

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1952

Air Cadet Week

Next week is being observed as Air Cadet Week across Canada, and No. 60 Squadron of Charlottetown will be active participants, ably sponsored by the R. C. A. F. Association. It is hoped that as a result the present enrollment of 54 Cadets will be considerably increased, and the advantages of the training more generally realized and appreciated.

The Air Cadet movement stems from the establishment of the Air Cadet League of Canada in 1941, two main purposes being then in view. One, of course, was directly concerned with the war effort—the cadets were to be a valuable volunteer reserve, from which young men, with a certain amount of training, could be drawn for subsequent service in the Royal Canadian Air Force. There is not the same need today for such recruits, and the movement is now regarded more from the point of view of peace-time requirements. A basic training in aviation is provided that will qualify the members to proceed to more advanced instruction in their chosen fields—whether in the service or civil employment. It is highly important that the movement receive the fullest public support and encouragement.

Land Titles

There is no such thing as a registered title to land in this Province. What we have is merely a registry of deeds and other documents of title. The difference is substantial for under a system of registered titles the information directly available is the answer to the question, "Who is the registered owner?" Under the existing system there are available at the Registry of Deeds copies of all deeds, mortgages and releases, together with index volumes to aid the searcher in finding out the state of the title of the particular parcel of land in which he is interested.

Because of the permanent nature of land and the successive ownerships to which it is subject it is necessary to search a title back to the original Crown grant, or other good root of title in order to be sure that there are no weak links in the chain, such as a 99-year lease with but a few years to run.

As time passes the number of documents comprising a chain of title very greatly increases and with that increase comes increased cost and difficulty in checking individual titles for purposes of sale or mortgage. The great amount of work done by the Registrar and his assistants in preparing consolidations of the index volumes makes it reasonably easy to locate the various documents, but each document must be examined and its effect on the title determined.

It is time that landowners were enabled to register their ownership so that by looking up the record of the appropriate district their ownership could be immediately vouched for.

Musk Ox For Newfoundland

There is a move on foot to bring musk ox to Newfoundland. Promoter of the scheme is Mr. George Makinson, former member of the House of Assembly for Port de Grave. Mr. Makinson made the acquaintance of the musk ox years ago in the Canadian Arctic, where he spent some 14 years with the R.C.M.P. The Newfoundland Department of Mines and Resources agrees that the musk ox might be a valuable addition to the Province's resources, and has contacted the Federal authorities with a view to importing a few.

Mr. Makinson is described in a St. John's exchange as a forward-looking cattle breeder with a taste for experiment. He has a small herd of Highland cattle which he imported from Scotland—a breed so rugged that they require little winter care, and indeed in Scotland spend the whole 12 months of the year outdoors. He proposes to try cross-breeding his Highland cattle with musk ox, in an effort to produce a variety of beef animals that can pasture throughout the winter on waste lands in Newfoundland.

If the Province secures these animals, they will come from remote Ellesmere Island in the far north, where Mr. Makinson's Arctic exploits are commemorated by the name of Makinson Inlet on the Island's eastern shore, which faces northern Greenland across an arm of the Arctic Ocean.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.

Saskatchewan's live-stock restrictions have more than been made up for by her new wealth in oil.

No sooner does the snow disappear than grass fires make their appearance—there's always something to keep the rabbit's tail short.

Urban population increases at the expense of rural implies one of two things—more commercial undertakings or more agricultural machinery to replace manual labour. Both are indications of increased prosperity.

Finance Minister Abbott's timing in bringing down the budget immediately before the Easter recess had much to commend it. Members should be thoroughly familiar with the budgetary provisions when debate resumes next Tuesday.

Point of view makes a difference. A soldier looks at history and sees wars. A scientist looks at nature and sees order. Now the Russians have taken a look at Jupiter and claim that it's made of hydrogen and other gases rather than being iron and rock as generally thought.

The superb performance of "Naughty Marietta" by the Xaverian Players was on a scale too seldom equaled by amateurs and of a quality even less seldom surpassed by professionals. It was an outstanding performance which will be long remembered by those fortunate in being able to attend.

Prime Minister St. Laurent has been enjoying life and golf in Bermuda, happy in the knowledge that his Canadian dollar brings him \$1.02. When he returns to Ottawa he will have to explain how it happened that his Minister of Finance failed to carry out in his budget the unanimous decision of Parliament with regard to medical expenses.

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, English statesman, died this date 1881. A Conservative, he introduced in 1867 a Reform Bill more sweeping than anything previous. He is better remembered, however, for his imperial policy, including acquiring the half rights in the Suez Canal and making Victoria Empress of India. His writings, including novels, have for the most part political motives.

The advantages of the Canso Causeway project have been strongly emphasized, and rightly so. Some question has arisen, however, as to the possible effect on the climate in this Province and adjacent Gulf areas, by interfering with the flow of ice through Canso Strait in the Spring. The experts no doubt have a satisfactory answer, which it would be well to publicise.

This week has been marked by an outpouring in our midst of an exceptionally large presentation of musical and dramatic productions. There is a wealth of talent in this respect in our midst, not to mention the equally meritorious and welcome presentations by visitors from across the Straits. Youth is the time for cultivating, developing and presenting the outcome of such natural ability, and the Province is fortunate in being able to enjoy the outpouring of the efforts of our rising hopes from both home and abroad.

Improved techniques and efficient management have held the increase in the price of canned goods to not more than five per cent in the last three years it was reported by Mr. Fred C. Heinz, new president of the National Canners Association, speaking at the annual convention. As a result of good management, said Mr. Heinz, "people are eating better today than they ever have before, and are paying less for what they eat, in comparison with what they pay for almost everything else they buy."

Toronto and Montreal have always been competitors and jealous of each other. In reply to the claim that the latter city has now a population of over a million, and is now the greatest city in Canada, Toronto's Mayor retaliates that the St. Lawrence Seaway will soon settle all that. "Toronto is fast becoming Canada's leading city and Montreal is fast falling behind," Mayor Lampert told a meeting of Toronto Insurance Agents' Association. "I know Camille Houde, the mayor of Montreal, won't be pleased to hear that—but it's true." He said when the seaway is complete, competition from cheap water transportation will make the railways "smarten up their ideas." They would have to specialize in passenger transportation. Is this one of the reasons for entering the bus field?



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.

MORE ABOUT ROADS

Sir,—When drawing attention to, and when complaining about road conditions throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island and when pleading for road and highway improvements, why is it necessary to use THE TOURIST as a reason or an excuse for this very urgent matter? The native population of this Province, the Prince Edward Islanders, are of far greater importance to the Province than are the tourists. The natives, live here twelve months of the year, the tourists come for a few days, weeks or a month at the most—if he can stand it!

The roads of Prince Edward Island were laid out and constructed for the use and convenience of the Islanders. Do they not deserve as much consideration from the Department of Public Works and Highways of this Government as the tourists? Has the tourist put these men in office or paid taxes to keep the roads in condition? Is the tourist of the Province, for the people of Prince Edward Island? What benefit has the Province derived from the sending of officials and delegates to the Good Roads Conventions held annually in different parts of Canada (not in P. E. I., notice)? The only result of this seems to be more roads torn up and in worse condition than ever before. Cannot the voice of the Islanders be heard by their Government in their cry for better roads without hiding behind the skirts or shirts of the tourist? It seems to be a voice crying in the wilderness.

We deserve and have earned the right to expect and ask for better road conditions all the year around, better and more constant attention to repair service of broken pavement until such time as new pavement can be put down. We deserve and have earned the right to expect more consideration for ourselves—the native Prince Edward Islanders.

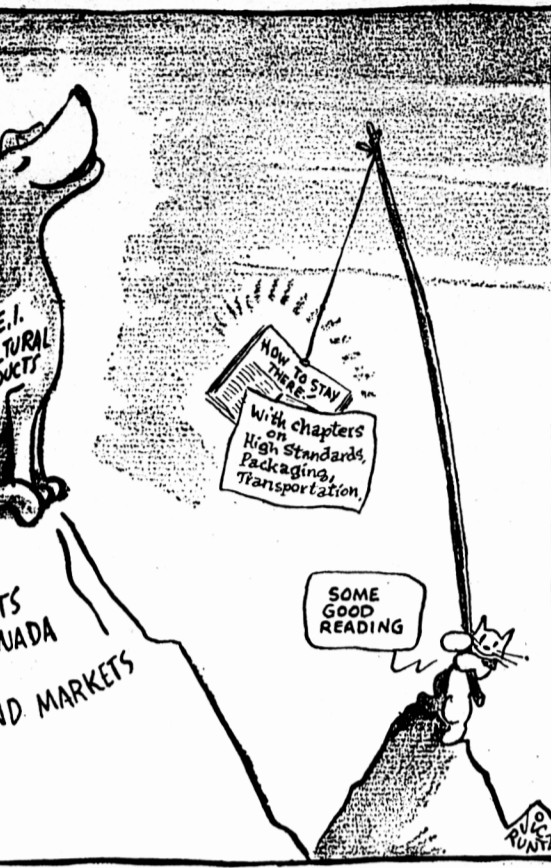
A few years ago the charm of this Province to the tourist was the natural beauty along the roadways; the colorful growth of wild flowers, shrubs and lovely trees. These all helped the motorists forget the poor roads in admiration and enjoyment of our scenery. Now, most of this beauty has been ruthlessly scraped away. Trees that took a man's lifetime to grow were hewn down and in many places left as heaps of debris in ditches and roadside fields; this condition may be likened to an untidy housekeeper who leaves her sweepings on the doorstep. No wonder some people think it permissible to dump rubbish anywhere, when they see the Government workers leaving their sweepings in public places, to the great disgust of all—native and tourist alike. With so much natural beauty removed, the visitor now notices more, the deplorable state of the roads and wonders what manner of men must be at the helm of these Government departments.

Cannot some plan be made NOW to remedy our road conditions for our own comfort and convenience, and for the subsequent comfort and convenience of the tourist? I am, Sir, etc. A NATIVE AND A CONSTANT TRAVELLER. April 16, 1952.

OUR BEEF MARKETING

Sir,—I was interested to read Mr. McIsaac's letter in the Saturday edition of The Guardian concerning the Newfoundland trade. I note the letter was written June 1950. Why was this not brought to light until almost two years later? According to Mr. McIsaac it would be to our advantage as farmers to ship dressed beef and I would think an advantage to the consumer as well. Surely the saving on freight between dressed beef and live cattle would be a great deal, also the offal which

Top Dog Position



The Age-Old Story

I will praise thee, O Lord, with my whole heart; I will shew forth all thy marvellous works. I will be glad and rejoice in thee: I will sing praise to thy name, O thou most High. When mine enemies are turned back, they shall fall and perish at thy presence. For thou hast maintained my right and my cause; thou hast sat in the throne judging right. Thou hast rebuked the heathen, thou hast destroyed the wicked, thou hast put out their name for ever and ever. O thou enemy, destructions are come to a perpetual end. . . . But the Lord shall endure for ever: he hath prepared his throne for judgment. And he shall judge the world in righteousness; he shall minister judgment to the people in uprightness.

according to the letter is wasted. I have heard the offal is what the packing companies make their money on. If this is the case, we as farmers are losing enough to build and operate a custom killing plant of our own. At the present time the company-owned packing plants, also the drovers are buying our choice steers in the Maritimes at approximately what good cow farmers in Upper Canada? Is it right? I think not, as they tell us approximately all of it is consumed in the Maritimes.

Mr. Shaw in his farm marketing report seemed concerned about the farmers selling their wool to buyers at prices lower than what they would receive from the Association. I think he should be every bit as much concerned over the prices we are receiving for our beef and pork in comparison with what we should be receiving. I think it is high time that we farmers organize a Marketing Board or some such plan to help some say in what we should receive for our livestock.

I am, Sir, etc. A FEDERATION MEMBER. Kensington, P. E. I.

TEACHERS' NORMAL TRAINING

Sir,—It is just a little non-convincing to me to scrutinize closely the manner of logic employed by those writers who denounce it as a crime to allow ex-students from Prince of Wales College, or any other college, to teach boys and girls in our common public schools, unless such ex-students have received normal training. It is especially non-convincing when the writers reason, as they so often do, from the analogy that they presume to exist between a medical quack and a teacher without so-called normal training. And truly, the indictment would seem terrible enough, provided only that it could be proved that the presumed analogy exists.

The question arises here, as to just what these writers mean by normal training. I have no quarrel with the term properly applied. Certain it is, the medical student should have normal training for the occupation he intends to pursue; and likewise, the prospective teacher. But when the term normal training is applied exclusively to that sort of training that teachers now get in their second year's course at Prince of Wales College, or for that matter from any normal school course in Canada, then I claim that this term is grossly misapplied.

The late Stephen Leacock, prince of Canadian humorists, has written in one of his fun-poking books—I forget which—a brief sketch on those schools that waste too much time teaching teachers how to teach, instead of teaching them something to teach. He sums up his case by laying down the proposition that anyone who can learn a subject ought to be able to teach it. In other words, he maintains that the chief normal training that any student can

The Poet's Corner

TO BLOSSOMS

Fair pledges of a fruitful tree, Why do ye fall so fast? Your date is not so past. But you may stay yet here awhile To blush and gently smile, And go at last.

What! were ye born to be An hour or half's delight, And so to bid good night? 'Twas pity Nature brought you forth Merely to show your worth And lose you quite.

But you are lovely leaves, where we May read how soon things have Their end, though ne'er so brave; And after they have shown their pride Like you awhile, they glide Into the grave.

—Robert Herrick.

get to fit him for teaching any subject whatever to a pupil, is the experience he acquires in learning that subject for himself. . . . But, thoughtful readers, it seems to me, should see much truth in this proposition, especially in the case of a P.W.C. student who received his elementary training in the rural schools of our Province. In that case he has studied for from eight to ten years under the instruction of various teachers, and has watched them teaching not only himself, but also every grade from one to ten. Surely in this case, if he has anything of a critical mind, he can see where his various teachers excelled, or failed, in their teaching attitude and methods. If this is not normal training, I would like someone to tell me what normal training really is.

Nor does the rural pupils' normal training cease by one iota when he enters upon his academic course at Prince of Wales College. He has certainly had in former days, a staff of really proficient teachers. It is true the student there is no longer a child in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but he is still a child in new subjects that he must learn under the instruction of efficient teachers. Here again he can see for himself how a subject should, or should not, be taught. In other words he receives advanced normal training in every lesson he receives in every subject, at P. W. C.

It is for these reasons that I agree with those advocates who insist that the emphasis should be put on thorough academic training in the teachers' course at P. W. C. The present teachers' second year's course there has undoubtedly some value, both from a practical and cultural viewpoint, but it is hard to persuade me that a second class teacher with one year's academic training, plus one year's normal training, is as well-educated and prepared to teach in our common public schools, as a first class teacher with two years' academic course, plus a short summer course in school management. These short summer courses are already in vogue in our Province, and in my own opinion, they are of really splendid value, not only for ex-students without normal training, but also, and even more so, for those who have had one or more years of actual teaching in the common public school.

I am therefore quite convinced, along with many others, I believe, that students, especially country students, who make a sufficiently high mark at the end of their first or second class license, provided they take the short summer course referred to, and provided also, that they are of sufficiently mature age and good character; and furthermore, that students who make a sufficiently high mark at the end of their second year's academic course, should be granted a first class license on the same conditions.

If this measure were adopted, there can be little doubt that it

Notes By The Way

It said on the radio that a Hull man was fined \$10 "for driving a horse under the influence of liquor." Horses are few now, and one in that condition must be rare indeed.—Ottawa Citizen

In an Eastern Ontario county, the owner of a farm lot created a lake of about one acre in extent and about eight feet deep by construction of an earthen dam across a small stream. The rate of flow was about 30 gallons of water per minute. The artificial pond was stocked with yearling trout from a provincial hatchery. The newly made lake was free from predators and apparently producing a fine crop of fish. The following year, after yearlings had been placed, fishing was begun and in the first season no fish under 10 inches was taken, while some were as long as 13 1-2 inches.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

A forward step was taken this week in the handling of domestic troubles in this province, when Attorney General Maynard introduced a bill to establish a system of family courts. Alberta will be the third Canadian province to set them up, following the lead of Ontario and Manitoba. Judge A. J. Fraser of the Ottawa family court—the oldest in Canada—reported last year that of the cases which reached his court, over half were amicably settled in chambers, and many others were reconciled before the hearings were completed. There is no reason why similar results cannot be obtained in Alberta, thus offsetting the increasing toll of divorces, broken homes and neglected children.—Edmonton Journal.

The gentleman delivered his pulpwood—a lot of it—and received his money. Then he came into Port William with his Eastern European accent and his working clothes which included a disreputable pair of patched overalls. He had decided to buy a new car. As he walked in on the first dealer, the salesman looked him over and gave him scant attention. The buyer received similar treatment from the second dealer. At the

would ensure a great increase of good teachers; at least, of good temporary teachers; for, unlike opponents of a definite commission, a temporary teacher can be a good one. To say otherwise, indeed, is to cast serious and dishonorable reflection on a host of our outstanding men, now grown old in the so-called higher professions, but who spent five or ten years of their early manhood in the teaching profession, and dedicated themselves heart and mind to it during those years. No small number, too, of our outstanding farmers, and farmers' wives were also among those teachers.

It would certainly be ungalant of my part to have failed to make some mention of the splendid girls who, as temporary teachers, cheered and adorned the teaching profession in those far-off days—Lucy Maud Montgomery among them, but many others not one whit her inferiors.

"Bliss was it then to be alive, But to be young was very heaven." Let me say, however, that while I support the demand for more good temporary teachers, I by no means wish to put a premium on them. The ideal teacher is, beyond all controversy, the permanent one, well-trained, and dedicated to his or her profession for life. All honor to him and her—and a little food and clothing also! But since we cannot have a sufficient supply for the present of these ideal teachers, let us by all reasonable means have a supply of the next best. This supply, I believe, will be always available, if only our education authorities take a sufficiently liberal view on what constitutes teachers' normal training.

I am, Sir, etc. M. MacKENZIE, Retired Teacher.

Canoe Cove

ICE-SKATING AND EASTER LILIES

Sir,—Easter Sunday was chilly and drizzly, but after I left Dr. Bonnell's church, I walked over to the Rockefeller Center, the great quadrangle made up of more than fifteen huge and shining grey structures that cut the sky into grotesque and fantastic patterns. I approached the Center by way of a promenade that is divided by a series of fountains about 200 ft by 12 ft, each. At the head of every fountain a bronze merman or mermaid sits astride a dolphin that sends a heavy stream of water through its wide-open mouth. Beginning with earliest Spring, 35 settings of different species of flowers, border these fountains and separate them. Last week there were blue, white and pink hyacinths and now, Easter Sunday, thousands of Easter lilies bloomed in the marble troughs enclosing the fountains. There were also masses of the flowers at the head of the stairs leading to the Lower Plaza, and above them floated the flags of 60 United Nations.

This Lower Plaza forms a wonderful skating rink until May when it is turned into an outdoor cafe. There is an English Grill at one side and a French Cafe at the other. Later, I had a fine roast beef lunch at the English Grill but first I stood in the doorway and drew a deep breath of pleasure as I looked around me. My eyes followed upward to the north where towered the 48 stories of the International Building. Still higher to the left rose the Associated Press Building and to the right, the splendid British Building. To the south of me, the Time and Life Building literally soared to the sky. I could even see part of the R.C.A. and French Buildings. When I brought my gaze down, I watched with delight the living figures skimming and prouetting on the ice. Boys and girls, men

third place things were different. The salesman was all attention when he said he was looking a new car. He went into detail on the difference in models and their look the prospect for a demonstration ride. When they returned the man in overalls said he would take the car. He pulled out \$200 in cash to seal the deal.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

ABOUT TOWN IN 1860

From The Examiner files of January, 1860: Mr. R. B. Irving, notary public, conveyancer and accountant, with office at the residence of Mr. George Peebles, Grafton Street, west end, announces that he has made arrangements for the formation and reception of morning and evening classes of youth of both sexes, for tuition in writing, English, French, geography and mathematics. (Mr. Irving was also shorthand reporter for the Legislature.) Mr. Monk announces that the Training Academy embraces "all that is necessary for a sound English, mathematical and classical education." Fees £2 10s. per quarter. The City Tannery, west end of Grafton Street, reports that it is manufacturing 1,000 calf skins. James Peels, pump and block-maker, naval architect, etc., announces the removal of his workshop from Grafton Street "to his large, commodious, and newly erected building, Pownall Street, nearly opposite the store of Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie." James H. Douglas, south side of Queen Street, next door to the Royal Agricultural Society office, advertises fish (including fresh trout) as well as turkeys, geese, fowls, partridge, rabbits, etc., also "groceries of every kind, Indian baskets and other work." Swabey and Roberts, at "Thomas's Old-Stand, Great George Street", general commission merchants, assure the public that they have a good supply of "old Campbelltown Whiskey and Jamaica Rum." Treasury warrants cashed. Benj. Davies, general merchant, corner of Water and Queen Streets, announces that he is also agent for Gunnison and Company's Colonial and American Express, and Fuller's North American and Trans-Atlantic Express. Dodd and Rogers advertise stoves and general merchandise. "Please call and examine, before purchasing from Peddlars, at the Old Stand, Dodd's Brick Store, Pownall Street." Hubert F. Clement, surgeon dentist (late of New York) advises that he is "fully prepared to construct and insert Artificial Teeth, in gold and silver, or with pivots, etc." Residence at Mrs. Douglas', Water Street. Coles Brewery and Distillery offers "highest prices for barley and oats"; P. MacKinnon solicits patronage for Victoria Hotel, Water Street. Other merchants advertising include: Mason and Company, Brick Building, Water Street; Hugh Monaghan, groceries, liquors, etc., Queen Street; George Douglas, furniture, Kent Street; Stephen O'Mara, north side of Queen Square, opposite Market House; John Ball, proprietor of New Ferry Store, wholesale and retail, corner of Prince and King Streets; Herman P. Terlizick, boots, shoes, and general groceries, 100 Queen Square. For its own part The Examiner announces that it is "printed and published every morning by Edward Whelan at his office, Hillsborough Street, near King's Square."

and women, alone and together under the Easter lilies and their bright flags, seemed to be as free and happy as children on a country pond. To add the last touch of fantasy, an organ was placed, a few feet away, and the organist, under the gilded, flying figure of the Prometheus, encircled by the Zodiac and bearing his flame, played beautiful Easter hymns.

I am, Sir, etc. RUHAMAH SOHEINFELD FRANK New York City.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE

Sir,—It seems to me now that the shoe is on the other foot so far as U. S. dollars are concerned after years of abuse and insult that some of our Canadian people had to take from some of our supposed friends in the United States when they refused to take our money at any price. In my own case, the ticket agent in the North Station in Boston refused to sell me a ticket because I was five cents short in U. S. funds and would not take a five cent piece from me in Canadian money. I suppose because Providence had not blessed me.

In Canada are asked through our newspapers and on the radio to be considerate in dealing with our American friends, since their currency has shown signs of weakening, and not to discount their money. I hope, however, that the Canadian people as a whole will have more will take bone than that. I for one will take all the traffic will bear. And ours is not the only country that is hurt by the domineering attitude on the part of the U. S. people. There is no doubt in my mind but that there were plenty of people in England and elsewhere who went to bed hungry because their country had no U. S. dollars. I would like to see American papers copy this letter.

I am, Sir, etc. W. B. MCLELLAN

Alma, P. E. I.