

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 185 Prince Street...

New Problem

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan will have much to talk over on the latter's current visit to Washington. There are, of course, the old problems of the cold war to be considered.

Then, there is a new problem—that of the French crisis which is by no means over, despite General DeGaulle's assumption of the "powers of the Republic".

The consensus seems to be that the new Premier will keep France definitely in the NATO structure. But no one really knows. We may be sure that the President and the Prime Minister are both anxious to see further light on the question as well as in other pressing issues.

Men And Crows

Science Service, which keeps a wary eye on everything in nature, admits, regretfully, that the crow qualifies for the title of "pest," because of the damage it does to song-birds and water fowl by eating their eggs.

The reason why men have never gotten along too well with crows, Science Service suggests, may lie in the stiff competition which crows give us. It quotes the late Henry Ward Beecher, famous American preacher: "If men were feathers and wings, only a few few of them would be clever enough to be crows."

Talking about getting rid of crows is one thing; actually getting rid of them is another. "They have been successfully pitting their intelligence against men for thousands of years, and they will have something to say about their future", Science Service says.

Dairying Big Business

Canadians on the average eat twice as much butter as their neighbors in the United States, drink considerably more milk in its various forms, but consume less cheese and only about two-thirds as much ice cream. These figures, with a host of other statistics, are included in a brochure prepared by the National Dairy Council of Canada, representing an industry whose products annually are valued at about one billion dollars.

One table discloses that for the country as a whole 43 per cent of all production goes into butter, 31 per cent into milk and cream sales, nine per cent to concentrated milk and ice cream, seven per cent to cheese and the balance, one pound in every ten, remains on the farms. Those proportions vary across the land and from province to province, and an interesting point is that little or none goes to cheese in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Ontario, with one-third of the Dominion total, devotes one-seventh of its production to cheese, easily the Canadian leader in this respect.

are now manufactured in Canada, with 386 dairy plants devoted to production of this article of food. Average consumption of cheese at home is just over six and a half pounds annually, while the neighboring republic tops this figure by more than one pound.

On the authority quoted, consumption of ice cream is now the highest in the country's history, the average consumption being seventeen pints. In the United States the corresponding figure is half as much again. But Canadians eat 19.4 pounds of butter each, where our neighbors dispose of but eight and a half pounds per year on the average.

The farmer, it is explained, has a greater share in the returns in the case of butter than in other products listed—77 cents out of every dollar spent by the consumer. In milk, he gets just over one-half. In over-all value, dairy exports last year aggregated \$11 million and went to more than fifty countries. All in all, dairying is big business in Canada and that the men behind it realize they must keep its claims before the country is indicated by the fact that \$5 million is spent annually to advertise and promote sales and expand markets.

Fatal Home Accidents

According to the figures provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, fatal home accidents kill some 2,100 Canadians every year, or about six every day. Accidental falls head the list; they are responsible for 39 per cent. Then come fires, responsible for 23 per cent. The rest of the fatal home accidents are caused by poisoning, food suffocation, mechanical suffocation, firearms and drowning—in that order.

In fact, fatal home accidents represent an important part of the larger picture of death by violence which has been brought into prominence by dramatic reductions in the death rates for many diseases. Thirty years ago Canada had twice as many deaths from infective and contagious diseases as from violence. Today, on the other hand, there are four times as many violent deaths from accidents as from infective and contagious disease. A person, it would seem, is safer at home than he is on the highway. But he is still far from safe.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Want to buy a moustache cup, anybody? George Drehmann of Wingham, Ont., has 276 of them, each of a different pattern, in his possession. Since that is his hobby, though, it isn't likely that he would want to sell one.

The Superintendent of the city's schools has given lack of space, lack of teachers and lack of money as the reasons for closing the kindergarten department at West Kent and Prince St. schools. Any one of the reasons would have been enough to bring about discontinuance of the classes, to say nothing of the combination.

Plans for improving harbour facilities at St. John's, Newfoundland, at a cost of more than \$12 million, have been approved by the Federal Government. They may have to be revised. Sir Brian Dunfield, a justice of the Supreme Court and director of the Community Planning Association, has described them as "silly" and, in their present form, likely to do more harm than good to the harbour.

Heads of Canadian universities do not appear to believe that television in schools can take the place of the student-teacher relationship. If one may say so—without any intention to belittle this new medium of communication—if it's entertainment value can be developed, that is as much as can reasonably be expected of it, although as an aid to teaching—it may not be entirely useless.

The Canadian Legion has demanded that any distinctive Canadian flag shall include the Union Jack. The I. O. D. E. has gone on record as favouring the Red Ensign. The two positions are similar in basic intention; and we believe that the majority of Canadians will support them. This is not to suggest, however, that some emblem of French Canadian design should not be given a place, if there is a demand for it.



LOOK WHO PROFITS!

OTTAWA REPORT

New European Movement

By Patrick Nicholson, Special Correspondent For The Guardian

OTTAWA — The most significant figure visiting Canada last week in the German President's party was the young Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano.

This dapper 53 year old diplomat was a successful lawyer; thirteen years ago, he took a leading part in founding the Christian Democratic Party, and he was chairman of that powerful new political force until becoming Foreign Minister three years ago.

Dr. von Brentano is devoted to the cause of "Europe" in priority to the cause of "Germany." He is of that far-sighted modern school of European statesmen, ruled by their head rather than by their heart, who believe and I quote his own words that "We must do away with out-moded notions of sovereignty."

The small nation-states of Europe constitute economic units which are too small, and cannot survive in that form in the present world trading situation, he believes. One of the leading advocates of the creation of the European Common Market, he told me: "We hope to make out of these six divided national economies, one unified economic area comprising a market of 140,000,000 people."

The Common Market will abolish trade barriers within its boundaries before 1973. By that time, Dr. von Brentano foresees, those nations and also any others which wish to join the party will have gone far towards achieving political unity to match

their economic unity. There is already a "European Parliament," set up to administer the Coal and Steel Pool and "Euratom," as well as the Common Market. What is already very significant, Dr. von Brentano told me, is that delegates to that Parliament sit, not in national blocks, but grouped according to their party affiliation, across national lines.

NO NEED FOR FEAR

Canada feels some apprehension that the creation of the Common Market will adversely affect our trade with its constituent members, Dr. von Brentano senses. But this is unjustified, he said. To begin with, the Common Market is not removing trade barriers between its members, with the intention of setting up similar barriers again around the whole; its aim is to create an atmosphere to free trade throughout the world.

"Under no circumstances will the brave new concept of the Common Market revert to the previous wrong ideas of autarchy and self-sufficiency," the Foreign Minister told me. "The six nations are not making the Common Market an exclusive club; it is not directed against any other nation or nations; rather, it is directed for the people of every nation, who will enjoy better living standards through the rationalization of production which it will create and encourage."

CANADA-COULD JOIN

In reply to my specific question, he said that Germany has not invited Canada to join the

Common Market. But if Canada or the U.S.A. should desire to join at any time, Germany and her trading partners would welcome either or both of their North American NATO allies into the Common Market. The Americans and we ourselves could participate either as full members, or on some selective basis designed to safeguard any special trading interests we may wish to preserve. He suggested that Britain is finding some difficulties in resolving her wish to join the Common Market with her existing obligations to other members of the Commonwealth. Canada might find similar difficulties; but these, in his opinion, need not be an insuperable bar to hold us back from the better life promised by the Common Market.

Dr. von Brentano did not use to me the phrase "United States of Europe," but he is obviously a dedicated believer in the advantages offered by the European movement, by which of course he means some form of federal union of the free European nations. Such union would replace - and again I choose to use his own words - "the outmoded notions of sovereignty of the small states, which cannot exist as such in the new world economic picture."

Dr. von Brentano's especial significance in the European picture is that he seems likely to succeed Dr. Adenauer, when the 82 year old Chancellor of Germany resigns. Already he is in fact guiding Germany to ride the band-wagon of "an economic and ultimately a political Commonwealth of the Western World," which was created by Canada's foreign-policy makers ten years ago, but which was at once and ever since abandoned by its parents.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

Destitute Immigrants

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from yesterday) As a result of the arrival of the newcomers de Bonaventure had to provide for more than 1,000 persons. All these people had to be rationed at the King's expense. Nearly all those who came in 1749 and 1750 were from Beaubassin and vicinity. But the stern measures of the British at Halifax now began to greatly alarm the Acadians of Grand Pre, Minas, Pisiquid (Windsor) and Cobequid (Truro) and in 1751 and 1752 large numbers of these succeeded in escaping the British patrols and managed to cross over to Isle Saint-Jean.

In 1751, the number of Acadians who came to Isle Saint-Jean was not over 500. The majority of these were placed on land along the shores of Hillsboro Bay from Pointe Prime to Pointe a la Franboise (now Raspberry Point).

In a memorial to the Minister of Marine in Paris dated July 1753, it is stated that of the 1200 persons who had lately composed the parish of Cobequid (now Truro), there remained not more than 300; the others had gone to Isle Saint-Jean by the passage of Tatamagouche which the English had not taken the precaution to guard. Five hundred had left Pisiquid (now Windsor), and 300 Grand Pre.

These new settlers in Isle Saint-Jean amounted to about 2,000 souls, while the number of old settlers was not over 1,000. The new settlers had managed to bring to the island some 2,200 head of cattle, much poultry, sheep, and 171 horses. A memorandum in the Archives of the Department of Marine in Paris paid over 12,000 livres for 300 trips made by boats and schooners engaged in transporting the Acadians from the Mainland to Isle Saint-Jean.

A SAD PICTURE Father Jacques Girard, who was pastor of the parish of Saint Paul at Pointe Prime from 1752 to the Deportation of 1758, in a letter to Commissary Prevost at Louisbourg on October 24, 1753,

draws a sad picture of those unfortunate people who made their escape to Isle Saint-Jean. He describes them as in "a state of lamentable destitution, the children quite naked, without shoes, without socks, without shirts, absolutely nothing to guard against the cold by night or by day." When he visited them, he found them huddled about their fireplaces, from which, at his approach, modestly compelled them to flee. It must be remembered that this letter referred to the newcomers.

A letter of September 27, 1753, to Count Raymond at Louisbourg, refers to the prosperous condition of the old inhabitants. It would appear that the real misery was restricted to the newcomers, while the condition of the others was comparatively good. But as there were more than 2,000 newcomers the whole situation must have been sad indeed. (To be continued)

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 10, 1933)

Mr. Granville Buntain was elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association at the annual meeting held in the Agricultural Hall yesterday. Other officers include first vice-president, Munroe Bruce; and vice-president, Harry Linkletter and secretary, W.R. Shaw. The meeting was addressed by Mr. H.J. Kennedy, Canadian Director, who made a report of the annual meeting of the parent association.

Some years ago many pleasure boats were to be seen on Summerside Harbour. With the advent of the motor car, this very pleasant pastime went out of fashion. This year, however, there will be a number of boats on the water. The sailboat, particularly, is coming into its own again. Three small sail craft have built in Summerside this

year and will join others to revive a sport once enjoyed by many.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 10, 1948)

Rooms for club meetings, handicraft classes and social recreation activities are nearly completed at the new Y.M.C.A. Youth Centre Building. Also in progress are shower bath construction, wall finishing and installation of heating, lighting and plumbing fixtures. The large gymnasium interior will be completed early in the summer.

A new motion picture theatre, one of the most modern in the Province, is now rapidly approaching completion at Alberton. The property of White and Son, the theatre is being constructed by Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald. Seventy feet long by fifty feet wide, the theatre proper will have accommodation for 450 persons; and will be air-conditioned.

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Less Fatigue From Color TV

MORE and more television programs are being telecast in color and more and more color TV sets are being sold. Eventually, I suppose all, or at least most programs will be telecast in color. And since color is easier to look at, these telecasts probably offer the eyes greater comfort and less fatigue than black and white pictures.

NEEDN'T BE HARMFUL Generally, watching either color or black and white TV is harmless if it is done under proper lighting conditions. Any room containing a television set should have enough lights to relieve the excessive contrast between the TV screen and the rest of the room. The American Optometric Association suggests the use of at least three lamps in the TV room.

INDIRECT LAMP A television light—one placed atop the TV set—helps to illuminate the area around the set itself. Perhaps an indirect lamp is best. This would reflect the light upward and then back toward the floor again. At any rate, the area around the set should not be brighter than the TV screen.

At least two more lamps probably will be needed even in a small room. Again, indirect lamps are especially suitable to provide even light for the entire area.

Be careful that there is no disturbing glare or great brightness at eye level. PROPER SHADES

The proper types of shades are just as important as the right lamps. The American Optometric Association advises that more opaque shades than transparent or translucent ones be used in the room containing the television set.

All lamps within the view of those watching TV should have shades which prevent horizontal light from shining into the viewer's eyes. Opaque shades, of course, offer the best protection against such light. The lower edge of these shades would be at eye level to prevent any glaring light bulb from being visible and to avoid glare from the inside of the shade.

OTHER ACTIVITIES Persons who are reading, sewing or performing other activities in the TV room might



A FLOWER IN THE WIND

Whoever watched a flower in the wind Has felt the way to get away is bend Away from wind by holding to a stem

That holds you safely at the other end. Wind crossed by flowers is always at a loss And takes attention up in early spring By sending kites aloft on a long string I have found tangled, as though Tossed, left to rot, bereft of its old power To go with wind that snapped at its ascent: It dropped the same way I have seen a flower Tap no more light the moment wind was spent.

As though there was none left that late in spring And man and flowers must stand and feel nothing. HAROLD FLEMING (In New York Herald Tribune)

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NOTES BY THE WAY

There was a note of hysteria in the reception given by New York to Van Cliburn, the young pianist who has so distinguished himself in Moscow. It was as though the crowds along the parade route and the stewers of ticker-tape were saying to themselves, "Well, at least there's something the Russians think we do best, thank goodness." Mr. Cliburn was the first musician to be so honored, and the honor comes not so much for respect for his art as from a kind of cold war jitters.—Baltimore Sun

A \$10,000 X-ray microscope is being used in Halifax to study what happens to blood in the body under conditions such as extreme cold. We know what happens to ours. It congeals.—Ottawa Journal

prefer lamps containing shades that permit some light to shine through.

For reading or sewing, I think you will find that your eyes tire less easily if you sit so that the light comes over your left shoulder. The best light is a 100-watt bulb placed about 20 inches from your work or the page you are reading.

Be sure that no lamps are placed where they will reflect in the television screen. And remember, these reflections can come from the glare in furniture, pictures, mirrors and walls as well as from the lamps themselves.

S.P.: Are vegetable fats as digestible as animal fats? Answer: Yes, they are.

With all its accomplishments, modern medicine, like the old, must rely heavily on imparting a sense of confidence. But there is a curious note of defeatism in a doctor's warning that "For the first time in history we are allowing the survival of large numbers of biological misfits," a process which "may be a step toward racial suicide." The warning is disturbing as much for its source as for its content; the speaker was Dr. Rene J. Du Bois of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. Presumably, then, it represents responsible medical opinion. But human society will find it none the easier to swallow for all that.—Toronto Globe and Mail

The Age Old Story

Thou wilt light my candle: the Lord my God will enlighten my darkness. It is God that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect.

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