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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1947

Teacher Shortage Problem

With the opening of the school term it comes as a disappointment to learn that there are between 35 and 40 public schools in the Province without teachers. The number would be still greater but for the action of the Department of Education in granting some thirty special permits. More permits, it is indicated, may have to be issued within the next few weeks.

This reveals a very serious trend in our educational setup, which apparently has been unaffected by the general increase in teachers' salaries, granted at the last session of the Legislature. At that time there were 123 permit teachers employed, with eighteen vacant schools. In these cases, with one exception, the Department was providing either correspondence courses, or transportation to other schools. These measures were, admittedly, only stopgaps, and it was hoped—vainly it seems—that the salary increase would go far towards solving the teacher shortage problem this year.

Perhaps the trouble is due to the faulty method employed in giving the salary increase. Women teachers were placed on an equality with males, and no special consideration was given to married male teachers. In this connection it is worth recalling the resolution which was passed by the Teachers Federation and turned down by the Government with regard to the new salary schedules. It reads as follows:

"Whereas an Education Bill is to be presented to the Provincial Legislature at its present session; and whereas we have been assured that equality of pay is to be proposed as a principle in adjusting the scale of salaries for teachers; and whereas it is desirable that a reasonable proportion of male teachers be induced to enter and to remain in the profession; and whereas it is the policy in England, the United States and all across Canada to persuade married male veterans to return to or prepare to enter the teaching profession; and whereas the cost of living of male married teachers is far greater than that of single teachers; therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the board of governors of the Prince Edward Island Teachers Federation, respectfully request the Minister of Education and his Government to include, in the salary schedule to be presented at this session of the Legislature, a special grant of $200 for all qualified male married teachers including Prince of Wales College teachers and teachers who are widows supporting children; be it further resolved that as soon as possible legislation be prepared to provide special grants for all other teacher householders, providing full support for dependents."

This resolution was quoted by the Opposition at the last session and presented in the form of an amendment to the Bill, but it was ruled out of order on the ground that no private motion could be made to increase Government estimates. The Opposition maintained that this applied only when the House was in committee on Supply; but the chairman, Mr. Saville, stuck to his ruling and so the proposals of the Teachers Federation were never voted on. It is quite possible that had they been adopted the situation, in so far at least as male teachers are concerned, would be much improved today. In any case the Government, having decided upon a course at variance with that proposed by the teachers and supported by the Opposition, must take full responsibility for the consequences.

Beet Sugar Seeks Protection

Mr. Herbert Sulkers, president of the Manitoba Beet Growers' Association and vice-president of the national body, has issued a statement in which he deplores the fact that Canada's six beet sugar factories, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bags, have managed to turn out only 1,800,000. This latter figure represents about 16 per cent of domestic consumption.

The Dominion Government is largely to blame, he says, because of the prevailing price established by the Federal sugar controller. To bolster his case for more assistance, Mr. Sulkers declares that the British and United States governments are striving to encourage the production of beet sugar in their own countries, and that they have guaranteed their growers $21 and $14.50 a ton respectively toward this end. He calculates Canadian growers are getting approximately $9 and $3 less than these figures.

Accordingly, the organized growers have urged the Minister of Finance to come to the help of the Canadian sugar industry "by restoring the modest statutory tariff rates on all sugars (which were removed in 1942), and thereby giving the beet industry the stimulant required for all-out home sugar production in 1948 and saving the country millions of valuable American dollars."

In other words, the sugar beet people want to keep out imported cane sugar, at the expense of the consumer. It is the old story of textiles and other protection-seeking industries all over again.

The *Manitoba Free Press* argues that this is the wrong policy. "Given enlightened international trading policies," it says, "the Canadian sugar beet industry must make up its mind to stand or fall on its merits, by taking advantage of the latest mechanical aids to the growing and harvesting of the crop, and by turning out a product which can compete successfully with cane sugar. It cannot expect to be nourished indefinitely under artificial conditions."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Groups of every kind will be reorganizing again after the all too short summer break.

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The Commonwealth conference of Labour Parties takes place today at Emmanuel College, Toronto University.

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Ecuador is taking advantage of surplus war material to follow up its recent revolution by an attempted counter-revolution.

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The famous Braemoor Royal Highland Gathering, graced by the King and Royal Family, takes place this date.

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It was bound to come sooner or later in a world going socialist. The *Montreal Gazette* proposes that M. P.'s be given security of tenure of their jobs.

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Hudson River, New York State, discovered this date 1607 by Henry Hudson who first explored it and reported his discovery two years later; it rises in the Adirondack Mountains, and has a total length of 350 miles, being tidal for about 150 miles.

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A solemn warning to abortionists and birth controllers: In spite of its undeveloped resources, Australia is following the downward population curve of Europe, and it is following it faster than many European countries. There is no sign of a downward curve in Russia, nor is there in the Asiatic countries which at this rate soon will be the predominant races, constituting a world of Communists and dictatorships.

* * * *

The overwhelming railway disaster in Manitoba seems to dwarf the tragedy at Wilmot, but it should not be allowed in any way to lessen the force of the demand for remedial measures at our level crossings. It is up to the Provincial Government and the C. N. R. to provide them or we may be faced again with a similar calamity. "Safety first" must be the watchwords.

* * * *

It is quite evident Prime Minister Mackenzie King believes that this Province can get along without a Federal portfolio holder. He found us an easy mark when he himself wanted a seat; again when he required one for his Minister of Finance Dunning; and once more when National Defence Minister Ralston was out in the cold. But when an opportunity presents itself, as it did recently, of choosing one of our own representatives we are completely ignored.

* * * *

Well over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat have cleared Churchill port for export to the United Kingdom during the last two weeks, with several times this amount expected to be shipped before the close of the Northern navigation season, still several weeks off. Four vessels—led by the Essex Trader, which docked August 7, to head the summer cargo movement to Churchill—have already headed east toward the Hudson Strait and England, their holds bulging with a record cargo of 355,000 bushels of wheat.

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In its crusade to stamp out the practice of abortions in Montreal, the police now have seven physicians and three women before the courts awaiting disposition of charges ranging from conspiracy to commit an illegal operation to murder. The seventh physician arrested by police in its campaign, Dr. Nathan Schacher, 70, of 159 Sherbrooke Street east, appeared in Criminal Court on a charge of conspiring to administer noxious substances intended to provoke an illegal operation.

* * * *

The significance of Hon. Mr. Bracken's statement indorsing the Brighton Bridge project is that he speaks from the standpoint of the Progressive Conservative party federally. In other words, he believes this to be a legitimate federal expense, to be undertaken, when he becomes Prime Minister, as part of Canada's national highway policy. Mr. Bracken gave the same pledge two years ago, and he took the first opportunity of repeating it on his recent visit. He is the only Federal party leader to have done so, and the only one who has shown the slightest practical interest in this important matter.

* * * *

Where centralized wealth tells. For the first fiscal year ended March 31, 1947, the province of Quebec had a revenue of $133,405,956 and ordinary expenditures of $106,934,126, which would have meant a surplus of $26,471,840, but since there was expended on capital expenditure a total of $24,287,135 taken from revenue, the result was an overall surplus of $2,184,694. These figures are given by Hon. Onesime Gagnon, provincial treasurer, in the Quebec Official Gazette, and complete the story of the finances of the province as told in his budget speech last season, when he had only 11 months of actual operations to go on, and had to estimate the twelfth month.

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Fruit is not so plentiful this year as last. While Nova Scotia apple crop is estimated to be 43 per cent smaller than in 1946, British Columbia's apple prospects show more improvement since July. The current estimate for the crop there is 7,840,000 bushels, 21 per cent smaller than in 1946, but well above the 10-year, 1936-45, average of 5,775,000 bushels. According to the second estimate of production by the bureau in co-operation with Dominion and Provincial departments of agriculture, plums and prunes will enjoy an increase in production of 11 per cent. The Canadian crop will be 723,000 bushels. The increase is due chiefly to the rise in Ontario where production now stands at 227,000 bushels, compared with the July figure of 160,000 bushels. Raspberry and pear production will suffer a slight deterioration. Peaches, cherries, apricots and grapes are showing marked improvement. The Canadian total for peaches is 1,964,000 bushels, while the estimate for cherries is 251,000 bushels.

Notes By The Way

Weather prophets are already predicting a severe Winter. Shucks! It's only a few weeks ago we shovelled our way out of the last one. —London Free Press.

Authorities admit that a prospective driver should be given a test of not less than an hour and a half's duration. They admit that the driver should be taken on the highway and tested for ability to estimate the speed of other automobiles (a vital factor in safe passing), ability to judge distances and ability to so co-ordinate his brain and body that his response to crisis will invariably be correct. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

The old and safe rules might do much to avoid many shocking deaths. Never go swimming alone; never swim within two hours after a meal; never attempt to swim too far away from shore, unless attended by a boat. Above all, unless you are a very strong and capable swimmer, keep away from deep water. Just as much pleasure can be obtained at safe depths. And tragedy may be avoided. — Guelph Mercury.

The public seems to think movies are well worth the price, says Pathfinder. Latest U. S. government figures revealed that in 1946 the motion picture industry took in about $1.4 billion of the total $1.7 billion spectator amusement gate. Wages and salaries cost the film companies $706 million, well above 1945's $550 million. But the movie business still reaped a solid profit last year—around $190 million.

Another 800 of Europe's displaced persons are en route to Canada to work in the logging industry in Ontario and Quebec. Meanwhile the report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry makes it appear that unless more drastic steps are taken to preserve Ontario's forests the thousands of men now working in them eventually will become another displaced persons problem. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

After the cut in Newfoundland's newsprint supplies, comes the announcement that her other main export, frozen cod, is not wanted either. This break in the trade relations between Britain and her oldest colony is a shocking revelation of how fast the dollars are running out. Instead of breaking off trade relations the British Government should be examining the means of revitalizing them. And one method would be to offer Newfoundland a position in the United Kingdom, with the same rights and the same independence under the Crown as Northern Ireland. —London Express.

Druggists at a convention in Colorado Springs heard complaints that grocery stores are selling patent medicine. Druggists may not be aware of it, but their business is being threatened in other quarters, too. We feel they should be warned. Believe it or not, hardware stores are selling screwdrivers, sporting-goods stores are selling tennis racquets, tobacco shops are selling cigarets, and clothing stores are selling raincoats. Extreme alarmists say bookstores are even selling books, but that probably is a gross canard. Unless restaurants begin serving meals, the druggists need not become too concerned, however, especially since it seems certain that the postoffice will not be able to encroach seriously on the postage-stamp business. —Denver Post.

Quite a few young Sault ex-servicemen recently have ruefully concluded that the Income Tax department, like an elephant, never forgets, and like the Mounties, always gets its man. Back in the earlier war years, before the beginning of income tax deductions at source, it was not at all uncommon to "postpone" income tax payments for the duration, especially with the dim but rarely admitted idea in mind that they might not even be around when a postwar time of reckoning came. But a lot of them are, for which, of course, they are duly thankful. And the day of reckoning has arrived for them. The reckoning includes not only the income tax payments which they "postponed" when enlisting, but penalties and interest, in some cases adding nearly 50 per cent to the amount originally due the Income Tax Department. —Sault Ste. Marie Star.

The summer ripens. The days draw in. The paradox of late August is with us again; hot, lazy days making the corn succulent, the apples mellow, yet hinting already of a change and chill to come. Goldenrod is splashed across the fields like summer's vivid signature. Blackberries lure to the upper pasture with their sweet counterpoint to the strawberries' vanished delights, comments The Christian Science Monitor. There is plenty of summer weather ahead. For some people the climbing and sailing and sunning are yet to come. But the end of vacation is in sight. Approaching schooldays cast their shadows before them —half-pleasing, half-disturbing shadows in the level golden light of summer's late afternoon. The faint bustle of anticipated return to the city matches the airy bustle of the meadows, where bees plunder summer's latest richness against the days to come. There is no cause for regret in all this. Let us enjoy the splendors of August while we may. But as the days close in there are compensations, challenges, adventures—an abundant life of the spirit—waiting to lead the relaxed vacationer on to more stable rewards.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

MURRAY HARBOUR DISTRICT

Sir,—It is now commonly known to the electors of the Murray Harbour District, that a "henchman from Charlottetown" has been going through this district hunting up a nomination for a certain Charlottetown lawyer to be one of the Liberal candidates. I just don't know what our old friend, Hon. John Archie thinks of it; he has taken none of his friends, as far as I can find out, into his confidence, but no doubt he is of the same opinion as the rest of us, that we will see to it that the district will be represented by a resident in it. This has been the rule down through the years. One thing we will not stand for and that is to make this old district a second Bradalbane. I attended a celebration in the First District of Queen's shortly after the famous convention, that is now regarded as a disgrace to the Liberal party, and I made up my mind that as long as I am a Liberal, it would never happen in King's County, with my consent

Half of this district slipped out of the control of the Liberal party at the last election on account of a dissension amongst the Liberals and if the proposed scheme goes through, no doubt both seats will be in the Conservative fold the night of the election. I may also point out that many Liberals at the last election voted for Mr. MoGowan; and if rumor is true, his seat is more secure at the present time than ever, as I hear that many other Liberals intend to vote for him at the coming general election.

I was asked to interview the Premier, but thought it better to write this letter. I also want to point out to the Charlottetown aspirant that the same trick was tried at the last convention, but the delegates could not be bribed. As far as King's County is concerned this will never be tolerated, in local or federal politics.

I am, Sir, etc.,
LIBERAL.
Murray River.

P. C. HOSPITAL PROJECT

Sir,—Work has been temporarily suspended on the construction of the new Prince County Hospital at Summerside.

It is understood the new building as at present planned will cost considerably more than was originally anticipated by the subscribers who have given so freely of their time and effort in initiating and furthering the project. The undertaking is as large as it is worthwhile, and deserving of whole-hearted support as a step in the right direction.

For the consideration of the Hospital Board of Trustees in facing their present problem Shakespeare's comments from Part 2; Act 1, scene 3 of his "Henry IV" may be quoted:

"- - - When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model;
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of erection;
Which if we find outweighs ability
What do we do then but draw anew the model
In fewer offices, or at least desist
To build at all?
" - - - -
For fear lest, with an early advent of fall weather, Prince County find itself - - -
"Like one that draws the model of a house
Beyond his power to build it; who, half through,
Gives o'er and leaves his part-created cost
A naked subject to the weeping clouds
And waste for churlish winter's tyranny."

But, in searching for a solution to their problem, we plead that those able men on the hospital board keep strong their faith in Canada and read well the words of Ruskin in his Seven Lamps of Architecture:

"Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, 'See, this our fathers did for us'."

I am, Sir, etc.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

C. C. F. REPLIES

Sir,—In a past issue of your paper appears a letter by "An Islander", which was written for the purpose of discouraging support of the C. C. F. party in this Province.

He insinuates that the C. C. F. would change Democracy into Totalitarianism but fails to give any substantial proof as to where this has been done in any country where a C. C. F. type Government is in power despite the fact that some have been in power for many years. He fails to mention the fact that in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other countries where C. C. F. type governments are in power, the people enjoy a fuller freedom of Democracy than in any other countries in the world. He fails to tell us that Democratic Socialism under the C. C. F. is working in Saskatchewan and that in three years they have accomplished more in the fields of public health, industrial development, labour, insurance, education, etc., than the previous Liberal administration had done in thirty-four years; and to do this they had not increased taxation, but had cut the Provincial debt by fifty per cent of what it was when they took office.

He calls upon the M. P.'s to make up and enact legislation adequate to stop the increasing popularity of the C. C. F., yet he seems not to have remembered that people throughout the years and from coast to coast have done this same thing with both old-line parties in power, and the encouraging results yet obtained have been practically nil.

Today I appeal not to the M. P.'s but to the people. Do not be hoodwinked by such people as "An Islander" who wishes only to distract your attention from the vital issue confronting mankind today: "Abolition of the privilege of the few to exploit the many." When this has been achieved wars, poverty and insecurity will have given way to social justice and world brotherhood; and then, in the words of Premier .T C. Douglas of Saskatchewan, men may walk this earth in confidence and dignity.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A C.C.F. CANDIDATE

Britain's Rigorous Economies

(United Kingdom Information)

Britain has learned the details of what is to be the first instalment of the Government's plan for securing the rigorous economies necessary to narrow the gap between foreign expenditure and the nation's earnings. These were announced in a statement issued by the Prime Minister on the 27th August from Downing Street.

The statement says: "The development of the situation has made it necessary for the Government to accelerate and intensify the measures already taken." As a result, Britain is now undertaking voluntarily an austerity programme so rigorous as to be without precedent in peacetime. It is estimated that these new economies, with those announced by Mr. Attlee in Parliament earlier in the month, will reduce imports by £928 million sterling ($912 million) a year. A detailed announcement is to be made in the second week of September on plans to raise the volume of exports to 140% of the 1938 level by the middle of next year and to 160% by the end of it.

Foreign travel and motoring for pleasure are being entirely prohibited as from October 1st. The meat ration is being reduced and will now enable each person to buy each week one shilling's worth as compared with the previous allocation to the value of one shilling and twopence. In addition public luncheons and dinners are to be restricted, while from September 14th most catering establishments will have imposed upon them a cut in food supplies of from 15 to 18% of their present allowances. This reduction will not, however, apply to canteens in factories and offices nor to restaurants catering mainly for industrial and clerical workers for which no canteen facilities are available.

Imports of certain luxury foods are being entirely banned. A detailed list of the items concerned is being issued shortly. Further adjustments in the points values of certain foods are therefore being made. The monthly allocation of points has already been reduced just recently from 32 to 26 for each ration period.

Motoring for pleasure is being ended by the complete abolition of the basic petrol ration. This has been sufficient for two hundred and seventy miles of travel on the average each month. Holidays abroad are affected by an immediate reduction in the foreign exchange allowance from £75 ($300) to £35 ($140) on all journeys made before October 1st. After that date all facilities for foreign currency for pleasur travel will be suspended. Business men going to the Continent are to be allowed to spend £8 ($32) a day instead of the present allocation of £10 ($40).

Visitors from overseas will not be affected by the reduction in the period during which guests may stay in hotels without a ration book. As from September 14th this will be cut from four nights to two, but tourists from abroad may still benefit from the fact that they can stay in hotels in Britain for twenty-eight days before an application for rationing documents becomes necessary.

Alcohol And Accidents

(Sydney Post-Record)

Corroborating an opinion earlier expressed by Dr. Joslin Rogers, well-known Ontario medico-legal expert, a striking statement regarding the menace of driving while under the influence of alcohol has been issued by Dr. J. M. Roussel of Montreal. Also a medico-legal expert, it is his grim duty to make post-mortems and testify regarding the results at inquests—those ugly consequences of motor crashes.

Dr. Roussel, who has been called upon for 15 years to medically examine the drivers of death-cars, declares that 50 per cent of all fatal accidents in the Province of Quebec are the results of drunken driving. That is an alarming indictment, and, coming from one who has had such a long experience with the question, it should cause all motor car drivers who trifle with liquor to think carefully.

Dr. Roussel points out that the essence of good driving is good judgment, which is impossible when a driver is under the influence of liquor. When alcohol drives a car, instead of a clear brain, capable of making decisions with lightening speed, accidents are almost inevitable. Motor traffic has become so extensive and so complex that clear thinking is necessary for safety. The intoxicated driver is a deadly menace on the highway One of the most tragic consequences of his offence is that, in case of death and disabling accidents, resitution cannot be made. No human agency can restore the lives or shattered bodies of those who, driving safely and sanely themselves, are made the victims of drunken and reckless drivers.

Automobile clubs are becoming aroused in regard to this danger, and are demanding that there shall be greater protection on the highways for the large body of motorists who drive carefully. Great sums of money have been expended on the construction of good roads, and these should not be allowed to become slaughterways. The numbers of innocent people who drive safely themselves yet who become the victims of careless, absent-minded, reckless, and drunken drivers is appalling. One demand that automobile clubs are making is that in every instance where drunkenness is suspected in the case of a death-car driver, the law should require a blood test to indicate its alcohol content.

Another suggested remedy is that penalties must be made more severe. If the cars of those found guilty of reckless or drunken driving were confiscated, and heavy fines imposed, along with extended terms of imprisonment, it would have a salutary effect. At present the legal loopholes are too big and too numerous, with the result that many of the guilty escape punishment.

Churchill The Writer

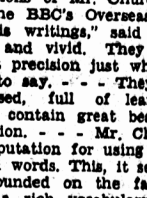
Most people are familiar with the spoken word of Winston Churchill and will remember his stirring speeches during the late war. But what of Churchill as a writer? Guy Eden gave his impressions of Mr. Churchill's works in the BBC's Overseas Service.

"His writings," said Eden, "are fine and vivid. They say with great precision just what they set out to say. - - - They are finely phrased, full of learning, and they contain great beauty of expression. - - - Mr. Churchill has a reputation for using rather unusual words. This, it seems to me, is founded on the fact that he has a rich vocabulary on which he draws from time to time—but only when no simple and everyday word will accurately and precisely express his meaning. Some of the most memorable of his writings, are composed of the simplest, most everyday words and expressed in the most straightforward manner. - - - Churchill uses humour, dramatic phrase, the stark expression, the long sentence, the short sentence, to weave a pattern - - - that expresses just what he wants to convey to the reader or the listener. And that, surely, is the supreme test of the great use of words, whether spoken or written.

His humour flashes out at unexpected moments. - - - For instance, at the end of that most dramatic of all his wartime speeches, in which he used the phrase about fighting on Britain's beaches, and so on, against invasion, he sat down, and as he did so, there was a little ripple of what seemed completely incongruous laughter. - - - For, as he ended his great oration - - - he said to those around him: 'All the same, I don't know what we shall fight with—choppers and broken bottles, I suppose.'

You mustn't think that Churchill uses the grand and rounded phrase all the time. He's a master of good, robust, direct English, too. And even the slang phrase and the colloquialism, - - - His writing - - - is very much like his speaking—rich and varied. And behind it all lies great learning, painstaking research and deep sympathy with human nature. - -

It is inevitable that anyone speaking of Churchill's works and speeches should recall to you what is surely the most memorable of his sayings and I ask you incidentally to notice that not one word has more than two syllable: "Never in the field of human conflict, was so much owed by so many to so few!"



WISHING *WON'T* MAKE IT SO

The future independence and leisure you are hoping for will be yours only if you prepare for it. It is never too *early* to make provision for a happy retirement. Don't let it become too *late*. How about *today?*

District Supervisor
H. C. BOHAKER
148 Richmond Street
Charlottetown, P E I.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The Poet's Corner

HOMEWARD CLIPPER

All night the lookout lonely in the bow
hears the cleft element, the foamy smother,
watches the reefs of constellations while
the masthead from one planet to another

swings in an arc. All night the figurehead,
darkened by flying salt, leans down, lifts over
exposing fiery phosphorescent stars
that streak and vanish in the swelling water.

Beneath the creak of straining spars, the helmsman
holds the lean vessel northward toward the Plough,
hears unheard harbor bells through the windhoarse halyards,
loving the dark girl watching at the prow.

—Frances Frost.

Old Charlottetown
(And P.E.I.)

OLD MARKET SQUARE

The old Round Market House, so called, on Queen Square was not actually round but octagonal in shape and had several entrances. Inside, and over one of the doors in large letters, was the following inscription from Proverbs 11:1: "A false balance is abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight." (Despite this admonition, several prominent merchants in 1855 were fined ten shillings each for having in their possession unstamped yardsticks and unstamped pint measures.)

The eaves of the pagoda-shaped roof of this old building extended quite a distance from the walls and formed an umbrella-like shelter for several hucksters, men and women, who held booths there and plied their trade in home-made molasses candy, spruce and ginger beer, apples and small fruits. Inside there were butchers' stalls, and sections for the regular market women and man who carried on their business much as it is done today. The market stood about the east end of the present market building and to the west of it was a building which, divided into separate apartments, served as the general post office, City Council room, and police station; and nearby were the City scales in much the same position as at present.

Long before the Provincial Exhibition was instituted the horse and cattle show was often held on Market Square under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, a prominent member of which was James Douglas Haszard, Esq., whose office was somewhere in the old block where now stands the Cameron Block. The day of the annual Exhibition was known as Fair Day, the horse and cattle show being held on the square and the agricultural exhibits shown in the Temperance Hall — the present Guardian office building.

Probably the most spectacular affair that ever took place on the Market Square was during the visit, in 1860, of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII), when the place was gaily decorated for the occasion, and a large number of Micmac Indians were allowed to pitch their wigwams about the Square fronting the Market House, where they paraded before the Heir Apparent.

—From "Memories of Long Ago", by the late Mr. Benjamin Bremner.

PALM SOAP

Wood ash and palm oil constitute a form of home-made soap popular in West Africa.

M. F. Johnson
A.T.C.L.
Organist of
Zion Presbyterian Church
Teacher of
Piano and Organ
223, Fitzroy St.
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