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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1951

Summerside's Loss

The death of Mr. A. R. Brennan, editor and publisher of the Summerside Journal, entails a great loss to the press and public life of this Province. Born into journalism—his father and grandfather having preceded him in the profession—he devoted his whole life unreservedly to promoting the interests of the Province in general and of Summerside in particular.

Of a jovial, optimistic disposition, he entered with zest into whatever he put his heart and mind to. An able writer, a good speaker, he utilized the columns of The Journal and his voice at public meetings to espouse "the cause that needs assistance", and usually with well-deserved success. But not only was he a writer and speaker; he was a soldier as well, and contributed very largely to the patriotic movements of his day and generation. A soldier himself, rising to high rank, he instilled the love of military service in his family as well, his sons having served valiantly overseas, and two of them giving their lives in defence of their country.

Mr. Brennan was the friendliest of men, and would go to any amount of trouble to do a favor to friend and foe alike. The people of Summerside and Prince County had great faith in him, and he never failed them when championship of any cause was necessary. For a considerable time he had been laid aside with a lingering illness, which he bore with characteristic patience, and always lived in hope that one day he would recover and be able to resume his place in public life. Providence has ruled otherwise, and general sympathy will be extended to his bereaved widow and son, Mr. William Brennan, of the Utilities Commission here, in their great loss.

Newfoundland Land Question

This Province and former colony long suffered under a system of great landlords and can sympathize with Newfoundland having similar difficulties with the holders of large timber leases. Our original proprietors were supposed to develop their grants and place settlers on them as well as pay quit rents but the obligations were more honoured in the breach than otherwise.

Newfoundland finds that the holders of timber rights are similarly reluctant to undertake development of their holdings as provided for in the terms of their leases. The difference is that whereas the Island proprietors had the ear of Whitehall and could successfully resist local efforts to make them carry out their obligations, in Newfoundland today the Provincial Legislature is, of course, supreme and can and is taking steps to enforce the leaseholders' obligations.

Outright owners of such lands, however, present another problem and may well hold up development indefinitely.

Mr. Drew's Suggestion

Speaking in the House of Commons the other day, Mr. George Drew suggested that the sale of arms through competitive trade was to a substantial degree incompatible with standardization of weapons among North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers. This statement is strongly endorsed by the Ottawa Citizen, which points out that equipment such as small arms and artillery pieces is manufactured on a private basis, both as to design and sale, in some NATO countries. Since individual governments are the only markets for such equipment, international standardization would be to the disadvantage of manufacture.

If the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries all accepted the same rifle, for example, then the ideal would be for governments to buy where this weapon is most cheaply made and is readily available. This would also hold true of artillery pieces, ammunition and similar battle equipment. Thus the United States might buy rifles in Britain, projectiles in France, and cordite for artillery cartridges in Canada. For strategic reasons, this ideal might not be attainable. It would no doubt be foolhardy for NATO to depend for vital equipment exclusively on a country, or group of countries, likely to be in the front line in the event of a war. But within this framework, a large degree of standardization is possible. If standardization existed within these limits, at least no

country would be confined by its national designs to buying from its own manufacturers, or only from armament-makers with whom it is already doing business.

In so far as the manufacture of a great amount of fighting equipment is concerned, the lack of standardization is resulting in a division of NATO resources. Britain has adopted a .28-caliber rifle. The United States will retain its .30-caliber weapon, which Canada has accepted. Italy and Holland will have .303 rifles shipped there by Canada. More than one design for field, medium and heavy artillery pieces is to be manufactured. NATO will be afflicted by redundancy in the manufacture of weapons and the maintenance of supply lines, leading to waste of money, materials and manpower. Moreover, the most efficient possible weapons, based on a combination of designs, will not be obtained. As Mr. Drew suggested, the solution to the standardization problem, in part at least, may lie in the design and manufacture of arms by governments, for these are not controlled by the need for profits and for long-term, steady markets. Private enterprise in weapons manufacture is a luxury the public cannot afford.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The by-election campaign is livening up.

The Festive Week Committee should have little difficulty in collecting \$4,000 to go towards their expenses. Everybody will want to be in on the campaign.

The poacher of lobsters as of other things will not be eliminated until recognized for what he is, a ruthless enemy of all honest fishermen.

The worst period in the school year is that immediately preceding vacation. The youngsters are restless and the teachers harassed, but ultimately it all ends happily.

It should do service clubs no harm to have their value questioned from time to time. Outside criticism is healthful for any organization and a sign that they are a factor to reckon with.

Magna Carta, the Great Charter, was signed by King John at Runnymede this date 1215. It is called the keystone of English liberty because of the underlying principle that the king must keep the law.

The conviction and sentencing of two Summerside men on a charge of hold-up and robbery should be a warning to rowdies of that description that they risk defiance of the law at their peril. Nobody here will tolerate laxity in law enforcement.

These running-boardless cars have added to the danger of driving with the left elbow casually stuck out the window. In case of being sideswiped by another car or other object the happy-go-lucky driver stands a good chance of having his elbow mangled.

Only plain justice is being done by the Federal Government to soldiers serving in Korea—and later, no doubt, overseas generally in knocking a dollar a day off their income tax every day they serve there. But for the advice of the Opposition this act of justice would not have been provided for.

The Division of Mental Health of the Provincial Department of Health and Welfare is making very great strides towards providing the best possible treatment for mental disease, not that progress in this respect is not long overdue. It should be a source of pride for Islanders to find that we are in the way of taking the lead in this field.

A professional baby-sitter may be a liability instead of an asset. In Washington a jury has awarded \$7,000 damages to Donald J. Morton who charged his baby girl was spanked by a baby-sitter. Morton testified that his baby, Kathleen, six months old at the time, was severely spanked and bruised. The defendant was the Part-time Mothers Registry.

We are approaching a date when we shall have practically none but professional politicians to represent us. C.C.F. Leader Coldwell believes the time has come for M.P.'s to regard their parliamentary jobs as full-time rather than part-time affairs. If he's right, and M.P.'s won't be able to attend to their normal jobs in future, it is probable that some prominent M.P.'s won't seek nomination at next election. That's the forecast of Mr. J. M. Macdonnell (PC—Greenwood). Mr. Macdonnell, former P. C. national president, claims there are 35 or 40 men now in Parliament, who won't be able to continue on a full-time basis. Some, he says are lawyers. Others are farmers, doctors and businessmen.

As Some Might See It



The Poet's Corner

THE FIDDLER OF DOONEY

When I play on my fiddle in Dooney,
Folk dance like a wave of the sea;
My cousin is priest in Kilvarner,
My brother in Moharabuee.

I passed my brother and cousin;
They read in their books of prayer;
I read in my book of songs
I bought at the Sligo fair.

When we come at the end of time,
To Peter sitting in state,
He will smile on the three old spirits,
But call me first through the gate;

For the good are always the merry,
Save by an evil chance,
And the merry love the fiddle,
And the merry love to dance;

And when the folk there spy me,
They will all come up to me,
With, "Here is the fiddler of Dooney!"
And dance like a wave of the sea.

—W. B. Yeats.

The Good In Summer Camps

(Toronto Star)

A holiday in a summer camp has become an established practice for many children in many countries. The operation of summer holiday camps has become a lucrative business on this continent and an increasing number are conducted by social agencies for children whose parents cannot afford to pay. In some countries, children's holiday camps are financed by public funds and provided as part of the nation's health and education services.

A good holiday camp is more than a recreation facility; it is in many respects an extension of all that is best in well-planned schools and playgrounds. Camps that are well run provide opportunities for the children's intellectual as well as physical development. A knowledge of folk-lore, enjoyment of music, arts and crafts can be gained at a good camp, in addition to new friends and good health.

There are now standards by which to judge the merits or faults of a holiday camp. Experts in this field have advised that a camp is not well equipped if it lacks facilities and programs to promote the child's spiritual as well as physical development. Among the important assets in a camp are its qualified counselors; they should be individuals who are suited for the work by temperament and training, who understand and are genuinely fond of children. A successful camp is one which gives young people the utmost encouragement and opportunity to develop their natural capacities, brings out hidden talents and helps them to enjoy fully the experience of group life.

Highly competitive programs, rigid routines and other such extremes in administration are not considered with favor by those who know camps. One writer on the subject put it this way: "Youngsters should be encouraged to compete with one another in order to improve, not in order to prove; they should play not merely to win, but to enjoy the experience of contest, fair play and consideration for others. The child should learn to find gratification in doing his best with and among others. The good camp is run as a democratic community in microcosm."

Admirable results in democratic education have been reported achieved in interracial camps where children of various races and religions have learned, by living and playing together, to like and respect one another. Such training is important for the development of the child's character and for the future welfare of the nation. Citizens so developed will be the best defenders of democracy.

To Draw Doctors Back To General Practise

(Montreal Gazette)

A new post-graduate internship, being instituted at the Royal Victoria Hospital and designed to encourage more young doctors to enter the field of general practice, was announced yesterday by Dr. G. R. Brow, physician-in-chief at the hospital. The course will extend for a two or three year period as an alternative to the present 12 month term of internship required after graduation from a medical school.

Super-specialization has gone much too far, Dr. Brow said, and has tended to increase the cost of care to sick people. Too many specialists, he said, lack a sound background of general knowledge so essential to their work in the special fields.

The first course in the new intern training plan for general practice is now under way and the R.V.H. is prepared to offer young doctors, who have completed their training in medicine, six months in scholastic training a special two-year period of rotation.

This will consist of six months surgery and six months in obstetrics and gynecology. The remaining six months will be spent in some of the specialties such as eye, ear, nose and throat, anaesthesiology, and x-ray interpretation.

"In addition," Dr. Brow said, "we offer these young men a period of two months in one of the smaller hospitals outside Montreal where they are assigned to well-informed general practitioners for supervision and direction."

Out-of-town hospital co-operating with the Royal Victoria in making this special type of internship possible, are the Sherbrooke General, the Jeffery Hale's in Quebec City, the Barrie Memorial at Ormstown, the Victoria Public Hospital at Fredericton, and the Moncton, N. B. Hospital.

Upon completion of the special two-year course, the young graduates may become eligible for one year of further training. Six months of this course would be spent in the admitting and emergency diagnostic ward services and the remaining six months in one of the well established clinics in Canada.

Dr. Brow expressed the opinion that the present system of one year's internship, following the completion of the young doctor's studies at medical school, is insufficient. Under the one-year plan, the graduate spends approximately two months in each of the hospital's major departments including medicine, surgery, obstetrics, tuberculosis, mental disease and infectious diseases, metabolism and endocrinology.

"We believe," he said, "that the young doctor who has taken only a year in general internship is not in any way sufficiently acquainted with his subject and certainly has had no instruction even in the elements of diagnosis or surgical techniques to feel equipped to even think of launching out on his own to practice. They can just grasp the most meagre elements and learn the simplest techniques applicable in the subjects."

The trend to enter the broader field of general practice was on the upgrade, Dr. Brow said, adding that it was up to the larger teaching hospitals throughout the Dominion to develop an instruction program to aid and round out these young men.

The general practitioner, he said, is the backbone of the medical profession and Canada has for too many years suffered from a shortage of them.

(Dr. Brow is a native of Prince Edward Island and a brother of Mr. J. B. Brow, Charlottetown.)

The Age-Old Story

There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the heaven in thy help, and in his excellency on the sky.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

FLOOD AT RICHMOND MILLS

"An accident of a very destructive nature took place at Wallace's, or Richmond Mills, on Sunday morning, June 13th, owing to the water being retained too long. This, together with a very rapid rise from the late rains, caused the dam to overflow, and from an immense pressure of water, burst its barrier, completely inundating the premises, filling all the lower offices, washing away in its progress the foundation of the dwelling house, and forcing in its passage everything which in any way arrested its overwhelming impetuosity.

"In the deluge was seen floating down the stream articles of every description of domestic use. On the lower part of the stream stands a saw mill, the property of Mr. John Wallace, the dam of which was ill adapted to resist the immense accumulation of water and timber, consequently had to give way to the current, which indiscriminately swept everything in the way, timber, boards, etc., rendering this concern for the present completely useless.

"The loss sustained by the proprietors must no doubt be severely felt, to say nothing about the inconvenience to the public

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Notes By The Way

The trouble with island paradises is that someone always decides they're strategic.—The Edmonton Journal.

Those two Canadian families with the fathers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers and great-great-grandfathers to remember on Fathers' Day had better get together and scout around for something that's "cheaper by the dozen"—Ottawa Citizen.

Poor old father is being displaced by Hopalong Cassidy in the esteem of his son, according to a Toronto professor. But when the lad wants a quarter he doesn't ask Hoppy.—London Free Press.

The age-old provision that a citizen could not sue his government without first obtaining its permission is on the way out at last. Like so many other traditions it survived even after the establishment of the courts as independent bodies and the transfer of power in the state from "rulers" to "subject". It is true, as the justice minister noted, that for a number of years no Canadian government has taken refuge behind tradition—that fiat has been granted to those wishing to sue the Crown in the Exchequer Court "as a matter of course". But the new legislation is important because it will make suits against the Crown "a matter of right", not subject to the whim of any government in the future. —Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

In this district, from the loss of Strong Bridge, which formed a passage over the stream to Indian River, which was also totally destroyed by the same accident. The bridge was built last fall, and with the exception of the rail, and a few cart-loads of clay to fill up some particular spots that had settled in the Spring, it was completed. The bridge was 20 feet wide and less than 100 feet long. In that small compass there were 25 tons square timber, 30 tons clay, and 40 cart loads of brush, all closely compacted by the mutual running of carts, etc. Notwithstanding, it instantly disappeared, like chaff before the wind.

—Prince Edward Island Register, July 6, 1830.

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