

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1953

Newfoundland Fisheries Report

Of interest to our Island fishermen, and to all engaged in the industry, is the comprehensive Newfoundland Fisheries Committee Report which has been prepared for submission to the Federal Government. The report shows that at the current scale of productivity, given in the case of the inshore fishermen at an average earnings from \$500 to \$800, a reasonable living standard is out of the question. It finds the only solution of the problem rests with increased production per man and lower costs. The objective must be, it points out, is "to establish a new equilibrium on the basis of a fully modernized fishing industry—one that, utilizing resources to the best advantage and meeting market requirements to the fullest extent—provides the fishing population with a living conforming to the national standard." It points to the need for the introduction of modern methods in production both in respect of craft and gear and of diversification in the processing of the various species.

A close study has been made of the marketing side of the industry and practical suggestions aiming at reducing carrying costs and expanding sales are submitted. Considerable space is given to the tests which have been made in new methods of catching, improving means of curing and processing, and to the discovery of new grounds yielding not only superior types of fish but also of varieties of which little commercial use has previously been made. The need is stressed for further exploration and for the establishment of biological and technological institutions to engage in research. It is also regarded as highly important that fishermen should receive training in such subjects as navigation, diesel engineering and in the new techniques. The centralization of fishing population in certain localities is fully considered. Only in that way, it is indicated, could processing and curing stations be established, such facilities as marine slipways and repair plants be provided, and plans carried out to afford the people such social amenities as schools, housing and communication. "The problem before the Committee," the report reads, "is a grave social and economic one of great complexity."

It will be noted that, with regard both to the problems and the suggested improvements, the report covers matters of general concern to all the Atlantic Provinces. With food prices likely to remain at a high level for years to come, the fishery industry has great potentialities if co-ordinated plans can be worked out for its development along modern lines.

Diseases of Children

Marked progress continues to be made in the United States against measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, reports the Metropolitan Life Bulletin. Although some of these diseases are still leading causes of illness among infants and children, the mortality from all of them has been sharply reduced.

Measles has by far the highest recorded incidence of all the communicable diseases of childhood. The case rate from the disease has changed relatively little between 1940-41 and 1951-52, showing a decline of only 13 per cent, compared with a 55 per cent reduction in the death rate.

The downward trend in the incidence of whooping cough has been greatly reduced in recent years, and both reported cases and deaths are now at all-time low levels. This favorable record reflects primarily increased use of immunization against the disease in early infancy.

It is notable that not a single death from whooping cough was reported in New York City during 1952.

Somewhat in contrast with the other diseases, diphtheria has shown a parallel decline in morbidity and mortality, both having decreased a little more than 80 per cent between 1940-41 and 1951-52. The disease still causes several hundred deaths each year, although potent measures are available for its prevention and treatment. The fatalities are most frequent at the preschool ages, but an increasing proportion of them are occurring at adult ages, even though at these stages too the death rate has been reduced.

"Look ahead," is the watchword for the Maritime regional conference on com-

munity planning. Planning should encompass at least a generation of growth. It is comparatively easy before building catches up with it. Afterwards it is both hard and costly.

Swollen Payrolls

Abolition of the radio license fee resulted recently in about 115 Federal civil servants finding themselves out of work, though not out of employment. Answering an inquiry in the House of Commons by a member who evidently feared some of these persons might have to seek jobs elsewhere, the Government gave assurance that places on the payroll would be found for all. That is to say, there is no intention of permitting any interruption to the steady increase in the civil service army. The latest reported total was 163,000. Annual increases have been so substantial that the total is three times that of 1939.

An exchange notes that if the civil services were like the armed services, losing one-third of each year's recruitment, the situation would take care of itself, but Government jobs seem to possess a unique permanency in this country. Why this should be so is difficult to understand. In Britain, the Churchill administration managed to cut the number of civil servants by nearly 20,000 during its first year in office. In the U. S., the Eisenhower administration is out to reduce Government payrolls by 10 per cent.

Prairie Trees

Every year, with the coming of spring, the Canadian Forestry Association opens its travelling school-room in the Prairie Provinces. Through the courtesy of the railways this tree-planting car travels across the prairies. And each year, as a result of these tours, the face of the prairie is gradually changing.

Almost every day, says the Winnipeg Free Press, the special car is pulled into a siding near a country town and the people of the neighborhood are invited to come aboard. There they learn about the use of trees for shelter belts to protect the fields and crops from wind-damage and to conserve the moisture in the soil. They discuss the advantages of planting shade-trees along the western highways, not only to replace the strictly utilitarian snow-fences but to enhance the beauty of the whole countryside.

Last year more than twelve million trees were planted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Canadian Forestry Association deserves a big share of the credit for this achievement; and the people, both adults and school children, who attend the travelling classroom are taking full advantage of an opportunity to make the Western Prairies a richer and pleasanter land in which to live.

EDITORIAL NOTES

That trout taken out of the Dunk River sounds almost large enough to replace the sign at Read's Corner pointing to Summerside.

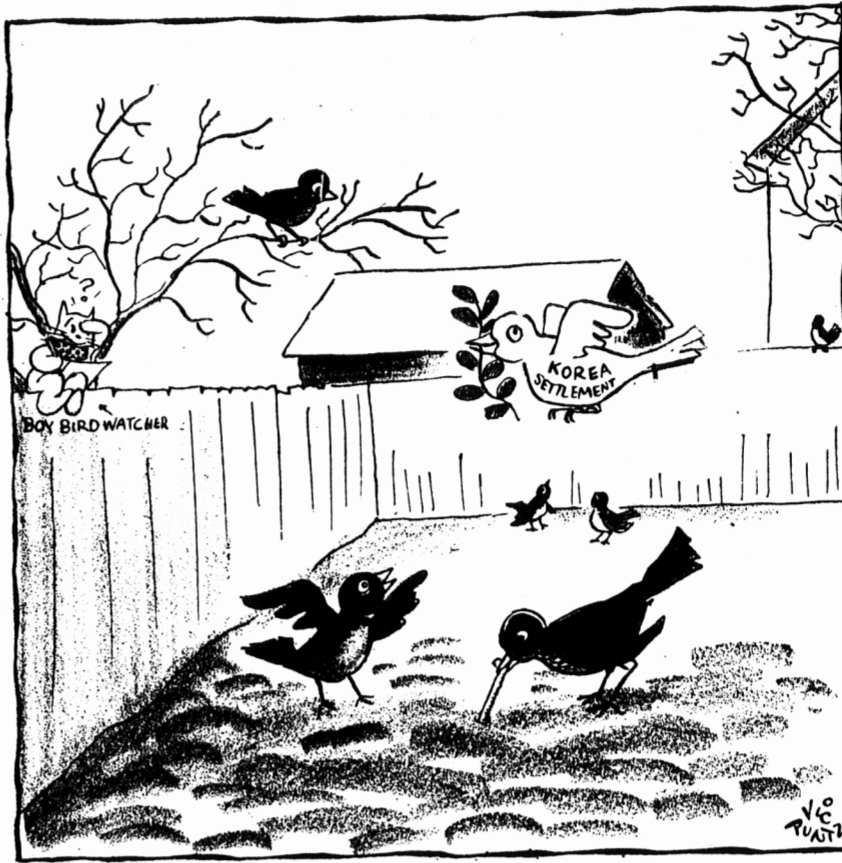
Last week-end restrictions were lifted on highway loads and this week-end the Wood Islands-Caribou ferry service resumes for the season. Leaves are unfolding everywhere. In other words Summer is practically upon us.

Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, Scottish musical composer, teacher and violinist, died this date 1935. He studied in Germany and in London and became principal of the Royal Academy of Music, that institution making remarkable progress under his control. His works include "The Bride", a cantata, "La Belle Dame Sans Merci", "The Pibroch", the "Britannia" overture, incidental music to "The Little Minister" and his "Coronation March" of 1902.

The dental health of most people in the world is poor, according to the World Health Organization. Nearly 100 per cent of the young people in the most developed and industrialized countries are attacked by dental decay, and in the older age groups, also by diseases of the gum and tissues. Primitive peoples have a much better showing. It would seem to be an obligation of industry to take steps to offset its unfortunate effect on dental health.

The R. C. A. F.'s new Otter was designed for search and rescue in the wilderness but its remarkable characteristic would make it an ideal aircraft for use in this Province. Although it can fly at about 165 m.p.h., it can also hover at something like 40, which is practically being stopped, especially with a head wind. It can take off in less than 100 feet or about two lengths and land in even less. Such an aircraft could go almost anywhere.

More Than Just Robins?



The Poet's Corner

APRIL WINDS

The April winds are magical And thrill our tuneful frames; The garden walks are assiduous To bachelors and dames.

The hedge is gemmed with diamonds, The air with Cupids full. The cobweb clues of Rosamond Guide lovers to the pool.

Each dimple in the water, Each leaf that shades the rock Can cozen, pique and flatter, Can parley and provoke . . .

The south winds are quick-witted, The schools are sad and slow, The masters quite omitted, The lore we care to know.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

CHURCH CONTRIBUTION

"We are informed that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in addition to the former grant of £50, have recently given £100 sterling towards the completion of the Episcopal Church at Georgetown. This additional instance of liberality and Christian solicitude, in search of this Island, is deserving of the highest encomium. Independent of the spiritual advantages arising from such grants, they are matter of satisfaction to every well-wisher of the Colony in a temporal point of view, as the money are all expended within the Island, thus promoting industry in general, and the welfare of the working classes in particular."

—Colonial Herald, Oct. 8, 1842.

Books Received

ADDICT TO YEARNING by Merle Lighton (Lighton Publications, San Jose, Cal., 132 pp. \$3). When do we start a greater living? Not until we have become addicts to yearning; and for an addict to yearning, there is no rest. Merle Lighton has set down his thoughts on life in the form of a stream of consciousness. They take form surprisingly like latter day Proverbs and are exceedingly stirring in causing the reader to do some serious thinking for himself, which is the author's prime intention.

HIGHLAND SETTLER by Charles W. Dunn (University of Toronto Press, 179 pp. \$4). The Scottish people of the Maritimes may well be grateful that the author was diverted from his studies of medieval literature to Celtic and from that to the folk-culture of the Gaelic-speaking settlements in these Provinces. Much of his research deals with the settlements of Cape Breton but Prince Edward Island is not neglected. The work gives an excellent picture of the conditions in Scotland between the end of the eighteenth and the middle of the nineteenth centuries which resulted in the large scale emigration of Highlanders. The story is told, however, in particular, rather than general. The author has done a remarkable amount of research on the Scottish people of the Maritimes and presents it in highly readable form.

COUNTRY PARSON by George Morrison (Toronto, Ryerson 140 pp. \$3). The life of a country parson is earthy as well as spiritual and the author concentrates heavily on its worldly aspects. This is obviously intentional for he holds that the rural church can only grow to include the whole as there exists not only between the Church and all its people but the kind of identity that links the Church with the needs and pro-

Notes By The Way

"In Detroit, Mich. It is against the law to hitch a crocodile to a fire hydrant." It is assumed this ordinance was passed with a view to keeping firemen on the outside of crocodiles. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

Mayor Lamport's latest brain-wave is to fill in the Western Gap, through which about 90 per cent of all ships using Toronto Harbour enter the Bay, so a road could be built to the Island. What we really need is a plan for filling the gap in Mr. Lamport. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

Boston scientists say fish can talk among themselves. Perhaps there would be some red-faced fishermen if they could only hear what the elusive trout were saying about them. It is quite possible that men have never heard the best fish stories. —Port William Times-Journal.

Ottawa's Superintendent of Parks and Trees reports 1,514 trees planted by him last year as against 470 removed. That is substantial gain — especially when planted by home-owners on private property but all going to general improvement. —Ottawa Journal.

In these days when show patter and automobile jargon form a large part of the spoken vocabulary and when grammatical morals are consequently not all they might be, a purist's protest is almost a novelty. Thus it is refreshing to read that the St. Catharines Board of Education asks for "School, Go Slowly" signs to replace that city's "School, Go Slow" admonitions. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

People are living at a slower pace in the smaller communities. But they're also living longer and happier. More evidence of this is in the number of our young professional people going to the United States. A veritable flood of young talent in the 30's had diminished to a comparative trickle, while more and more Americans flock northward to Canada. The brassy glare of U. S. high life is falling

blems of men in all aspects of their life.

THE CORONATION BOOK by Leonard Wiberley (in Canada George J. McLeod, Ltd., 191 pp. \$2.5). This is an admirably written and illustrated account of the history of the coronation ceremony, the jewels and regalia, the high offices of state, the Abbey in its splendour, the Royal Coach. History and legend are combined to present a most interesting and enlightening picture of what is involved in the forthcoming Coronation.

There's a stock of paper-bound books on our desk—it's more than a foot high, must weigh some 20 pounds, and contains more than 6,000 pages. The title: "Hearing Before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate, Eighty-Second Congress, First Session, of the Institute of Pacific Relations; printed for the Use of the Committee on the Judiciary." Anybody contemplating a long sojourn on a desert island "away from it all" might like to make us an offer! —Ottawa Journal.

The Age Old Story

Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed; but in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labours, in watchings, in fastings . . . As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer

MOON THOUGHTS

According to those who have inside information in such matters, exploratory trips to the moon will likely begin in about fifteen years from now. The first few trips, we are told, will be of value only to science. Presumably, full scale excursion jaunts will have to wait a few more years. By 1975 they will probably be in full swing. So say the experts.

This business of moon pondering is not new. Ever since men have been able to look up to the sky he has been wondering if he would ever set foot on that jovial sphere that comes and goes in the heavens. It remained for the jet-propelled 20th century to bring the old dream within hailing distance of reality. And, as always, the Americans have been the first to exclaim, "There's nothing to it!" By which they mean, of course, it's perfectly feasible. Everything is now ready for the finishing touches and soon, if one may believe the reports, a hop to the moon will be regular week-end diversion.

In fact, bookings for the passage were opened by a highpressure travel agency in the States about five years ago. Although the idea was not nearly as practical as it is now, the reservations were all taken up within a few hours after the notice appeared in the papers. I have forgotten what the prices for tickets were, but I remember that upwards of 100 prospective passengers paid one-half of the stipulated sum, the other half to be payable when the ship actually set out on the voyage. This, if my memory is working properly, was set tentatively for August, 1975.

I remember, too, that only one-way tickets were available. Evidently, the agency was taking no risks of having law-suits on its hands in case mooners should decide to keep the strange craft for their own navy or air force. The stout New Englanders, however, were not disturbed by the little matter of half-tickets. "I'll find some way to get down!"

We Canadians have been a bit more sceptical all along, but we are catching on. I expect to hear of some Toronto agency offering return trips to the moon and points beyond at reduced rates for long holiday week-ends. They will have to hurry, though, or the Honourable Joseph Smallwood will get ahead of them and offer government loans in the bargain, to help finance the enterprise. There is an unconfirmed rumour that he has already made such plans. There may be something in it, too, for while Mr. Smallwood is intensely British in his loyalty and in his outlook on history, he is more than a little American in his eagerness to take a chance on what less adventurous souls would call "bizarre" undertakings.

As for myself, I have not yet decided to book passage for the charter cruise. The truth is that to go or not to go has always been a troublesome question for me to ponder. I find, moreover, that the older I get the more troublesome it seems to be. So don't I ought to be eager to climb up and up in the azure blue and should be saving for the journey right now, but it is hard to get away from a life long habit of "leaving undone those things I should have done and doing those things I should have left undone."

All this aside, the practical difficulties in the way of this lunar journey (the word "lunatic" comes from the same root!) make me pause. For one thing it is well known that one side of the moon is intensely hot and the other side extremely cold. Baggie room on a space ship will, I fancy, be much limited. Passengers will be permitted to take light or heavy clothing, not both. For some reason I am unable to explain (no doubt the Freudians could), I have always had a genius for taking the wrong kind of clothing on any and every journey. It would be uncomfortable, to say the least, to find myself on the hot side of the moon clothed in heavy underwear and thick sweater. And no less uncomfortable to find myself on the cold side with nothing on but thin summer wear. I am almost certain that one or the other would be my lot.

For another thing, I am not partial to disillusionments, although I have had my share of them. I am terribly afraid that once I stepped ashore on the moon, they would meet me at every turn. "The man in the moon," for instance, destined because of a child's heavy misdeed to carry a lead burden on his back for ever and ever. That was the story told me as a child, and I recall that I used to experience a psychic uplift when I looked at his jovial, smiling face. Cheerfulness in adversity was the lesson he taught me.

During the years, having tried hard to heed the apostle's injunction to "put away childish things," I have found that the literalness of the fable has become less and less distinct. But even now some relic of it keeps appearing from time to time. Why then should I want to come face to face with plain evidence that "the man" is nothing more than dark patches of water or volcanic streaks hundreds of miles long? It would be just one more case of scientific facts lacking the glamour and glory of romantic inexactitudes.

Timon of Athens, in the Shakespearean play of that name, says: "The moon's an arrant thief and her beaming cheek does smother from the sun; the sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves the moon into salt tears." How disappointing it would be to discover on landing on the moon that it is nothing more romantic than hard rock, no capacity for either mischief or tears!

The astronomers have known all this of course, for many centuries. So far as I am concerned I have no desire to see for myself the reasonableness of their non-poetic and non-imaginative findings. I would much rather stay on the earth and listen to the poets as they sing all manner of songs about the moon, without a thought of scientific facts and circumstances. Mr. Longfellow, for one:

In broad daylight and at noon Yesterday I saw the moon Sailing high, but faint and white, As a school-boy's paper kite. But at length the feverish day Like a passion died away, And the night, serene and still, Fell on village, vale, and hill. Then the moon, in all her pettish, Like a spirit glorified, Puffed and overflowed the night With revelations of her light!

Between 1901 and 1910 the United States received 8,514,000 immigrants, mainly from Europe.

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