

A Great Canadian

The Right Honorable James G. Gardiner filled a big place in Canadian politics over a period of several decades. His death yesterday, though not unexpected, will come as a shock to his many thousands of friends at home and abroad, for he seemed to have been endowed with perpetual youth and vigor.

He was a man of small stature physically, but big in heart and brain, and of such ability in debate that he was regarded by political opponents as the most formidable member of the Mackenzie King and St. Laurent governments.

He went from the Saskatchewan premiership to the federal cabinet in the "dirty 30s" when five years of drought had smitten the Prairie grain belt. One of his first moves as Agriculture Minister was to expand legislation—earlier enacted by the Bennett government—into what became the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, providing for water and soil conservation.

In 1939 he sponsored the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, a pooling of federal aid with levies on grain sales to provide a cushion in case of crop failure. Following this he revamped the whole agriculture department into virtually the same format followed today—marketing, science, experimental farms and production. He used bonuses to improve the quality of bacon and cheese, and introduced other measures which are still paying off to producers.

Mr. Gardiner was philosophical about his 1958 defeat in Melville constituency which ended his long string of election wins and put him back on the farm—320 acres acquired in 1916 at Lemberg, Saskatchewan, 75 miles northeast of Regina. There he told a visitor: "I've never enjoyed life more than since the election. I always did miss the farm more than I missed Ottawa." Undoubtedly he was sincere in this statement, for love of the soil was a ruling passion in his life.

There is no doubt, either, that the name of "Jimmy" Gardiner will live in the minds of his fellow Canadians, and that his memory will be cherished for his endearing personal traits as well as for his impressive political achievements.

Eyes On Quebec

With the local Legislature scheduled to meet on February 22, members on both sides will doubtless be keeping a sharp eye on the proceedings in the Quebec Legislature now in session. For according to the speech from the throne, the Quebec government is preparing to grapple with the vexed problem of electoral reform. Here the matter is still in the hands of the commission appointed to study its ramifications; and from the diverse nature of the presentations we may expect that the report, when presented, will be the subject of lively controversy.

In Quebec, as in Prince Edward Island, the representation in the Legislature is heavily weighted in favor of the rural population. It has been argued that this is an anachronism—that it reflects the country's historic beginnings as an agricultural people and perhaps an archaic feeling that rural voters are somehow more responsible than the rootless multitudes of the cities. Any practical argument for weighted representation, it is contended, has withered with the development of all-weather roads and swift transportation. What changes the Quebec government proposes to make, we do

not know, but it is likely that some form of compromise will be offered, giving greater recognition to the municipalities without unduly antagonizing the rural areas.

In addition, Quebec is breaking new ground in its approach to the electoral law. The effort to control election spending has been made by other legislative bodies, including the Federal Parliament, without too much success. But Premier Lesage has promised to produce a law with teeth in it, making the treasury responsible for legitimate expenditures and camping down on handouts from interested persons and corporations.

There is no indication that any move of this kind is in the offing here. But reforms have a habit of spreading, and we recall that Mr. Pickersgill, in a recent broadcast, gave the full weight of his approval as a leading Liberal M.P. to the Lesage scheme for eliminating party boogie chests. Who knows but Mr. Matheson may propose a similar reformation here, or that it may become as lively an issue federally, in the coming contest, as pensions increases and that sort of thing? In any case, the Quebec session is loaded with all kinds of possibilities.

Opportunities Knocking

The ratio of doctors per population in Canada today is the highest in the history of the country—one doctor for each 879 residents, as compared to one doctor per 989 persons just ten years ago. But according to the Canadian Medical Association, the present situation will not last unless definite steps are taken to encourage more youngsters to enter the field of medicine. It is estimated that Canada will need at least 48 per cent more doctors by 1980 to maintain present standards.

Canada's existing medical schools will require to be considerably enlarged to meet this demand, and greater effort will have to be made to attract adequate numbers of medical recruits. But this problem, serious as it threatens to be, is nothing compared to the dental supply problem. There is already a shortage of dentists in Canada, with little prospect of filling the gap in the near future.

In the United States dental associations think they have a shortage because there is only one practitioner for every 1,450 persons. But in Canada the ratio in rural areas can be as low as one dentist per 10,000 persons, and even in the cities it doesn't average one in 1,700. The problem is so serious that the British Columbia Dental Association is advertising for recruits and the president of the University of Western Ontario recently took to television to ask for more students in dentistry.

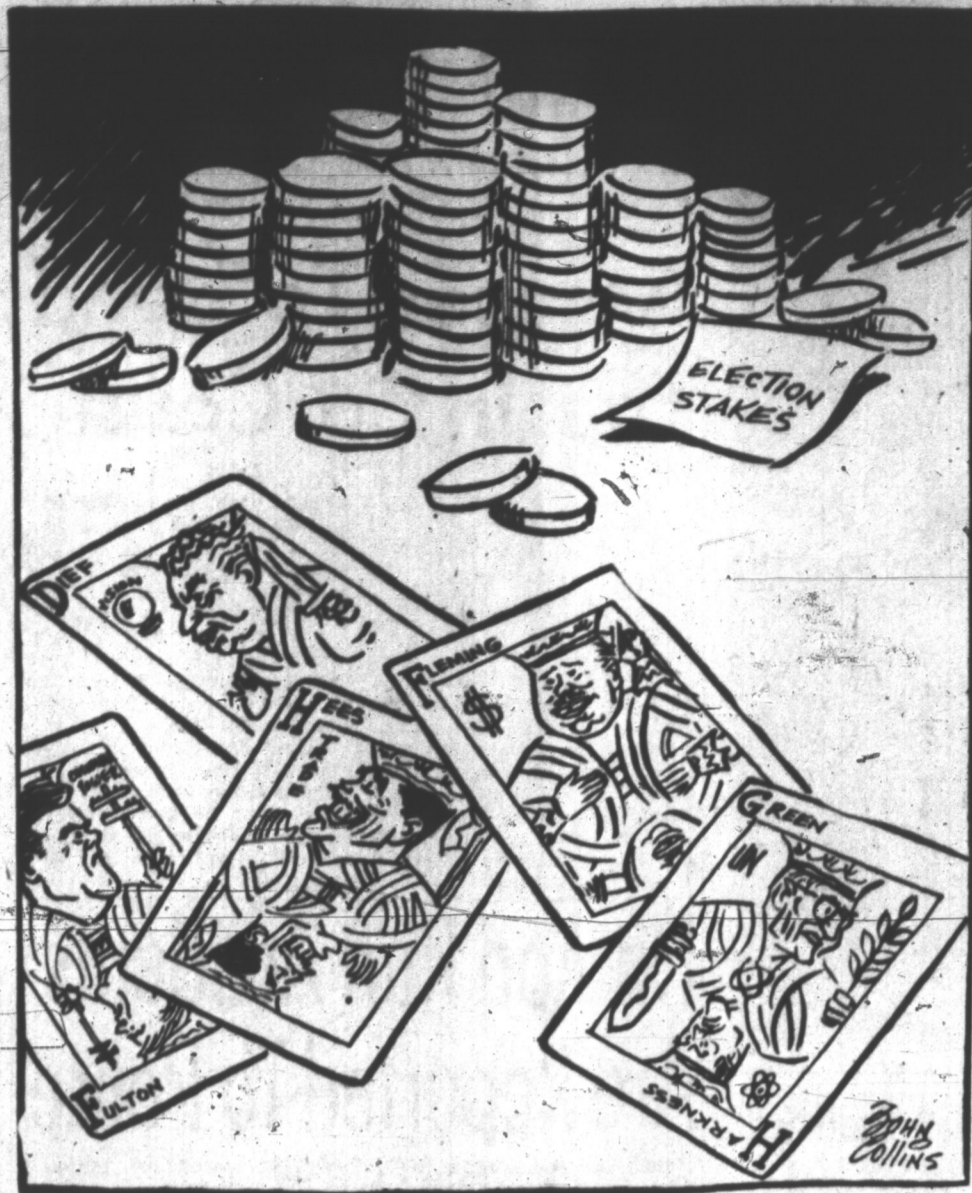
For parents with teenagers who want to quit school and go to work, here is something worth thinking over. It won't hurt to let the youngsters know where the forces of demand and supply will work in their favor financially for a long time to come—if they stay on at school. They may not all make the grade as doctors or dentists, but they won't be able to complain about the opportunities in these fields.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An aquatic library will soon ply the coastal waters of Japan, bringing books and films to 250,000 islanders. The 20-ton library boat, manned by a crew of seven, will call at 33 ports in the Seto Inland Sea, off Hiroshima.

Two states, Mississippi and Alabama, have long been recognized as among the most uncompromising in the South toward racial desegregation. Now the Census Bureau has given some figures on Negro emigration from the South over the past decade, and Mississippi and Alabama lead the list. Taken together this pair of states accounted for more than 500,000 of the 1,500,000 Negroes who have left the South since 1950 to settle in the North and West.

The Connecticut highway department has come up with a new-old idea for keeping dozing motorists awake. Raised strips would be installed at intervals across the smooth and monotonous highway pavement to deliver 34 quick vibrations, then a lull, then 34 more vibrations. In the days of dirt roads, what with ruts, ruts, etc., drivers had no temptation to fall asleep at the wheel, and this innovation would have the same effect in keeping them alert, awake and alive. But would they stand for it?



AFTER THE SHUFFLE—SAME OLD HAND

THE TRUJILLO CASE

A Good Test Of Economic Sanctions

Christian Science Monitor

Strike the large-bell please. All people to attention. Something significant and constructive has happened in the field of organization for peace. This is a moment to look up from daily tasks and acknowledge it. A nonviolent weapon for compelling peaceful change has made its formal debut—the economic sanction. It was a success. With extremely careful handling it can help to stabilize this nuclear world.

Dominican Republic. The sanction was voted by the Organization of American States in 1960. Trujillo had gone completely beyond the bounds. His regime was found guilty of trying to assassinate President Betancourt of Venezuela. It took so violent an action to bring the inter-American community to the point of imposing a penalty.

NOW BEING LIFTED The sanction is now being lifted by the O.A.S. Its work is done. The Trujillo regime is gone. In its place is a carefully worked out series of steps toward free

elections. This is the moment to ring the bell. Any use of nonviolent police power is a landmark in a world where small violence can lead to large, and large violence is beyond the pale. No one should think that the economic sanction alone turned the trick in the Dominican Republic. Non-recognition and moral disapproval were also part of the pressure. The most skillful use of joint and national diplomacy has kept the county from internal violence after the dictator himself was assassinated. At one point United States warships cruised off the Dominican coast.

A whole complex of efforts brought the overturn and kept the subsequent bitterness between opposition and insider from blowing up. But the key to all these efforts was the hard tangible action of enforcement. By collective decree a steady economic pressure was reducing the prosperity of the Trujillo family empire and the basis of its power. At a certain point it dealing with more obstinate anti-social behavior which threatens the peace, collective action has to bite.

IMPORTANT ROLE So the role of the sanction was more fundamental than appeared. Sanctions have been an idealist dream that failed in practice. The League of Nations voted an oil sanction against Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. If applied it would have stopped the aggression. It was not applied and the weakness behind the failure led to the Second World War. There have been other minor efforts.

But this is the most direct collective use of the economic penalty. Its comparative success may help to reduce the resistance to this sort of action. The example is needed, since the very nations which supported the O.A.S. against Trujillo are presently unwilling to apply restraints to Castro's military build-up. But let Castro make a major aggressive move. A nonviolent restraint is tested and available.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (January 12, 1937) James Young, 23, of Grand Entry, Magdalen Islands, was rushed by a Canadian Airways plane to hospital in Charlottetown yesterday. Young, accidently discharged a ten-gauge shot gun through his foot, while shooting birds about a mile from his home. Pilot H.S. Jones and engineer L.H. Power of the Canadian Airways at Charlottetown made the emergency flight in a twin-motored "Dragon".

Members of the Caledonian Club are preparing to observe once again the anniversary of Scotland's famous hard, Bobbie Burns, on January 25th. Elaborate preparations are underway for a bigger and better entertainment than ever before. TEN YEARS AGO (January 13, 1952) Mr. Harold MacLean, was a selected president of the Playgrounds Commission at a well attended meeting of the Department of Physical Fitness. Other officers elected were R.D. McGillivray, vice-president; Miss Ethel Sutherland, secretary; and James Robison, treasurer.

Miss Frances McAlduff, is the first recruit from Alberton and vicinity to join the Women's Division of the RCAF since the war. Miss McAlduff leaves shortly for St. John's, Quebec.

Decayed Teeth Is Often Cause Of Halitosis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THERE is a simple way to determine whether halitosis originates in the mouth or in the nose and throat: Ask your best friend to be the judge. Pinch the nostrils, hold the breath a moment, and allow the air in the mouth to escape without force. This is mouth air. Then close the lips firmly and exhale forcibly through the nostrils. This breath comes from the nose, throat, and lungs. The air by-passes the mouth and when the odor is most noticeable from the nostrils, there is no cause worrying about the teeth, tongue, or tonsils. Vice versa also is true.

Common causes of halitosis are decayed teeth, unhealthy gums, or low grade infections in the nose, sinuses, throat, or bronchial tree. Food particles are trapped easily between the teeth and the papillae of the tongue. Halitosis occurs when the particles remain and begin to decay. Careful brushing is recommended followed by rinsing the mouth with water. A half teaspoonful of salt can be added to a glass of water, plus a drop or two of iodine. Odors from certain foods, alcohol, or tobacco are difficult to eliminate. A substitute odor can be obtained with gum or clove. Chewing one or two coffee beans also helps.

A dry mouth encourages an offensive breath. This may result from mouth breathing, usually secondary to nasal obstruction. Unpleasant odors also arise from chronic infections of the nose, especially those involving the lining membrane. Osmosis leads to a most distressing odor; here, a longstanding infection has destroyed the surface of the membrane. The victim of this nasal condition ought to build up his general health via diet, rest, and out of door exercise. Vitamins and cortisone help occasionally. Foul breath may be a sign of infection or some other disorder. The type of scent may offer the clue. The odor in a person with a liver disorder is much different from that in an individual with peritonitis, lung abscess, or a stomach condition. But individuals with such maladies usually are extremely ill and the odor of the breath is not important.

(Dr. Van Dellen will send a leaflet on foul breath if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

COLD AFFECTS HANDS F. F. writes: My husband went swimming in fairly cool water last summer. This caused aching of the hands and, ever since, whenever he puts his hands in cold water, this peculiar sensation returns. He also gets it when he first touches the steering wheel in the morning. Could this be arthritis?

REPLY No. The condition has all the earmarks of a circulatory disorder (Raynaud's syndrome). Another possibility is allergy to cold.

ENLARGING BONES P. M. B. writes: A woman with bad headaches was told by a doctor she has a head disease that makes people giddy. What is the name of this disease?

REPLY Acromegaly, a disorder of the pituitary gland that leads to progressive enlargement of the head, face, hands, and feet.

BONY TUMORS L. M. writes: A painless bump has appeared on my forehead. After having X-rays, my doctor says it is an exostosis. He did not recommend its removal. How does such a formation occur?

REPLY We do not know why these hard swellings appear on bone but usually they are harmless.

FIBROIDS AND INFERTILITY Mrs. C. writes: Could a fibroid tumor of the uterus prevent a woman from becoming pregnant?

REPLY Yes, especially if the inward tumor protrudes into the cavity of the uterus.

Speaking for Myself

A Rolling Stone Says So Long Now

As with all other jobs, the writer of a column faces certain occupational hazards. Not the least of them is the risk of losing friends, or mislaying them for extended periods, when they disagree with viewpoints he advances. So far as that goes, every married man probably faces some form of the same difficulty. It grows out of what I regard as one of the greatest of all natural laws relating to relationships between men and women, as follows: No matter how often a woman is right, and this happens often enough to keep a man embarrassed, she'll usually be right for the wrong reasons.

Well, all this rambling has brought me at last to the fact that last week's "Speaking for Myself" provided a reminder of the wife-losing hazard inherent in column writing. That woman at my house simply didn't like what I wrote. She thought it was "wrong" for me to mention that we'd lived in a great many other places before settling in Charlottetown. It just "didn't have to be brought into discussion at all," in her view. The grounds for objection, as I understand them, lay in what "they" would think of the kind of life we've lived.

ONE FUNNY THING "They" would conclude I am lacking in responsibility, because I've moved around quite a bit. "They" would dismiss me as a "rolling stone." (Actually, "they'd" only need to look at my jack of "moss," to arrive at the same conclusion.) Like as not that woman was right, too. Perhaps "they" have found evidence in my own words that I should be deplored as a footloose tramp. Be that as it may, this is no time for postmortems, explanations or arguments.

But there is one funny thing I think I should tell you: No matter how sternly that woman may represent herself as being opposed to "looking like a rolling stone," or "appearing to be irresponsible," you nevertheless met a girl with an itchy foot.

SO GOODBYE NOW If you'd watched her during the present week, for instance, preparing for our take-off today for Trinidad and Tobago, where we are to spend our vacation, you'd have decided that woman is exceptionally talented at setting stones to rolling; much more so than at keeping them pinned down. Anyway, while we are away, there'll be no more columns—neither friend-losers nor wife-losers—so today's bit of spoof is a farewell until sometime in February for "Speaking for Myself."

Actually, when I begin behaving like a rolling stone, I know of no better fun than to have that woman bounding along by my side. She's absolutely my favorite rock to "gather no moss with." See you in February.

Kindly send donations to P. O. Box 516, Charlottetown

JOIN THE 1962 MARCH OF DIMES

DRUG STORE OPEN THIS WEEKEND CANTWELL'S PHARMACY 175 GRAFTON STREET Will be open Saturday afternoon and will be the only Drug Store open Saturday evening (open till 9:30). Sunday we will be open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. DIAL 4-5132

MOTORISTS OF P.E.I. Why wait until you become involved in a license suspension when one of our Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Cards will protect your driving privileges as well as your pocketbook? Preferred Rates for Preferred Risks Regular Discounts on Farmers' Cars HYNDMAN & CO. LTD. Insurance Since 1872 OFFICES: Charlottetown, Summerside, Montserrat, Alberton Agents Throughout the Province

The Age Old Story At the commandment of the Lord they rested in the tents and at the commandment of the Lord they journeyed.