construction of a new building for the Benevolent Irish Society is expected to start immediately on the site at 175 Grafton St. where the former Whelan Hall was destroyed by fire last August. In addition there will be as formerly, a large recreation hall for dances and other activities of the society.

Group Captain A.G. Kenyon, C.D. Commanding officer of RCAF Station, Summerside, received an official visit from a representative of the French consular corps, and members of the French Navy. Robert Picard, French Consulate in Halifax, and Mrs. Picard, were accompanied by the commander of the French frigate L' Aventure. In Charlottetown Capt Labarere and Lieut. de LaCochetiere and party were entertained by Lt.- Governor Prowse at Government House.

GOLF SHRINE

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, was founded in 1774.

Summer Sees Food Poisoning On Increase

The Salmonella group of micro-organisms induce two distinct types of disease in man. One is typhoid fever. The others mimic typhoid but are milder. Unless special tests are done, the condition will be passed off as acute diarrhea or food poisoning. These disorders were common prior to the advent of modern sanitation, refrigeration, and improved living conditions.

Old Salmonella caught my eye when I read recently that 47 cases of a rare variety of food poisoning had been reported to the public health service from 10 different states.

The culprit in these cases was Salmonella hartford, a rare type. This represents a sharp increase because — of the 28,000 Salmonella infections reported to the health department between 1947 and 1958 — only 20 were of this branch of the family.

Victims developed an explosive, often bloody diarrhea with fever of 103 degrees F. Many were so ill, intravenous fluid was required. Headache, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain also were present.

One outbreak of the related typhoid fever, for example, was traced to contaminated meat from a slaughterhouse. More than 8,000 cases were reported before the source was uncovered

This is a problem for our medical sleuths to solve. There is no need for concern but we can take the hint that food poisoning increases in the summer months and is the time to stress cleanliness and the proper care and handling of our food supply.

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

ACNE ROSACEA

D.E. writes: What are some of the causes of so-called whisky nose?

REPLY

Acne rosacea, the technical name for this condition, involves the flush area of the face. In an advanced form of the disorder, the nose enlarges. There are causes other than whisky drinking but alcohol is suspected because the red bulbous nose has long been used by artists to symbolize overindulgence. The condition is associated also with dyspepsia or eating too much hot spicy foods. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope for leaflet on acne rosacea.

OVERTRANQUILIZED

T.H. writes: What would happen if too many tranquilizing pills were taken?

REPLY

The person might fall asleep, become flighty, overexcited, or depressed. Others develop dreams, hallucinations, tremor, dermatitis, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, visual disorders, headache, palpitation, flushing of the face, loss of or increased appetite. Some fail to menstruate or become jaundiced. As you can see, reactions vary, depending upon the type of tranquilizer and the individual.

BAR MEDICINE

E.W. writes: In what way do the tranquilizers, or whatever alcoholics get at bars, affect the body and mind of the people who use them?

REPLY

Tranquilizing tablets and capsules tend to quiet individuals by relieving tension, anxiety, excitability, or depression. I didn't know alcoholics obtained these medicines at the bar. Don't forget that alcohol is the granddaddy of all tranquilizers.

KEEP MOVING

L.J. writes: Is it better for a woman in her sixties with palsy to keep working (house-cleaning cooking, washing) even though her head, hands, and legs shake?

REPLY

Yes, as unused muscles waste away and are replaced with scar tissue. Common sense must be used because each person with parkinsonism has individual problems.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Gardening is wonderful exercise.

FLOOD WATERS RECEDE

HONG KONG (AP)—Reports from Communist China's flood-stricken Kwangtung province indicated flood waters were receding Friday. The Chinese Communists have described the floods in the province bordering Hong Kong as the worst in a century. A Canton radio report said flood fighters remained on 24-hour alert. Any sudden down pour would precipitate new floods.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Another thing we'd like to know: where does all the water come from that is in water-melons?—Welland Tribune.

Martial Faucher, 68, went to sleep in the waiting room of the Limoges railroad station. When he woke up, he discovered somebody had stolen his wallet. He hurried to the police station to report the matter. When he returned to the railroad station, he discovered that somebody had stolen his suitcase during his absence.. He also missed his train. — Le Progres, Lyons.

Happiness can be defined as reaching the point where you like more things than you don't like. — Welland Tribune

A farmer in Castel del Rio wanted to name his baby Odiolaguerra ("I hate War"). Officials pointed out that Italian law forbids ridiculous, irreverent or immoral namees. "What's ridiculous, irreverent or immoral about hating war?" demanded the father. Still, he loved peace, enough to reach a compromise. The baby has been officially named Angelo ("Angel") — La Nazione, Florence.

Spas Making Comeback

National Geographic Society

The centuries-old custom of "taking the waters" is being revived.

European spas are booming, and American watering places are beginning to regain their popularity. Therapeutic waters remain a prime attraction, but modern spa also offer the diversions of holiday resorts.

American Indians and ancient Romans were among the earliest peoples to prize the bubbling waters. Warring tribes buried their tomahawks at what is now Hot Springs, Arkansas, so all the braves could benefit from the salubrious flow.

ROMAN BATHS

The Romans built baths at mineral springs throughout Europe. An outstanding one was the present - day Belgian town of Spa, which became a popular health resort in the 16th century. Spa was known as Le Cafe de l'Europe, but its proper name became generic for watering places and a boon to crossword-puzzle makers.

Bath, England, was the site of elaborate Roman baths. The resort gained its greatest fame in the 18th century under the guidance of Beau Nash. Nash's rigid code of conduct for his famed Pump Room transformed the nouveaux riches into gentlemen — at least while they were in Bath.

George Washington bathed at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, while on a surveying trip in 1748. He returned to Bath, as it was then called, many times, but in 1796 deplored the "growing dissipation" at the gay resort.

Taking the waters at Bad Ragaz, Switzerland, involved a unique ritual. Monks from a nearby monastery lowered patients in baskets into the warm but turbulent waters of the Tamina gorge. If emergency duties called the monks, the bathers were abandoned to swirl alone for hours.

In their 19th-century heyday, European spas were frequented by crusty old gentlemen with gout, liverish colonels on leave from the tropics, matchmaking mothers, and fortune hunters.

Many German marriage contracts of the period specified the wife's right to visit a spa at least once a year. Entire families, with voluminous baggage and a retinue of servants, settled in health resorts for the summer in both Europe and the United States.

ROYAL VISITORS

Royal visitors elevated the social tone of continental spas. Kaiser Wilhelm rested at Bad Homburg twice a year, arriving in his private train, which was painted aquamarine and kept at a special pavilion.

When the Kaiser's uncle, Edward VII, was Prince of Wales, he often visited Bad Homburg in an effort to reduce the not inconsiderable royal girth. Differences with his nephew led Edward to transfer his patronage to Marienbad, Czechoslovakia. In lush years at Marienbad, notable visitors included Goethe, Chopin, and Richard Wagner, who completed Tannhauser there.

New England austerity prevailed at the Brattleboro Hydropathic Institution, which thrived in 19th-century Vermont, the National Geographic Society recalls. A patient was roused from his cot at 4 a.m., swathed in wool blankets, soaked in warm water, and plunged into a cold bath. He then dressed, went for a walk, and sipped the mineral waters before breakfast — bread and butter, mush and milk.

For some reason, this Spartan spa was popular; it had a waiting list and inspired imitators. But spas began to fade in the United States at the turn of the century. Only in recent years has interest reawakened.

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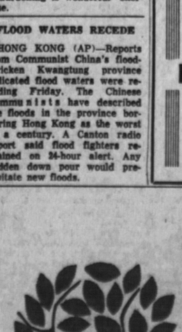

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