

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1952

Tourist Industry Prospects

Hon. Mr. Darby's reference in the Legislature to the productive wealth of this Province as totalling nearly sixty-five million dollars last year may have surprised many people, but there is no doubt that he was well within the mark. Indeed, insofar as one important industry is concerned—that of our tourist trade—the Minister's figure of \$2,500,000 would appear to be far too modest. It is difficult, of course, to make an accurate estimate, but the Tourist and Information Bureau, after checking the statistics from their own records, from resort owners and from transportation companies, places the total expenditure of our summer visitors last year at \$4,200,000. The Bureau contemplates conducting a tourist survey during the coming summer, with a view to presenting more conclusive evidence on this subject.

As the Bureau report emphasizes, the inadequate accommodation for cars on the Caribou-Borden ferries has been a serious handicap. So far the Maritime Commission has vetoed the operating company's proposal for building a new and larger boat, and this means that progress is blocked in this direction for the near future at least. In the meantime, however, another important issue is to the fore. The Railway has proposed to modernize its passenger transport facilities completely in this Province by substituting an expeditious and comfortable bus service for the present mixed train services. This would provide morning connections to the mainland from all points served, and similar connections from the mainland to the same points every evening. In this way passengers from both ends of the Island would be able to travel to and from the mainland in one day. If requested by the Public Utilities Commission, the Railway would also be prepared to protect the requirements of other bus routes throughout the Province.

Judging from comments in the Legislature, few of our members have grasped the tremendous possibilities for improvement which this service implies. The Railway has already inaugurated its fast auto service for express and l.c.l. freight, and this service will be greatly expanded during the coming summer. The only practical way of improving passenger transport is by the same modern means. Are we to lag behind in this move, which is likely to be developed all over Canada in the near future?

The bottleneck at Wood Islands applies to cars only; it does not prevent a much larger influx of tourists if we had adequate modern highway transportation when they arrive. This is but one side of the question; what would benefit tourists would be of still greater advantage to our own people. It is, however, to our tourist industry promoters that the public naturally looks for a lead on this issue, for it is not too much to say that the whole future of the industry is at stake in the decision which is now to be considered by a special committee of the Legislature.

Newfoundland's Coastal Waters

According to a report from Ottawa, it has been brought to the attention of the Federal Government that foreign druggers have been operating within the three-mile limit off Newfoundland to the serious detriment of the shore fishermen on the South-West coast. The complaints are that fishing operations have been interfered with and that gear has been damaged. It is also claimed that Norwegian sealing ships have operated within the three-mile limit.

The United States, notes the St. John's Telegram, has considerably extended the limits of what are held to be within her territorial water. Norway, by the Hague Tribunal, has gained a greatly extended area within which foreign fishing vessels may no longer operate. Iceland has just prohibited fishing vessels of other nationals from operating in waters which for many years they had frequented. It will be something of very material gain from Confederation if Canada uses her influence to secure international recognition of the delineation of the coastal waters of Newfoundland similar to that which Norway has secured.

In this matter, argues our St. John's contemporary, Canada might proceed further. Premier Smallwood has referred to the fishing rights which the Americans and the French still enjoy in the in-shore waters along certain sections of the coast. It is not compatible with Canada's sovereign

authority that within her territory outside countries should possess such rights. Actually, since those rights are seldom if ever exercised in these days, they merely exist by virtue of the terms of a treaty that has fallen into desuetude. It is by no means improbable that if representations were made to those countries by the Government of Canada, they would readily concur in yielding those rights, of little practical value to them, and irksome to, and incompatible with, the authority of a sovereign state.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Budget Debate in the Legislature resumes today.

The Marketing Appeal is to be held at Ottawa on April 28.

"Let the people know" seems to be the motto of our Agricultural Department which has inaugurated a special weekly column for the information and enlightenment of farmers and others.

Mr. Stalin says we are no nearer war now than we were at the outbreak in Korea; while Mr. Atlee strongly advises us to listen to this, but meantime "to keep our powder dry." He does not trust the head of Russian Communism.

Reginald Heber, an English bishop, died this date 1826. He is chiefly remembered by the hymns that he wrote, including, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains", "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" and "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning."

It is pleasant to learn from the New Zealand High Commissioner at Ottawa, that the country he represents does not seek to undersell the Canadian dairy farmer in his own market. Rather, New Zealanders seek to trade together with Canadians in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and fair play.

At the recent Progressive Conservative Conference, prominent was Mr. John Bracken, former National Party Leader. It was rumoured that should the Conservatives win next election Mr. Bracken would be available as Minister of Agriculture. But this is unlikely. There are plenty younger aspirants anxious for office should victory crown their efforts.

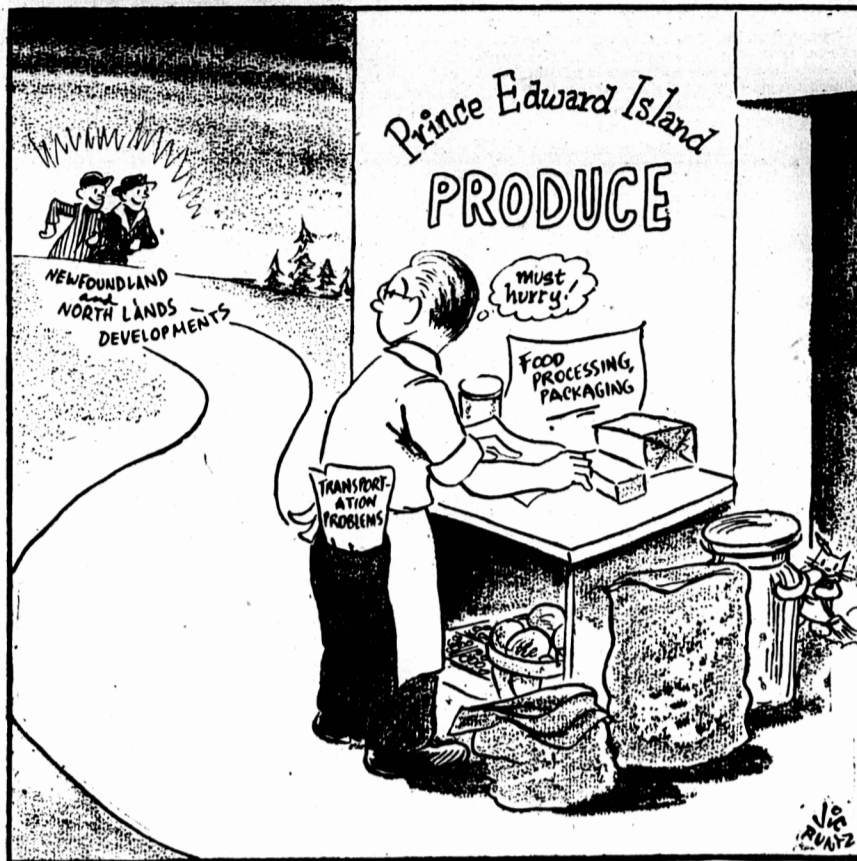
A movement is on foot in the United Kingdom Parliament to invite Her Majesty to ask her Ministers "to arrange to let her reside in each country of the Commonwealth for certain periods." If granted this would entail her having temporary homes in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., a rather ambitious undertaking, implying more travelling to-and-fro than actual residence anywhere.

Charlottetown lost a fine citizen in the passing yesterday morning of Mr. A. B. Fisher. As managing director of the Windsor Fisher Company, Ltd., and later of the Charlottetown Can Company Ltd., he took a prominent part in business activities and was noted for his quiet, unostentatious manner as well as for his ability and public spirit. To his widow and family The Guardian tenders sincere sympathy.

What amazes most people is the sensational announcement in the Legislature of the great prevalence of salacious illustrations and literature in our midst. Who sells it, where is it displayed, how do youths know of its existence, and where is it stowed away from the attention of average parents and guardians? Certainly the amount of free publicity it is getting is not to the advantage of clean minded boys and girls who must be wondering what they are missing in the way of "literature and art". Prosecutions and convictions would be more effective than resolutions and petitions.

No death will be regretted more in the City than that of Mr. D. A. MacKinnon, banker, who passed away yesterday. Of a quiet, kindly disposition, he was known to everybody practically from the time he ran the Government Savings Bank, and later received the contributions for the Red Cross, of which he had been treasurer since the death of Mr. Percy Pope. He was no "pusher", preferred to keep in the background, but any position to which he was appointed he graced with dignity and efficiency. For many years he had been the Session Clerk of St. James Church, and the right hand man of successive ministers from the days of the Rev. Dr. Fullerton. Of a tall distinguished appearance, a lovable personality, he will be greatly missed in many walks of life. The sympathy of the community will be extended to his widow, and to the two helpless nephews whom he had fathered and protected for many years.

Customers Coming



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.

A TRIBUTE

Sir—The recent deaths of three well known business men of this City will cause general sorrow and sympathy in many homes and hearts. D. A. MacKinnon, A. B. Fisher and J. P. Crockett, were my proven and trusted friends—the first named in the Red Cross Society, and the others in Rotary. The trio were good public spirited citizens but I feel it is my duty to refer particularly to D. A. MacKinnon. He was my team mate on the Executive of the Provincial Red Cross Society for 38 years. We were the only two left of those who were continuously active since the war of 1914. D. A. was treasurer of the Provincial Red Cross for 38 years, always faithful, always punctual, and kept accurately and correctly both the Senior and Junior Red Cross accounts. During that long period he devoted many hours for the benefit and successful progress of that great humanitarian society, both in time of war and in time of peace. He was a tower of strength, of wisdom and of good judgment to the organization, largely due to his training and long experience. Men of his calibre, men who devote themselves to public service, are the best inspiration for others to follow the good example, and perhaps at no time in the world's history was there greater need of citizens devoting more and more time to public service. I extend my sincere sympathy to the families of my departed friends. I am, Sir, etc. W. J. P. MacMILLAN, Charlottetown.

QUEEN'S CO. REQUIREMENTS

Sir—I have been reading your comments on the trip Premier Jones and Mayor Stewart to Ottawa and think it was a splendid idea. What the results will be are as yet unknown but there is no doubt but that they will bear fruit. It is difficult to understand the delay of some years in this matter. Perhaps it is because the Dominion Government does not actually feel that due to the present accommodation, it is as urgently needed as some other projects. Or perhaps they are protecting the prominent Liberals who are receiving handsome rentals for buildings in this area. At this time I would like to deplore the thinking as evidenced by "Taxpayer" in his letter this (Wednesday) morning, and also the letter from the member of the so-called independent non-partisan body—Senator Grant. If the latter's letter were not written on St. Patrick's Day the twisted viewpoint might be taken seriously. To suggest that a present-day government would attempt to bludgeon a constituency into political insensibility before granting it the justice it deserves is fantastic in this day and age. Thank goodness our governments are made up of bigger men. Only recently a Dominion Minister affirmed the Cabinet policy in the House of Commons when he stated that a member of the Opposition reflects the majority will of his constituency and thus is entitled to be treated in the same way as a government member. And we must also remember that we had government representation until not too long ago in the late Mr. Douglas. In Senator Grant's letter something to the effect that all was well in King's during his office as they sent no delegations to Ottawa. From inquiries I judge they must be a long suffering people down there. To suggest that any particular group would be able to pay their expenses to Ottawa and fight their rights there is a ridiculous and unfortunate as King's County got nothing but promises and excuses since 1835 as compared to the other

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

NUISANCE TO THE TOWN

"The Grand Jury, like many of their predecessors, and we fear, with a like effect, made a presentment of the state of the Charlottetown Gaol, which, though the only one in the country, they consider very insecure, as dropping to pieces and not worth repairing; that it is a nuisance to the town and a disgrace to the Colony, and incompatible with the secure custody of prisoners." —P.E.I. Register, Feb. 27, 1827.

countries. The Parliamentary Guide shows that the above mentioned gentleman was elected during the depression in 1935 by 2,385 votes. In 1939 it was cut to 916, 1945 reports to 373 and if he had run in 1949 reports are that he would have been roundly beaten, and these were times when Liberal governments were being returned strongly. During his tenure of office I learn that he was noted as one of the most frequent interrupters and the biggest desk thumper for all things liberal. Although I do not vote for Premier Jones' party I commend him heartily for his recent action and hope we shall soon be rid of all those nauseating petty party politicians who cannot see beyond the length of their own noses. I am, Sir, etc. ANOTHER TAXPAYER, Charlottetown.

LECTURE TYPE OF TEACHING

Sir,—In The Guardian of March 22, which has just reached me, Mr. Darby is reported as saying that he is critical of university trained teachers because they tend to the "lecture" type of teaching. Mr. Darby has undoubtedly some evidence to support his statement. However, I think it only fair to point out that this lecture method with small children is by no means general among degree teachers. Here in Edmonton there are over a hundred university graduates teaching in grades four, five and six. I have never heard the authorities complain about any one of them taking too much time lecturing to their pupils. But I do know that most of these teachers spend a large part of each day moving patiently and tirelessly from desk to desk just as the old "dedicated" teachers did. It is sometimes said that the more training a man gets in any line of work the less patience he has with those who find that particular work difficult. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to suppose that the more training one has in child psychology, the less likely one is to resort to lecturing to children. And the more knowledge a teacher has of such things as the history of words, the reading and writing processes, and of mathematics, the more likely will he be able to make elementary school work meaningful to his pupils. The typical university trained teacher has a fair understanding of children and he usually has a grasp of subject matter that goes beyond a mechanical recitation of rules. School boards and other officials who are reluctant to employ such a person because of a possible propensity on his part to the lecture method are surely basing their policy upon an assumption that is silly and unsound. I am, Sir, etc. FRASER MacMILLAN, Edmonton, Alta. March 31, 1952.

The Poet's Corner

THE EDGE OF SPRING

The end of Winter now; the edge of Spring Without you once again. The purple, slow Descending of the nights to come when sing The sad cicadas. And the sudden show Of green to hide the naked earth so eyes Of lovers, blind as yours and mine were then. Will laugh at truth; repeat the bitter lies— Make lust their brother; proudly call him kin. I do not grieve for them. They, too, must learn This season of deception breaks the heart; But do grieve that I must ever yearn To touch your face when April's lilies start. The end of Winter now; the edge of Spring— And flight into the dark on half a wing.

—Walter S. Richardson in the New York Times.

The Age-Old Story

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of

the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper. The ungodly are not so: but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away. For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

The Passing Scene

By Observer

"HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY"

I continue my casual review of the above named book, written by Charles Dickerman and published in Philadelphia in 1870.

The section dealing with Farm Implements is one of the most interesting in the whole work. It is amusing to read of the "great scientific advances" which leading agriculturalists were talking and boasting about. Writes Mr. Dickerman: "The difference in economy, between working at a disadvantage with poor tools, and the use of the modern appliances to lighten labor and save time, is clear to every farmer of even ordinary comprehension."

Evidently, the new iron plow was just becoming popular. The author derides the old wooden ones of his early days. "It was so massive and clumsy that it required a strong and well fed team to move it through the soil; a heavy, well fed man to press it into the ground; another to hold back in history he piles the poor plowman of Roman times "who had to work with such simple and rude constructions as compared with the scientifically constructed and highly finished products of our enlightened age". There is no doubt about it, the conceit of man is about the same in one generation as another. Men of every age imagine themselves to be infinitely more enlightened than were their rude ancestors.

He then goes on to tell something about each make of plow then on the market, their good points and their bad ones. They would look pretty crude to farmers of our day but at that time they were hailed as the latest things in beauty and utility. Someone had tried to introduce the steam plow which had already been used with some success in England. Mr. Dickerman was not impressed. "Intelligent, practical farmers", he notes, "have come to the conclusion that this invention possesses no economical advantages over the fine implements now in use." For one thing, it was too expensive to operate, and for another, it was too dangerous.

Harvesting implements are given a good deal of attention. "So important have mowing machines become, that if we could suppose them to be blotted out of existence, even for a single season, it would produce a shock that would be felt all over the civilized world." However, there were some who did not share his enthusiasm. Only about twenty years had passed since the first mower had arrived on the scene and a great many farmers still maintained that, in the long run, hand scythes would be found to do the work much better.

While hand rakes were still in use, efforts were being made to produce a horse drawn one. Mr. Dickerman had no doubt that science would rise to the occasion. "The time will almost certainly come when the hand rake will be the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

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Hog culture was apparently different from modern thought on the subject. The emphasis was on fat, and plenty of it. "There is no use feeding a long, slab-sided breed of hogs, even if they are given to you." The best breed in the author's opinion was the Chester White. No other could compete with it. "Its outline is beautiful, its disposition gentle, it has good habits and does not spend itself in running after mischief". Any pig, I should imagine, would appreciate a testimonial like that.

He goes on to say that grain should always be boiled for hogs. They will make at least one third more fat on the same quantity. There is nothing as good as milk to give them growth. Sometimes hard-hearted sows eat their young. The remedy for this is simple and pleasant. "Give her half a pint of spirits (whiskey preferably) and make her drunk". How this works he does not say but, presumably, intoxication produces compassion,—in pigs, that is to say.

It is interesting to observe that, while Mr. Dickerman frequently recommends spirits for sick animals, he considers all forms except cider as "exceedingly pernicious" to human health. Strangely, exceptions are gin and brandy in small quantities "for the aged and feeble."

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