

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, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 11, 1953

Farmers' Meetings

The farmers are having a two-day week today and Thursday, a measure of efficiency and economy which should commend itself to other groups in the community. Dairymen have today's sessions pretty much to themselves, to go into the problems of milk production and costs as well as prospects for marketing. This may well be regarded as one of the most important conventions of the year, in view of the critical situation, facing the dairy industry at the present time and its vital importance to our Island economy.

As noted in the report of the Department of Agriculture tabled in the Legislature this week, dairying has reached a transition stage calling for careful planning and sound business judgment. Competition from vegetable oils has changed, to a very great extent, the form and character of future dairy products. The report suggests that centralization on a large scale may not prove as desirable as operation by smaller plants specializing in one or two products, but it is conceded that this is a debatable question. In any event, "full-time high-gear efficiency" is required to meet the competition and conditions of the day.

A new Dairy Act has been framed for enactment by the Legislature this year, dealing with grading and other administrative regulations formerly provided under Federal legislation. No doubt its provisions are known in a general way to our dairy farmers, and will be discussed along with other matters at today's sessions.

On Thursday sheep men, the Central Farmers' Institute and the Federation of Agriculture held meetings, in that order, and it may be expected that farmers will take a careful look at their own organizations as well as at developments in farming practice and in the pattern of consumer demand.

It is appropriate that an Agricultural Short Course is scheduled for the two weeks following, providing courses in general agricultural subjects, livestock first aid and farm mechanics. The organizer evidently believes in striking while the iron is hot and providing courses while interest in the farmer's problems is at a peak.

Like all professional and trades conferences the farmers' gatherings will afford opportunities for youth and age to meet and form new contacts and friendships in the course of sessions and between them. The essence of successful organization, of course, is that members should be able to work together and support decisions. Unanimity of opinion is too much to hope for but if members know and respect one another they more readily lend support to policies which they may have opposed while they were under consideration.

Another Freight Rates Increase

There will be unanimous approval of the prompt action taken by Premier Jones in wiring Prime Minister St. Laurent at Ottawa yesterday, protesting vigorously against the latest additional increase of 7 percent in freight rates and requesting suspension of this order of the Board of Transport Commissioners pending an appeal to the Federal Cabinet under the Railway Act. It is expected that our sister Maritime Provinces will take similar action, and probably the Western Provinces as well. Opposition to the increase has already been voiced in Parliament, but the Cabinet is presumably waiting for reaction from the Provincial Governments. It is to be hoped they will get plenty of it. Our potato growers and shippers in particular will be seriously affected by the Board order, to such an extent as to seriously cripple their activities.

Considering the four previous increases allowed since the end of the war, the latest boost will be equivalent to something like 12 1/2 per cent on the war-time rates and results in rates 187 per cent of those of the immediate post war years.

There was a time when the uneconomic construction of Maritimes lines was recognized as a military expedient and rates in these Provinces kept substantially below those prevailing in the Central Provinces. That differential was wiped out between 1912 and 1926 when intercolonial rates increased 92 per cent as against an increase of 55 per cent for all Canada. Since trucking and other forms of transport have

come into the picture the Central Provinces have never had to pay even the equalized rates, special competitive rates being applied there by the railways considerably below those granted by the Board.

The effect has been to deprive us of the benefits of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, which was intended to put the Maritimes on an equal basis with the central Provinces by compensating the railways for the higher costs of moving freight from the seaboard to central points. Treating the railways as an ordinary business, there is reason for competitive rates in Ontario and Quebec and higher rates for long hauls to make up the desired revenue, but the effect on industry here is most unjustly depressing.

The principle implicit in the Maritime Freight Rates Act is that the Maritimes should be on an equal footing with producers in other parts of the country. Unless we are to adopt a wholly free trade policy, enabling our producers to trade where they can, that principle must be maintained even though it requires the finding of some substitute for the railways' practice of charging what the traffic will bear. It would be done if the railways were faced with stiff competition for the long haul traffic. It should be done as a matter of justice to the Maritimes.

Moving A Town

Mining officials decided on a novel means of solving the housing problem when a rich find of nickle was discovered about six hundred miles north of Winnipeg at Lynn Lake. The mining company that owned the holdings had a mining town 120 miles to the south where ore began to run out. So the company (Sherritt-Gordon Mining Company) decided a year ago to move the town to the new nickle property. The nickle was needed to build up the world's supply of the strategic metal and people were needed to mine it.

Because of the nature of the country—lakes, rivers and muskeg swamps—movements of heavy loads was impossible only when winter had frozen the ground and waters solid. All last winter the operation of moving the town went on. Abandoned in the spring and summer the movement was renewed again early in the winter and it is expected to have the old town on a new site, complete, by spring.

The work was done by huge tractors and sleds, over a roughly bulldozed trail. The sleds are big enough to carry a full-sized family home, complete with furnishings. No roads or bridges, the huge tractors roar their way in a straight line from one site to the other. Alternating crews are in charge of the work that rarely stops. This, comments an exchange, is truly the modern age.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Britain's rejection of the proposed tunnel across the English Channel is probably not, as in Napoleon's time, because of fear of invasion. Those sea-girt islanders revel in the thought that a sea voyage or flight is necessary to leave or reach their soil.

Benjamin West, American historical painter, died this date 1820. He began portrait painting at sixteen and studied in Italy. He settled in London, becoming a favorite of George III, and soon acquired a great reputation for historical and religious paintings. On the death of Reynolds he was made president of the Royal Academy.

The cost of a "demoralized market" is becoming apparent to Ontario turnip shippers. It might seem that truckers who would carry loads south for little or nothing because they had to bring back fruit would stimulate shipments. Experience has shown, however, that the consequences are a falling off of total shipments. When even a small portion of the supply is sold cheaply no one is inclined to pay the full price for the remainder.

The prospects for the overall export sales of Canadian lumber during 1953 appear good. However, information available at the time of writing indicates that exports to the United Kingdom will probably be reduced substantially during 1953. Circumstances contributing to this reduction include the extremely stiff competition from Scandinavia, the Baltic countries and Russia, and the substantial release of Canadian lumber from the United Kingdom's strategic stockpile. Other Commonwealth countries should take increased quantities of Canadian lumber during 1953 because their 1953 purchases were down substantially from previous years. The volume of Canadian lumber marketed in the United States still continues at record levels and may possibly increase in 1953 if the forecast U. S. construction program is fully carried out.

To Her Health--And Ours!



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

NORTH RUSTICO ROAD

Sir,—I wish to protest about the condition of the road between North Rustico and Cavendish. It is really a disgrace to the community. There has been nothing done to this road for a number of years, except scraping it a number of times during the summer months. There are no gutters and the water simply flows down the middle of the road. It is really not fit to travel on, and our mail courier has to use it every day. I understand that by-roads back through the country are kept in much better condition.

Surely something can be done about it early this spring. Would it be asking too much for the Minister of Public Works to just drive out and see the condition for himself? I am, Sir, etc. W. P. SMITH North Rustico.

THE TEACHER AND OUR WAY OF LIFE

Sir,—Dr. H. L. Stewart, in his address recently delivered before the Teachers' Institute in Prince of Wales College said: "I do feel that the teachers are a great safeguard for our way of life." It would be very difficult to define our way of life. Every man has a way of his own. "Jack Spratt can eat no fat; his wife can eat no lean." Canadian life is like that, a great mixture of tastes and desires, modes of thinking, speech and behaviour. We are sometimes about as different from each other as if we were born on different planets; but this variety adds to the value of our democracy. There is nothing monotonous about Canadian life.

But there are certain broad principles with which we all agree and by which we live. To put it briefly we want to be a Christian people. We all want to be credited with Christian virtues, whether we practise them or not. We agree that honesty, truth-telling, to play fair, freedom within the law are supremely essential in any character. I suppose when this phrase, our way of life, is used, full and complete democratic freedom is chiefly in mind, but apart from the above mentioned virtues, democratic freedom has no meaning or value.

The school is a unique training ground for the teaching of the Christian virtues, self-control, clean speech, honesty, truth-telling, comradeship, loyalty, the very foundation stones upon which a great nation is built. Outside of the home, there is no place where these principles can be taught as in the school. Every day occasions arise when these principles operate, and the teacher has her chance.

And here is the vital point of advantage. The pupils are teachable. Their minds are plastic. As some one has said, "Five words to a child means more than a whole lecture to an adult." Hitler knew that. Right now, here in Canada, agents are gathering children into classes to teach them the glory of the Communist way.

If teachers themselves are indwelt with those Christian virtues and understand that the very best they can do for their children is to teach those principles to their children, then indeed will our teachers be safeguards for our way of life.

The results of such teaching will not appear in the inspector's records. It will not win any prizes. It may not always be appreciated by parents as much as the passing of their children at their examinations.

Passing examinations is quite important but not the all-important aim in teaching. Before 1914 Germany was the best educated of all the nations but her efficient

The Age-Old Story

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. . . . To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified.

education made her all the more dangerous. But the results of this best teaching will be written into the characters of their children, making them better home-makers and better citizens of a greater country. This privilege is before every teacher, and this is why teaching is the greatest job on earth.

I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN Stanley Bridge.

MAGNETISM

Sir,—This subject will interest people in their early teens, who are open minded and ready to learn, or as we say, are in the plastic stage. Many of us just quit thinking after leaving school and go on to make a living instead of to make a life. A certain historian spoke of a time in which he said "To be alive then, was bliss. But to be young was very heaven." I believe we may say the same of this present time with all its opportunities.

What about magnetism? Some call it gravitation. By it we stand on our feet or lie on our beds. Without it we would be blown around like feathers. This is the law that guides the planets in their different courses and carries our little world around the sun once every year, or in 365 days, five hours and 20 minutes without variation. Occasionally we read of some one planning to visit the moon when he gets a suitable conveyance built. It strikes me that the first few thousand miles would be the hardest to navigate, until he got well away from the earth's magnetic

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Old Charlottetown

The Queen's Birthday salute was duly fired on Rochford Square yesterday by Major Pollard's Battery. Quite unnecessarily the guns were placed under the very windows of some of our citizens. That a gentleman so urbane and usually so thoughtful as Colonel Gray should have permitted this periodical infliction is a matter of surprise to his friends. We feel assured that the guns will in future be fired at Battery Point. Even though the Russians should declare war, little good can be done by irritating the nerves of citizens who are sick and weak and shattering the windows of houses surrounding Rochford Square. —The Examiner, May 25, 1878.

pull. After that the magnetic attraction of that heavenly luminary would be as a hand reached out to receive him.

So far we have spoken of inanimate objects, but the same law is in force between living personalities. I sat at a table with four men, all strangers to me. We talked and each told his story. I found one man drawing my attention in such a way that when we rose to go, I took his arm and inquired his name. I then realized that I was in the company of a medical doctor who is known half around the world for his accomplishments in Anglo-Africa. He heals the sick, gives sight to the blind and educates the illiterate. He seemed to be super-charged with magnetism. It would be well worth while to inquire and discover how one can get that way. Soon, Eastertide will come and we will be reading of Mary Magdalene at the sepulchre weeping. She was the one that through love for Christ, was delivered from seven deadly faults. She alone saw the two angels at the tomb, and was the first to recognize her risen Lord. Through magnetism he transformed a base metal into pure gold. Read St. John's account of Christ's resurrection. I am Sir, etc. ARCH MacKENZIE Kensington.

Notes By The Way

Have you noticed how much more difficult it is to get your name off a government department mailing list than it is to get it on? Last Saturday the forms supplied by the Bureau of Statistics arrived for the Old Fellows' Hall picture show. The show ceased in 1947 and the hall was demolished in the winter of 1946-50, which information has repeatedly been supplied to the bureau. —Rapid City (Man.) Reporter.

News that Marshal Tito's regime in Yugoslavia has conceded defeat in its efforts to collectivize Yugoslavia's peasant farms, a milestone in the post-war history of that country. Instead of pushing forward in an effort to duplicate in Yugoslavia the agricultural organization of the Soviet Union, the emphasis is now to be put on voluntary farm co-operatives. The stubborn resistance of Yugoslavia's peasant majority has won out over all the forces of compulsion and persuasion employed in favor of collectivization. —New York Times.

He was conducting a session of a group of Cubs in Fort William. When he had their attention, he said: "I am going to show you something you have never seen before. When you have seen it, you will never see it again." The boys looked on with great interest as the young man pulled a peanut from his pocket. He handed the peanut to one of the Cubs. "Break the peanut," he said to the lad. "Pick out the kernel and hold it up for everybody to see." The lad obeyed. "Now eat it," the Cubmaster said. —Fort William Times-Journal.

You can't legislate anybody into righteousness. That's what the Rev. J. A. McInnis, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, means when he says that censorship won't improve Canadian morals: "The onus is on the church and parents through the process of education and in the higher things such as truth and decency and morality are internal things. They spring from the heart. 'To the pure all things are pure,' simply means that if a person's mind is clean, filth can't hurt him. Censorship cures nothing. It treats the symptom rather than the disease. —Vancouver Sun.

What we wonder, would have happened if Mahomet had gone to the mountain just as the mountain was on its way to Mahomet, and the two had passed each other in the night? Something roughly similar occurred in the case of Sgt. Luther Seldon, Jr., who made a quick trip home from Germany on a thirty-day furlough to surprise his wife, only to discover that she had left New York that day on a surprise visit to him in Germany. They were both surprised all right. What surprises us —still—is the way average folk

Understanding the Americans is an important, if not always simple, task for Canadians and we always pass on information that we believe will be helpful. This item concerns hats. In a dramatic break with precedent, Eisenhower did not wear a silk hat for his inauguration. He wore a homburg. And what happened? Homburg sales have been zooming ever since. The New Yorker Magazine says that at two major New York hat shops, Homburg sales tripled. "Lee hats report a clamor for homburgs from the hinterland" says the New Yorker, "even from such outposts as Iowa and South Carolina where nobody ever wore a homburg before." one chain of hat specialists reports a sales increase of 500 per cent. New Yorker quotes them: "Cleaned smack out of blacks and blues. One factory is rushing out new stock. Normal sale of homburgs for one of our stores is two a day. Now it's 10 to 12 a day and still rising. I've been 30 years in the hat business and never saw the like." —Financial Post.

The Poet's Corner WINTER FIELD Sorrow on the acres, Wind in the thorn, And an old man plowing Through the frosty morn. A flock of the dark birds, Rooks and their wives, Follow the plow team, The old man drives; And troops of starlings, A-tittle-tat and prim, Follow the rooks That follow him. —A. E. Coppard.

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