

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, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1953

Fisheries Promotion

Provision for the building of three more draggers for this Province, as announced recently by the Minister of Industry and Natural Resources, is in keeping with the trend in other Maritime centres where more and more attention is being paid to this method of developing the fishery industry. In New Brunswick Premier Fleming has announced that plans are well advanced which will make for the introduction of new methods of fishing this year, in the expectation that they could result in doubling, even tripling the Province's normal fish catch.

Commenting on Premier Fleming's statement the Monitor Times notes that some five years ago dragger-type vessels were introduced to the fishing grounds around New Brunswick coasts and have been beneficial both to the fishermen and to the processing and exporting branch of the industry. There has been developed a still newer type of fishing craft, with an ultra-modern process of garnering the sea's harvest in much heavier volume than any other method developed. This, perhaps, is what the Government is planning to introduce.

"While catch, of course, is the paramount factor in the fisheries industry," says The Times, "there are others of major concern, too, such as markets and transportation thereto of the sea products. While all the Atlantic coastal region of Canada has prolific fisheries resources and while fishing industries have been steadily developed to a higher degree, still markets have not expanded to the extent that they should be. And that is the case, particularly over Ontario.

"But Canadians in the inland provinces have never been a fish-consuming people, the proportion of sea fish consumption there being very much smaller in comparison to that in the Maritimes and in British Columbia. Campaigns to popularize fish as a food in interior areas have been conducted at different times by the federal department. But these have never been sustaining, and until they are, the chances of widening the markets there for sea foods to any measurable extent and retaining them, do not appear bright. The problem of marketing our fish in the larger centres of population in Quebec and Ontario is something to which the department of fisheries or that of trade and commerce should direct energetic efforts."

Lesson From Toronto

Scores of other Canadian cities, says the Financial Post, might well learn a lesson from Toronto's experience in growing up. Today the largest centre in Ontario finds itself almost completely surrounded with more than a dozen independent suburbs, with costly and unnecessary duplications in all sorts of civic services, with industrial business and residential areas badly jumbled and traffic congestion getting steadily worse. The situation has developed to a point where only a major overhaul can cure it and that is not likely to be accepted without a long and bitter dispute.

The trouble goes back at least 40 years, when the last substantial outlying area was annexed to Toronto. From then on suburbs and parent city proceeded on the false assumption that each were separate communities. Now after this individual development they are beginning to realize that they are all in the same boat and a mighty crowded boat at that. Eventually these areas must revert to the original policy of growing up together as a single community. Whether that means outright annexation or something more gradual in the end the result will be the same.

Certainly there is a lesson here for all our municipalities, including Charlottetown, which also has a growing suburban planning problem on its hands.

Where Demand Exceeds Supply

Partly because of the shortage of dentistry courses at Canadian universities, partly because of the expense of studying for this profession and of buying the equipment needed for a start, Canada is experiencing a serious shortage of dentists. Especially in this so, notes the Ottawa Citizen, in rural areas, where many persons are receiving inadequate dental care. Unless earnest efforts are made to over-

come the shortage, the profession will become more overworked than ever, and the public will suffer from lack of dental care even more than is now the case.

Dental schools exist in only four provinces: Quebec (McGill and Montreal universities), Ontario (University of Toronto), Nova Scotia (Dalhousie University) and Alberta (University of Alberta). Alberta, the newest of these schools, is 35 years old, evidence of the lag in Canadian facilities for dental instruction. In 1951 Canada had only 4,608 dentists, or one for every 2,800 people. Distribution is uneven. In Saskatchewan, for instance, there is only one dentist for every 4,415 persons, and at the last census Newfoundland had 18 dentists. The most recent estimate places 72 per cent of the profession in communities representing 48 per cent of the population, for dentists tend to congregate in towns of more than 10,000.

In perspective, says The Journal, the problem is two-sided. More facilities are needed for instruction in dentistry, and inducements must be found to bring dentists to rural areas. Possibly the benefits of rural practice might be emphasized at dental colleges to a greater degree than is now the case. As matters stand, in spite of all the progress Canada has made in the past ten years, the country is falling behind in a field where its health is involved.

The Late Mr. Morrison

Charlottetown has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens in the passing of Mr. A. E. Morrison. During his long association with the Telegraph Company he did much for the improvement of our communication service. He took part in many other community activities, and continued these activities until quite recent years, when failing health compelled him to forego even his beloved pastime of fishing.

No one could converse with Mr. Morrison for long without realizing his kindly qualities and breadth of human sympathies, as well as his wide knowledge in the arts and sciences. He was devoted to his church and home, and to his native Province which he knew so well and intimately. He was indeed a model citizen, whose memory will be cherished and whose example may well be cited as worthy of emulation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow all Summerside voters will have the opportunity of voting to fill two vacancies in the Water and Sewerage Commission but only those in Centre Ward will be casting ballots for a Councillor.

Purification. Candlemas Day. The state of the weather at this time is said to determine that of the year. "If Candlemas is fair and clear, there'll be two winters in the year." The proverb can hardly hold true this year because the first winter did not materialize.

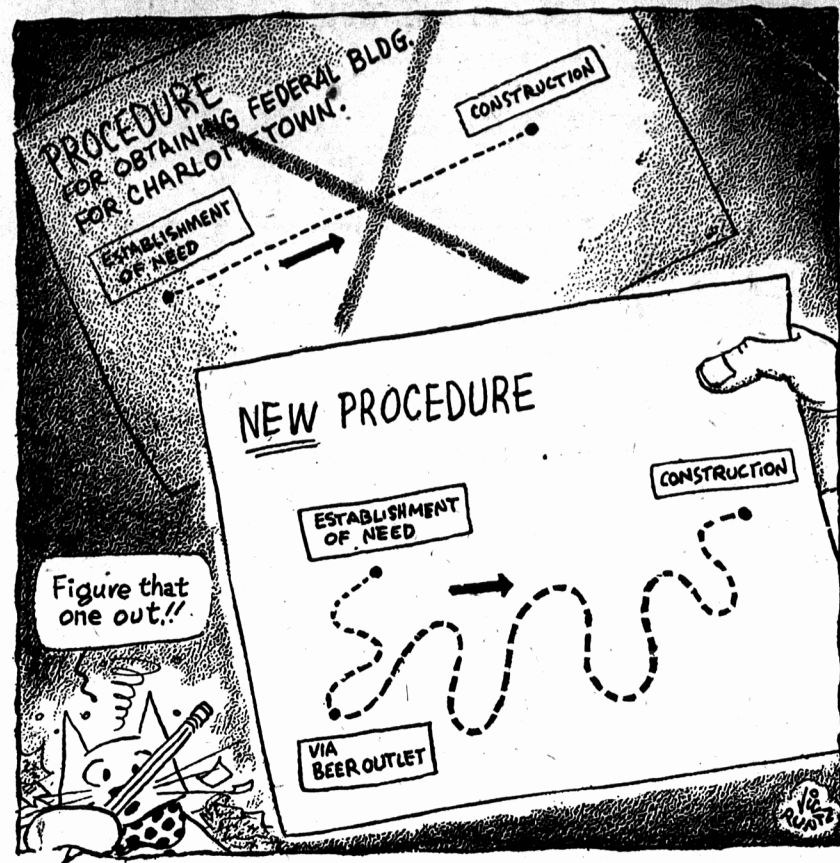
The cost of having accidents must be paid whether insured by the Government or private companies. The Saskatchewan compulsory car insurance rates have doubled for late model cars, the premium going to \$20 from \$10.

Highly commendable was the quick action of the two brothers, Elmer and Edwin Hammill, in rescuing five from drowning in a car which fell into the Wilmot River. Quick thinking and quick action in climbing down to the partly submerged vehicle and breaking the rear window saved some or all from death.

Two new schools opened last year and plans for four more well under way indicates that education is far from being in the doldrums we sometimes fear. Similarly encouraging is the report from Mr. Malcolm MacKenzie, assistant director of education, that all schools are staffed except for temporary absences. The report, however, does not indicate the number teaching under temporary permits.

Britain continued to lead the world in commercial shipbuilding during the last quarter of 1952, with the United States second and Japan third, according to Lloyds Shipping Agency. British yards, with 2,146,402 tons on the way, handled 35 per cent of the world's output. This was an increase of 83,920 tons compared with the previous quarter. The United States has under construction ships with a tonnage totalling 679,615 tons—79,642 tons more than in the previous quarter. Japan, which previously stood in second place, dropped her production in that quarter by 36,405 tons to a total of 567,095 tons. The world's total amounted to 6,131,508 tons—235,712 tons more than the previous quarter. The figures do not include Russia, Red China and Poland, which refused to provide information.

How To Get There - New Version



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.

POTATO PRICES

Sir, — The Federation of Agriculture in its last weekly news bulletin has certainly published a very amazing doctrine which, if followed to its conclusion, simply means that all the wisdom in the potato business is held by the majority of those who at present sit on the Board.

In other words if the growers pay attention to this majority the net return to farmers will be greater than if the grower is allowed to use his own ideas of when and at what price to market his product. A year ago the Board wisely went to sleep and the excellent results are known to all who had potatoes to market. Now on a declining market the Board is setting minimum prices above the prices elsewhere and the result can easily be that the grower who takes the Board's advice and "Holds to the Line" (Mr. Shaw) can easily find himself holding the bag as well.

Those who study potato statistics and miss one factor can arrive at a wrong conclusion. The Federation of Agriculture's so-called experts have no interest in the problem except the extension of their theories while the growers and dealers have heavy financial stakes in the deal. It is therefore a very risky gamble for any grower to hold back his produce for a price that the theorists hope will come but which may never materialize.

It is an age old factor in the potato business that when the speculator is not interested in potatoes we have a very dull and declining market. Last year he was active this year the speculator is out of the deal so why so much official condemnation of him.

Another very peculiar thing expounded is in the remarks about the New Brunswick Potato Board wherein the bulletin says that the big dealers and the big growers are detrimental to the Board's activities. In other words the more an

The Poet's Corner

GO TO THE BARN FOR COURTESY

Go to the barn to find good manners, It is the shortest way, these days When men are so busy living, To learn the bronze and gentle ways.

Horses eat with a decorum, They make no move of awkwardness, Their velvet muscles move like music, They eat their hay with a caress.

There is no sound but has its meaning, And most of the barn sounds are low, Even the youngest hungriest calf Goes to his supper grave and slow.

Cows have a dignity, a deportment; They make you sure, they wish you well, Watch their eyes grow large and tender When you come, and you can tell.

Quiet, quiet all around you, Though hunger is here everywhere, Tender to the hay's fragrance Gentleness fills all the air.

I have been called a barn poet, And I am very proud to be, For courtesy and gentle behavior, Have always been good poems to me.

—Robert Tristram Coffin in the Christian Science Monitor.

The Age-Old Story

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.

Individual has at stake in the industry the less he knows about and cares about its welfare. This very strange doctrine seems to creep out every now and then from the Federation.

A declining market in potatoes is an unhappy situation for all concerned and from the information available today the forecaster can at best reach the "hold the line" theory with the hope that prices will hold or he can with equal honesty reach the conclusion that the spring will show a heavy surplus. Therefore the Potato Dealers' Association feel that there is nobody wise enough to dictate arbitrary action, especially when such a body is wrong the grower pays the penalty, — not the advocate of restrictive regulations.

It must be remembered that the Potato Board is the offspring of the Provincial Government. If it will underwrite financially the actions of the Board, well and good; if not all restrictions should be removed.

P. E. I. POTATO DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

PORRIDGE

Sir,—"Observer", in the "Fasting Scene" has dedicated one of his potent homilies to the ubiquitous and oftentimes much maligned article of diet known generally as porridge.

One might delineate, expatiate and digress on "porridge" ad infinitum. Webster's College Dictionary defines it: "From 'potage' (Norman French), changed in Middle English to 'poree', and later to 'porridge'." Evidently there have been great changes in the meaning and spelling of many words in the course of centuries. "A food made by boiling leguminous (food plants) or farinaceous (mealy) substance in milk or water, making a broth or thin pudding." In Scotland and the North of England it is called "parridge" or "parritch."

In North Western B. C., Alaska and Yukon it is called "mush". It would be considered decadent and a waste of time to use a two-syllable word. In the South and Midwest "succotash" (a mixture of beans and green corn). In continental Europe and Eastern countries it is known by hundreds of different names. It is spiritualized in language both sacred and profane. The writer remembers reading an article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine as far back as 1907, by Woods Hutchinson, a famous American army doctor, on the merits and demerits of oatmeal porridge. The crux of his radical effusion was that the only food value of the whole melange was in the cream and sugar which it contained. Mirabile Dictum! After World War I the writer had the pleasure of perusing a magazine article by the same Dr. Hutchinson extolling the alimentary value of the chemical constituents of oatmeal porridge. In the meantime, he must have been apprised of the "roughage" value of the salts and vitamins in oatmeal. He had become world famous by his curing of 250 German sailors who ran into Hampton Roads Harbor, Virginia, and surrendered the fast German commerce raider Emden. Most of her crew were useless with "beri-beri" disease caused by over-eating of rich refined food which they took from the food stores of captured freighters—which they then sank with the coarse grains which would have kept them in good health. The doctor's first course for the stricken sailors was the "soup" of the peellings of thirty bushels of potatoes. By the agency

Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.)

TANKS AND WELLS

Before the introduction of the present water supply system, Charlottetown was seriously handicapped in fire fighting facilities. The available water supply is thus described in a report submitted to the City Council on May 23, 1884:

"There are seven brick tanks with a capacity of about 12,000 gallons each, any one of which the two steam engines, when working at their full capacity, can empty in about fifteen minutes. They are situated as follows: One at the corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets, one at the northwest corner of Queen Square, one at the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, one at the corner of Prince and Kent Streets, one at the corner of Hillsborough and Euston Streets, one on Upper Queen Street, and one on King Square.

There are four wells having a large flow of water, which have not been exhausted by the steam engines in any ordinary season, though during a period of drought some years since, when most of the wells went dry, one of them, Quirk's, could not supply sufficient water for one steam engine. The wells are known as Quirk's, Lee's, Griffin's, and the Roundhouse pumps. With these exceptions, the wells are of little or no use for the steam engines, being too deep for suction, and containing a very limited supply of water.

The wells are so situated that after the tanks are exhausted it is frequently necessary to use from 1,000 to 2,000 feet of hose in order to reach the fire, while a large portion of the city is altogether beyond reach. The lifting of the water twenty-two feet, as at Quirk's pump, and forcing it through such great lengths of hose, is extremely severe upon both engines and hose in every way, and for the latter entails an annual expenditure of about \$500, whilst the bursting of a hose at a critical juncture would leave the burning building at the mercy of the flames."

At this time the steam engine Rollo, eighteen years old, was housed at the engine house on Grafton Street in charge of an engineer and resident firemen, two horses being kept ready to draw the engine in any emergency. A hired horse was engaged for the hose reel. The Silsby

of "rough" foods they were all cured in course of time and some of them were sent right here to work on the P. E. I. Railway. They must have given up to British authorities before the U. S. joined the Allied cause openly.

I hope readers will tolerate the lengthy digression. The writer is in absolute sympathy with the ideas expressed by Observer, and admires his literary style, and the information contained in his articles.

This scribe does not intend to disparage his work, but couldn't help making the mental observation concerning his nomenclature of "Scotch porridge" — didn't think that Scotch had any lead pipe cinch on ground meal or rolled oat porridge, and would have the temerity to suggest that a modicum of wheat "shorts" or cracked whole wheat (about 1-4) added would increase the "gustatorial delight" of a gourmet.

This writer goes along with Observer that a big percentage of porridge is spoiled in the making—simple as the process may seem. The double boiler, over-night method is a bit tricky and doubtful. A half hour, or even twenty minutes boiling and put in slowly, and well stirred, ought to be sufficient. There appears to be some hitherto unknown alchemy in the constitution of Scotchmen that elevates them to some of the highest positions in the land. Some years ago four Governors-General of British Dominions were Scotchmen. Whether or not their "porridge" was an important factor is among the "imponderables."

I am, Sir, etc. JAMES PENDERGAST Kensington, P.E.I.

Notes By The Way

For more than 10 years, a man was a steady customer at a New York restaurant. He always ordered the same thing—milk and muffins. The customer died recently and in his will he directed that nine of the waitresses in the restaurant should receive \$500 each. Obviously the staff of that eating house does not measure its politeness and attention by the size of the customer's order.—Fort William Times-Journal.

A British Labor M. P. has been brought into a London court on a morals charge. The man will be given exactly the same sort of trial given any other citizen of the British realm. In British courts persons of "influence" receive no special treatment before the law, and it is quite impossible to even consider "fixing" a British judge or magistrate. For these reasons British justice and British courts are respected.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

By way of amusement, we read the other day through six columns of bend-a-knee pleas for photographers in the "Help wanted, female" section of a Toronto newspaper. Only one single ad failed to offer such inducements as a five-day week, cafeteria, welfare service and "generous employee benefits." Some nasty old reactionary who wants a stenographer to take dictation.—Hamilton Spectator.

If you think that overweight is a condition afflicting chiefly the high-income groups, you're wrong. Says Dr. Howard A. Rusk in the Reader's Digest. Examinations of 5,000 employees of one industrial firm revealed the same ratio of overweight for executives and non-executives — one in every four. On the better living standards of today the worker on the assembly line is as likely to "dig his grave with his teeth" as is his boss.—Fort William Times-Journal.

All crime is a symptom of the criminal's ill-adjustment to the world. Today's crime is a symptom of a particular kind of ill-adjustment which many of us who are parents may be creating, all unwittingly, in the next generation. It is easy to say that the solution of the crime problem is more police. It is much harder to admit that it may be better parents.—Hamilton Spectator.

Twenty years from now Kingstons will be 300 years old. That should be an important and memorable anniversary in the life of any city, especially a city located in a country with less than 500 years of history since the coming of explorers who heralded the first permanent settlements by

steam engine, then nine years old, was stationed on King Street. The Tremont hand engine was also stationed on King Street near the Prince of Wales College. The Fire Department was equipped with about 4,000 feet of hose as well as with an efficient hook and ladder carriage.

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