

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, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953

Farm Apprenticeship Plan

With the primary aim of improving the status of farm workers, Scotland has put into operation a pioneer agricultural and horticultural apprenticeship scheme. Of the 88 boys so far accepted to take up training, 80 percent have come from Scotland's cities and towns, indicating that the scheme may reverse the drift from the country to the cities. The farms on which the apprentices are to be placed are carefully chosen so they will not only receive the course of training laid down in the council's curriculum, but will also enjoy all possible amenities. The apprenticeship scheme offers eight different types of work for which certificates are awarded. They are for dairymen, stockmen, shepherds, horsemen, tractor drivers, pig keepers, poultry keepers and the various branches of horticulture. Normal age limits are 15 to 17 1/2.

To ensure full co-operation the scheme is controlled by a joint council made up of representatives from the Scottish National Farmers Union, the Farm Servants Union, the Scottish Seed and Nursery Trade Association and other interested bodies, along with officials from the Ministry of Labor, the Scottish Education Department and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

In Canada too the trend of young people from the farms has been causing concern. In this Province, as pointed out on several occasions by the Federation of Agriculture, vacant farms in most instances are not poor; they have just been neglected. This condition has been attributed in large part to lack of improved roads and electrification in the areas affected. It has been noted that we have at home 543 young people of marriageable age per 1000 farms, compared with 346 in the neglected areas; while 296 of the same age have left improved sections, 650 have left the neglected areas. In these areas the average age of the active farmers has been found to be 61 years, while in districts with improved facilities it was about 41 years. In its brief submitted to the Legislature last year, the Federation noted, from newspaper advertisements, that in addition to the increased number of vacant farms, there was for sale at reasonable prices over 10,000 acres of arable farm land in Queen's County alone. A check made on a large number of these farms revealed that the younger people in those areas had left the land and their homes for work in industrial centres. But the brief also emphasized that the problem was not confined to providing improved farm facilities; it covered as well the matter of settling desirable immigrants who were willing to accept and maintain our living standards and way of life. The problem was represented as reaching a crucial point, necessitating a practicable policy of land settlement without which the present trend "may well lead us into large scale, corporate farms and back to a 'modern age' landlord system, not unknown in some parts of this continent."

Perhaps the key to the problem in this Province would be the introduction, along with improved rural transport and electrification facilities, of some such system of farm apprenticeship as Scotland has adopted. At any rate, it will pay us to watch the experiment closely.

Industry in Manitoba

The Canadian Geographical Journal in a recent issue gives more than half its space to an article dealing with the development and progress of manufacturing in the Province of Manitoba. The gross value of production in that field in 1952 was \$630,000,000, a fourfold increase over that in 1939, with manufacturing firms doubling their number and with a 90 per cent increase in the number of employees.

Agriculture, with about 18,000,000 acres of farm land under cultivation, is the main economic activity. Livestock production last year yielded in sales and trades \$48,000,000. The Province's productive forest area is about 30,500 square miles. Mineral resources have produced in twenty years nearly \$400,000,000 in metals. There is an abundant supply of hydro-electric power.

Based upon those resources, a flour milling industry, together with the manufacture of breakfast foods, stock and feed products, was an obvious enterprise. Similarly the abundant meat supply led to the

establishment of packing houses; from the abundance of milk, the manufacture of cheese, butter and other dairy products; from the wool supply, the spinning of worsteds and, following from that, the manufacture of materials.

The availability of timber and water-power led to the establishment of pulp and paper plants and to other woods operations. And so the article goes on to illustrate the progress which has been made in the Province's manufacturing industries based upon the plan of oriented raw material. Labour conditions and the central position in the Dominion of the Province, together with the high quality of the goods manufactured, were all factors which assured a consumers' market—a matter given the closest study by those launching the industrial enterprises.

Peacemaking Drought

Speculation by a Winnipeg grain authority that it is drought conditions in China, Manchuria and inner Mongolia that is behind improved peace prospects follows a very ancient tradition. The Romans used to do their fighting during lulls in farm activity. A local famine simply put an end to military activity for the time being.

In more recent times the Japanese were only able to embark on their career of conquest after the First World War because the cultivation of the soy bean gave them a reserve of protein. Had they remained dependent on meat or fish they would never have been able to carry on operations on anything like the scale they achieved.

The article in the trade periodical "The World of Wheat" is in turn based on press agency reports of announcements from Peiping. It is highly unlikely that Peiping would exaggerate drought conditions so it may be presumed that the food supply of the nearly 500,000,000 people in those countries is indeed threatened. It would be ironic if, after all the propaganda of the last few years about the allegedly war-mongering west, the western world should find it necessary to ship relief supplies to those Communist-dominated lands. That it would also be in the best Christian tradition would do little to relieve the irony so far as the Communist leaders were concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Summerside is going ahead with planning for the celebration of Coronation Day. Every community, large and small, will be following suit but there is none too much time between now and June 2nd.

It is some gain to have Island transportation dealt with as a whole in the report of the railway and shipping committee. The report should provide a basis for discussion of transportation problems of this Province.

Visitors will not be able to complain about lack of information on fishing in this Province. The P. E. I. Travel Bureau is to be congratulated on its useful booklet. It would take a very long time indeed for the individual tourist to acquire the information contained in it in any other way.

Madame Marie Tussaud, foundress of the waxwork exhibition in London, died this date 1850. Born in Switzerland, she studied art under her uncle in Paris, and was appointed drawing-mistress to the ill-fated children of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. In 1802 she settled in London where her exhibition became, and has since remained, one of the most popular sights of the city. It was destroyed by fire in 1925 but re-opened in 1928. It was damaged by a bomb in 1940.

"The 1953-54 budget," notes the Canadian Bank of Commerce commercial letter, "lacks the marked policy-making character of practically all its post-war predecessors. Cyclical budgeting appears for the present to be in abeyance in favour of a fiscal program calculated to maintain in most essentials the status quo." In other words it is what used to be known as a stand-pat budget. Considering the present buoyancy of the economy it could also be a popular budget.

According to doctors representing the Canadian Mental Health Association, the Criminal Code purports to describe a mental condition that does not exist. In one clause, it deals with the trial of "a person who has specific delusions but is in other respects sane." But the doctors hold that delusions signify mental illness, without qualification. Similarly, they have suggested to the House of Commons committee on revision of the Code that words like "sane", "insane", or "lunatic" should be replaced by the terms "mentally competent" or "mentally incompetent."

The One That Always Gets Away



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.

PLEA FOR VETERANS

Sir,—Now that the fisheries patrol boats are soon to begin their duties, I would like to suggest that they put a few war veterans on them. I know of four veterans who tried for the job three or four years ago but didn't have a look-in. I think it would be to everyone's advantage to see that men who fought for King and country are given a fair deal. I am, Sir etc., ONE WHO KNOWS, Nine Mile Creek.

BURROS FOR P. E. I.

Sir,—I am enclosing pictures of burros which I raise on my ranch. I have spent considerable time on the Island in the past twenty-five years and I know of your lack of game. I understand that last year you placed some deer on the Island.

I am sure that if you were to turn a car load of fifty burros loose on the Island, in a few years you would have a thousand as I would ship forty jennies and ten jacks.

The burro is a member of the same race as a deer, as is a horse. A recent article in a magazine said that burros are finer eating than deer.

There is no duty on burros going into Canada for breeding purposes. There is a seven and a half per cent duty on burros for the world devoted to the breeding of burros. We have on hand at all times four or five thousand head and ship all over the world. The burro is acclimated to all kinds of weather and can stand a forty degree change in temperature in four hours.

They can out-run any race horse in the world and the finest burro weighing forty pounds can pull a cow puncher from his horse when roped and yet they make the gentlest of pets. They suffer from no disease known to man and all are vet inspected and guaranteed in perfect health.

I shall be glad to answer any inquiries regarding the burros. I am, Sir, etc., MOE BRYNES, Plaza Hotel Building, Pecos, Texas.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY

"The first annual meeting of the Charlottetown Temperance Society was held, pursuant to notice, at the National School on Monday evening, the 29th inst., when a report was submitted on behalf of the Committee by Messrs. James Moore and Isaac Smith.

"The number of members whose names appear on the books, after deducting eight who have been expelled, is one hundred and fifty-six," the report stated. "Of these, it is truly gratifying to observe, that many have been reclaimed from habits which, in all probability, would have soon accomplished their utter ruin, and are now sober, industrious and useful members of the community, and who still manifest a determination to persevere in that course of unswerving sobriety which they have pursued during the past year. "If no more should be accomplished than this, it is enough to justify our proceedings, and afford matter of rejoicing to every lover of his species. But many who were called temperate have, from the experience of the past year, proved that the use of ardent spirits is not only expensive and unnecessary, but detrimental to happiness and highly injurious to

Notes By The Way

Hull should soon have a public library in operation, if civic authorities respond to the infectious enthusiasm of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The young business men are eager to start renovating the old residence that has been selected for the library. They are volunteering to perform a most valuable service for the community. —Ottawa Citizen.

A cat doesn't bother with papers and deeds. The alley cat may be a sneak and a thief, according to human notions, but that is in sheer instinct for self-preservation. The well-fed cat, with a regular ration of fish and milk and meat, doesn't need papers because he just takes it for granted it is his house, his food, and the humans of the household are there to wait upon him. He takes as a matter of right the softest chair, the centre of the bed, and if a meal is late he helps himself — and no sense of guilt, but casting meanwhile a reproving eye on his slaves. —Ottawa Journal.

There is something to be said for holding open a door for another person to pass through. It is one of those small gestures that while costing nothing, adds to the smoothness of living, and then, it might save the other from being buffed. Unfortunately, this pleasing habit of holding doors is also suffering a decline; it often passes unacknowledged. A polite little man held open the swing door of a downtown store and found himself left with it in his hand while a big crowd, looking neither to the human constitution; and are, by one year's abstinence, prepared to rank themselves, in future, with those who have engaged to put an end to a practice the most degrading that was ever tolerated by civilized man.

"And the juvenile members, the propriety of whose admission was seriously questioned, are one year older, without having tasted the accursed beverage, and bid fair to contribute, by their influence and example, to form another generation, who will only read the horrid details of intemperance which stain the annals of our own." —Royal Gazette, Jan. 28, 1834.

The Poet's Corner

NOCTURNE FOR THE NO LONGER YOUNG

The canopy of night enfolds these fields hushed and deep. More tender than the beauty April yields Is the long balm distilled of shadow, sleep. Now falls the mercy shaped to every need, Gentler than love to ease the long-distressed, Blind and beneficent as spring's first seed of this dim flagon and be blessed. Be lifted up to face the sun's returning Whose shining legions falter not nor fall. Serve the swift day. However deep your yearning For timeless dark, its mercies will prevail. Life is a valiant enterprise of light. Rimmied by the gentle and rewarding night. —Frances Stookley Lankford, in "Spirit"

Advertisement for G. H. Taylor Jewellers. Features a diamond ring and text: 'THIS is a Diamond Ring... To the man who purchased it, it is a token of everlasting love. To us it is an example of our integrity as merchants. It must represent both well. We strive to see that it does. TAILORED SOLITAIRE. Fiery diamond set in classic 14K gold mounting. \$59.50. G. H. TAYLOR Jewellers For Four Generations.'

The Passing Scene

By Observer

FURTHER PISCATORIAL REFLECTIONS

THE FISHERMAN'S ETHICS

Knowing of my deep interest in the art of fishing, a young man who plans to journey forth with fly rod for the first time has asked me to give him what he calls "a few pointers". It appears that he did not have in mind any specific rule involving technical skill in casting and such like. If that had been the case he would not have come to me for I am far from being an expert in such matters, an admission to which many of my fishing companions past and present, would add a fervent Amen. My young friend's real interest, I gather, was in what might be called the ethics of the sport, and this is a subject on which I can speak or write with some conviction. This conviction is based on considerable experience though it is not, of course, stamped with any imprimatur of authority.

By way of preamble to what I suggested to the young man who approached me for advice, and which I now venture to put down in this column, I would like to observe that it isn't any easier to say exactly what qualifies make up a good fisherman than it is to define a good citizen or a good neighbour. Involved in each case are certain intangibles that cannot very well be put to specific language.

No one would be naive enough to assume that all who venture forth with rod and reel are real sportsmen. Some, say, are nothing more than fish plunderers, and some are downright poachers. On the whole, however, I think it can be said that trout fishermen can hold their own, ethically speaking, with any other group of sportsmen. I don't suppose that any two of them would agree in every detail on what distinguishes the good fisherman from the bad one, but in a number of ethical essentials there would, I am sure, be virtual unanimity. These essentials, allowing for modification here and there, I take to be as follows:

(1) Respect for the Principle of Conservation

No fisherman worth his salt will intentionally do any permanent damage to his country's natural resources. He will cast his net to regard a fishing license as a privilege to be safeguarded, not as an instrument of exploitation. While enjoying his own fishing privileges to the full, he will never forget that he is expected to respect the rights of future generations. Both the accept and example, chiefly the latter, he will support every measure intended to protect resources and, as opportunity offers, he will help to improve them. This I take to be just plain common sense.

(2) Respect for Regulations

Here I am not thinking of poaching which, apparently, goes on without interruption. I am thinking more of regulations governing legal limits, minimum lengths and the like. An inch or two in the length of a trout may seem a small thing to the indifferent angler. To the sportsman it is a matter of some importance. When in doubt as to the length of a fish he will return it to the water, gently if not always cheerfully.

No doubt there are flaws and inconsistencies in all game laws for the simple reason that the men who draw them up are not always wise men. On the whole, however, they are sound, and it is the duty of all sportsmen to observe them in the letter and spirit, while reserving the democratic right to press for their modification if and when conditions appear to demand it. It is strange that many persons

who in other respects are strictly law-abiding think nothing of ignoring statutes intended to protect their favourite sport. (3) Respect for the Opinions of Others

Some fishermen are purists (a label for those who think that only fly-fishing can properly be called sport), and some are not. Not all glory, by any means, belongs to the purists. The articulate bar fisherman can put up quite a good defence for his use of the worm and other delicacies. The true sportsman tries to see both sides of the question and he does not allow his fondness for the fly to make him haughty in the presence of those who see things in another light.

There is plenty of room for both the "fly man" and the "bait man" and neither has any inalienable right to belittle the other.

(4) Respect for Little Skills

Fishing is like any other art. It has to be learned. And, as in other arts, some learn more quickly than others. Fly casting is especially difficult. It calls for most patience, good judgement, steadiness of hand and nerve. I have been present (never as a contestant) at several fly casting tournaments. From my point of view there is nothing more thrilling to watch. Much more exciting than a hockey game, a baseball game, or a horse race.

Some of the experts at these tournaments have never fished in their lives, but that fact does not lessen the value of their mastery. Now and then one comes across a real expert in practical action on a stream or lake, and his performance is a matter for delight. At the same time, the man who tries to impress less competent casters with his great skill and finesse is the most inoffensive bore imaginable. The good sportsman never "shows off". As for ridiculing the amateur, that he would regard as the one unpardonable sin in the calendar. The pleasure of angling does not lie in any skill or proficiency. It lies in a honest state of mind.

(5) Respect for the Theoretic Viewpoint

Most of us go fishing just for the fun of it. Speculations concerning weather, winds, tides, phases of the moon, scarcely ever have any influence on our inclinations or methods. The theorist, and one is sure to come across him sooner or later in the season, does not operate so haphazardly. The tide must be just right. The moon must be in a particular phase. The wind must be from the right quarter. A certain fly must be given the pre-eminence. There is a place for the wet fly and there is a place for the dry one.

These are solemn technicalities absolutely necessary to his happiness. In his zeal for speculative theory he is likely at times to be a bit wearying. Nevertheless, he has his place in the wide scheme of things, and it may be that he has something to teach the rest of us. The good sportsman is careful to realize that there is no essential conflict between science and art in the matter of angling.

The Age-Old Story

Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not; behold, your God will come with vengeance, even God with a recompense; he will come and save you.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Professional cards for various practitioners including J. A. McGuigan (Barrister, Solicitor, etc.), M. Alban Farmer, Q.C. (Barrister and Solicitor), J. S. Taylor (Optometrist), Bell, Mathieson & Foster (Barristers, Solicitors, etc.), Gaudet & Hazard (Barristers and Solicitors), MacPhee & Trainor (Barristers, Solicitors, etc.), J. A. Carruthers, R.O. (Optometrist), Allison M. Gillis, LL.B. (Barrister, Solicitor, etc.), Byron J. G... (Optometrist), Dr. K. A. MacEachern (Dentist), Dr. A. L. MacIsaac (Dentist), H. R. Doane & Company (Chartered Accountants), and McDonald, Currie & Co. (Chartered Accountants).