

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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, AUG. 27, 1953

Room To Grow

In a fast-growing community it is to be expected that the planning and construction of the amenities of urban life shall lag behind population growth. Such growing pains are difficult to avoid when expansion proceeds at a fast rate. Charlottetown's population, however, has increased in a moderate and steady fashion. It should not have prevented all residents from having adequate housing on well laid out streets, serviced with water, sewers, and light. It should not have been difficult to anticipate and provide schools for the steadily growing number of children. Playgrounds could readily have been added to those which the original founders of the city provided in their wisdom.

That the Island capital has fallen down badly in many of these things is a reflection on its citizens but it is also in no small measure due to the inelastic city boundaries. The fact is that Charlottetown proper reached the practical limit of its housing development long ago. The growing population has had to find room to build outside the city limits and the city council and other authorities have had no authority to make provision for the growth and expansion which are its vital concern.

The problem has become more difficult with the passing of time. Unplanned development has gone on for years and the fringe areas have become incorporated to attempt to deal piecemeal with problems that are not their own but fragments of the task of governing the whole community.

The latest development is the construction of the new Junior Composite High School on the North River Road. It is only technically within the city. Any circle drawn around it would take in far more of the Royalties than of Charlottetown proper. Despite this the site is a logical one for the real community of Charlottetown and it is high time that the legal boundaries were made to coincide with the actual facts of the city and its growing sections.

Electrical Power Production

Highlighting the pressing need for increasing electrical power production in the Maritimes is an article in the Bank of Montreal's latest Business Review on the importance of such power in our predominantly industrial economy. Estimates of energy consumption in the United States and Canada have been made by converting output from these sources into British Thermal Units. In 1951, the review states, the U. S. used 260 million B. T. U.'s per capita, against 201 million in Canada. Both countries obtained about 38-40 per cent of their energy from coal but water power accounted for 33 per cent of the Canadian total against only four per cent in the States.

The U. S. A. leads all countries in production of electricity, the review points out. In 1952, its output approximated 400 billion kilowatt hours. Russia's figure is reported at about 100 billion per annum. The United Kingdom and Canada were roughly equal at 62 billion kilowatt hours, in 1952. Only Norway, however, surpassed Canada in production per capita. By Provinces Quebec is far in the lead with 52 per cent of the total. Ontario is second with 29 per cent and British Columbia produces eight per cent. "The remaining 11 per cent is shared by the other seven provinces."

In terms of consumption, about 67 per cent of total output was used by the various branches of industry, 20 per cent for domestic, commercial and municipal purposes, nine per cent was lost in transmission, and the small remainder exported. The pulp and paper industry, largest single user of electricity, consumed more than one-fifth of total Canadian production in 1951, and about one-third of all electric power used by industry. Metal smelting used 17 per cent, mining five per cent.

The review provides an interesting note from a Dominion Bureau of Statistics bulletin which reported that "Canadians enjoy one of the lowest rates per kilowatt hour in the world". In 1951, the average U. S. consumer paid 2.81 cents per kwh, against 1.65 cents in Canada. Commerce and industry paid 1.4 cents in the States, compared with .6 cents per kwh in Canada for the same year.

Despite the rapid growth of hydro-electric generating capacity in Canada, the bank states, further expansion of facilities

will be required. "Projects under way at the end of 1952 are expected to add a further three to four million horsepower in the next few years and, by 1955, total capacity should be in the neighborhood of 20 million h.p."

Quebec is the most richly endowed of all the provinces in water resources while B. C. has undeveloped sites which may enable her to increase production eight or nine times over. "All other provinces have reserves of water power in varying amounts—some of them sizable," the review concludes. For Canada as a whole, estimates indicate ultimate potential development of 66 million horsepower of turbine capacity, although economic factors may be an important deterrent to full utilization of the theoretical capacity. "Nevertheless, Canada's still undeveloped power resources constitute a natural asset of significance and promise."

One-Year Breathing Space

Commenting on the action of the United States Congress in renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, President Eisenhower says it was "inadequate in many ways," but that a one-year extension of the trade legislation would provide a "breathing space". This, he added would permit the nation to develop new trade policies, "based on a full understanding of our national interests . . . and an appreciation of the fact that those interests are inseparable from the interests of the free world as a whole."

During the year of "breathing space" a commission of seventeen members, as provided by the Congress, will conduct a far-reaching study of the nation's import and export policies. As President Eisenhower has clearly indicated in his latest statement, and in many others, he hopes that the commission will support him in his demand for a higher level of imports, for the mutual benefit of the United States and its customers abroad.

Since the facts of the United States' trade already are well known, having been studied in exhaustive detail by the Truman Government and its experts, Mr. Eisenhower's commission may probably be construed as an educational process designed to convince both the Congress and the people that a liberalized trade policy is urgently required.

"Mr. Eisenhower," says the Winnipeg Free Press "is taking a year to convince the nation that its interests are inseparable from those of the free world as a whole. If he can succeed it will be a year well spent, even if it has postponed the hopes of foreign nations."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sixtieth birthday of the Marquis of Salisbury, British chancellor of the exchequer, acting foreign minister in place of Anthony Eden in the cabinet of acting prime minister Richard A. Butler.

Road Transport is rapidly taking its place in the Canadian National Railways' organization beside rail, steamship and air services. The development of the road transport department makes it clear that the C. N. R. is not going to be by-passed in the growth in importance of any branch of transportation.

It is good news indeed that the fire in the Library of Parliament a year ago caused the loss of "only a few hundred books" and that it has been found possible to dry and rebind some 75,000 books and 600 volumes of newspapers. The loss will be even less regretted if, as seems to be the case, it speeds the day when this country will have a National Library.

Napoleon won his last great victory at Dresden this date 1813. Having emerged much battered from the Russian campaign, he was plunged into the War of Liberation in which he was utterly defeated and exiled to Elba by a combination of Germans, Austrians and Russians, together with Wellington's forces which had previously been victorious in Spain.

The vastness of this country is forcibly brought home by the finding of a lost 200-mile river through photographs taken by the R. C. A. F. The La Ronciere River was discovered in 1868 by Father Petitot north of the Great Bear Lake. Heavy fog prevented him from finding its mouth. In 1899 a naturalist of the American Museum of Natural History found an uncharted river emptying into the Arctic's Darnley Bay but could find no trace of the mouth of La Ronciere. Now it is learned that the two rivers are one. A few miles after leaving the coast its course is as plotted by the missionary, while its mouth corresponds with that discovered by the naturalist.

In Season



The Poet's Corner

DUSK Dusk wraps the village in its dim caress: Each chimney's vapour, like a thin grey rod, Mounting aloft through miles of quietness Pillars the skies of God. Far up they break or seem to break their line, Mingling their nebulous crests that bow and nod Under the light of those fierce stars that shine Out of the calm of God . . . Only in clouds and dreams I feel those souls In the abyss, each fire hid in its cloud; From which in clouds and dreams the spirit rolls Into the vast of God. —George Russell.

The Age Old Story

Sing, O daughter of Zion; shout, O Israel; be glad and rejoice with all the heart, O daughter of Jerusalem. The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing.

Old Charlottetown

MILITARY BARRACKS SALE "We notice that the Act passed last session to authorize the Government to sell the Military Barracks in Charlottetown has received the royal allowance. It will be remembered that the City of Charlottetown petitioned Her Majesty to refuse her royal assent to the Act. It is somewhat strange, we think, and rather uncourteous on the part of the Colonial Office, that no answer has been received to the petition, and no notice taken of it in the despatch announcing the confirmation of the Act petitioned against, more particularly as the City asserted a right of property in a large portion of the land attached to the barracks."

Who's A Tot?

(Christian Science Monitor) A suburban Philadelphia summer play school grouped its small fry, named them "tots," and set them aside in an area called the "Tot Lot." Result: The "tots" stayed home. Then the school renamed them the "beavers" and their playground "Indian Village." Result: Eager "beavers" swarmed back. Of course! Naturally! Benign grownups beam on tots (How cute: Little men! Wee ladies!). But who wants to be a tot? Least of all, when one is one. Who wants to play on a "tot lot" when one is really an Indian brave? For that matter, who wants to be grouped with the "little fellows" by those who assume they are big, or catalogued among "little people" or blandly ignored with one's "little nation" by citizens of a great power? Who wants to be a "native" in the presence of summer

Notes By The Way

An English woman golfer has an Alsatian dog that is a ball-hawk. He finds all her lost golf balls. We would like one trained also to sneak them out of the rough onto the fairway.—Windsor Daily Star.

We wish that we knew more about this process of applying calcium chloride to our dirt roads with the idea of keeping the dust down. Is it expensive? Is it difficult to apply? Has its application any annoying characteristics such as an odor or adhesive qualities that make it stick to tires and footwear? The reason we ask these questions is that it seems to be used so little on our Island roads and yet it would seem to be so useful.—Summerside Journal-Pioneer.

A Hollywood film company, motivated by a laudable desire for realism, has gone so far as to move its props and actors into Canada in order to make a film called "Saskatchewan." Unfortunately, other concessions to actuality may be sparse. According to a Toronto newspaper, the company, Universal-International, is doing its work around Banff, and the director has suggested that the film's title was not chosen so much because it will deal with Canada's great wheat-growing province, as because "Saskatchewan" sounds better than "Alberta." Yet it seems a pity that, with so many opportunities at hand, Universal-International should limit its realism merely to the use of Alberta as a locale.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

Mechanical Cows (Ottawa Journal) The English, very sentimental about birds and beasts, have been lamenting the fate of the mechanized hen which spends a lifetime on netting wire, eating, laying eggs, remote from the salience of the happy life of the barnyard fowl scratching a living in the dirt.

The English might well have concerned themselves more with the mechanical cow, also being brought to perfection the world around. Modern cows on efficient farms have tested diets dumped before them by machinery, are milked by machinery, suffer hot shower baths and are permitted little pieces of melon, when their movements are confined by movable electric fences. A cow could come to the end of her days without once having run free over the wide pasture or drifted for a second from carefully-planned routine.

We have never given hens much credit for intelligence or gratitude, but cows have endearing qualities and enough personality to kick out the milk pail when they did not like the dairymaid. We take it on ourselves to assume that nothing can be more frustrating than attempting to kick a milking machine. This leads us, unresisting, to the conclusion that cows must mourn the disappearance of the dairy maid as much as we do. The dairymaid was the sweet-faced heroine of our nursery rhymes, the maiden with the milk pail when they did not like the crumpled horn, and we always saw her in the meadows with the flowers about her and a kerchief on her golden hair, the cows looking towards her with big affectionate eyes. The dairymaid, to the cow, must have represented the human being at his best, but now the bond has been loosed and the cords of friendship broken and cows are turned in like old cars when the motor loses power.

More than 600 varieties of apples and crab apples are grown in one Alberta test orchard.

LABOR SURVEY OF SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES showed 45 women blacksmiths, 504 metal machinists, 452 lumber workers, 213 airplane mechanics and repairmen, 257 plumbers and pipe fitters, 457 mine operatives and laborers, 148 sailors and deck hands, and 209 police officers and detectives. Listed as keeping house were 32,371 males and 723 men were midwives and practical nurses.

SENATOR RECOVERING IONTON, (CP)—Senator W. A. Buchanan, publisher of The Lethbridge Herald, was reported feeling very nicely and making excellent progress Friday at University Hospital here where he underwent an operation earlier this week.

GET 8 hrs. SLEEP Nervous tension causes up to 75% of all sickness, particularly depression, irritability and insomnia. Get a full night's sleep, calm the nerves during the day with safe non-opiate sedative, Sedicia tablets—over 50 million packages sold first 18 months on the market. No prescription necessary, but sold by druggists only. Money refunded if Sedicia fails to help you.

The Passing Scene

By Observer WHAT AND WHERE Happily (or unhappily, according to the viewpoint) my generation had graduated from elementary school some time before the study of geography became unfashionable. As for myself I have many pleasant memories of the big geography books and their precise maps showing the territories of the British Empire in bright red colours. I remember how I used to think that if you took the red looking places from any map there would be very little left. And that little, I was persuaded, was so barbarous and uncivilized that no serious boy of twelve could be expected to give it a moment's thought unless he had to. Now and then, however, the teachers, who are always wiser than their pupils are willing to admit, saw to it that we caught a glimpse of some place or other outside the coloured domains.

There was an intriguing exercise reserved for Friday afternoon, I think it was, just before the weekend recess, called "What and Where?" Three neat columns were laid out with ruler and pencil and they were captioned Name, What and Where, respectively. The teacher, of course, supplied the names for that was part of his mission in life. (I say "his" for it never fell to my lot to be instructed by a female pedagogue. Whether that was gain or loss, or a little of each, is a subject on which I have no opinion and I certainly don't want any controversy about it.)

The class was supposed to fill in the other columns without access to either a map or atlas, it being assumed that the necessary research had already been attended to. In the course of a year almost every city, town and village in the world, or so it seemed, not to mention the bays, capes, islands, mountains, lakes and rivers, had been included in this geographical pot-pourri. All of which will lead me presently to Dr. Mossadegh and his pink pyjamas.

It took quite a lot of diligent research—more than the importance of the place warranted—to discover that Teheran was a city in Persia, but finally I got it all down in the proper columns. It is forty years ago that Teheran was thus abruptly brought to my attention in the interest of an anticipatory liberal education, and yet I remember as if it were yesterday my hesitant manner in which I tackled the assignment and the lack of respect I felt for the teacher who would go out of his way to hunt up such obviously unimportant names.

What did it matter anyway? Persia was outside the Empire and that was enough to make it insignificant in the general scheme of things. Besides that obvious sign of inferiority, its inhabitants were sometimes called Persians and

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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