

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1951

The Country Doctor

In an age of specialization, particularly in the medical profession, it is significant to note that the Council of the Medical Society of the State of New York has chosen as the state's "doctor of the year" a general practitioner, 81 years of age, who has practiced in a little community of 1700 inhabitants for fifty-seven years.

Such an action on the part of the Association would be timely in view of the emphasis placed by its president, Dr. H. B. Church, on the deplorable decrease in the number of general practitioners in country towns and rural areas.

The medical profession, Dr. Church points out, cannot escape a share of the blame for this situation. The young men and women in the country's medical colleges are being taught almost entirely to be specialists.

Specialists, of course, are needed too. There must be such men to keep abreast of developments in each field in order to make new treatments, new techniques and new drugs available to patients.

The Canadian Medical Association is rightly concerned about this problem, and is seeking to remedy it. The example set by the New York State Medical Society, in selecting for special honour a veteran representative of its rural practitioners, might be worth considering.

Seven Ships In The China Seas

When the strange affair of the seven ships sailing the China Seas from Hong Kong to Canton and flying the Canadian ensign was debated in Parliament last June, the issue at stake was whether or not the vessels were carrying strategic war materials which might be used by the Chinese Communists against Canadian forces in Korea.

During the summer months the seven Ming Sung ships continued to ply between Hong Kong and Red China. The Government had every opportunity in that time to protect Canadian interests, not only in respect of the transport of war material, but also in respect of the money owing by the Ming Sung Company to Canadian banks which had financed the construction of the vessels.

The Ming Sung Company has now defaulted on its payments to the Canadian banks, and the taxpayers of this company are now called upon to pay the first installment of \$1,275,000 and will doubtless also have to meet the total bill of \$12,750,000.

The Ming Sung affair, even when construed in the most generous terms, suggests an attitude of studied laxity and indifference on the part of the Government towards legitimate political and financial interests on the Canadian people — a laxity and indifference which becomes even more strange in the light of the Govern-

ment's decision to appoint R. G. Peers, an officer of the Ming Sung Company's Canadian subsidiary, to an important official position with the Department of Defence Production.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow Hallowe'en.

Alberta has experimented with variations of the Juvenile Delinquents Act and now treats boys apparently or actually under the age of 16 as children and girls as such until 18.

General Eisenhower and Senator Robert Taft are both slated as candidates for the Republican nomination for President of U. S. A. The Senator has publicly announced his candidature, the General has not.

The decision to extend the term of Viscount Alexander is a popular one but the reason doubtless is the difficulty of choosing a Canadian to recommend as his successor.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Irish dramatist, politician and wit, was born this date 1751. His comedy "The Rivals" was produced in London in 1775. For sheer wit, for keenness of satiric portraiture and for effectiveness of situation "The School for Scandal" is outstanding.

Increases such as those for telegrams are not wholly to be deplored by the public. As in the case of other public utilities, the extension of facilities to the smaller centres depends upon the maintenance of revenue.

Britain's milk production is now 30 per cent higher than before the war. Since 1948, production of beef and veal has increased by 120,000 lbs. and mutton and lamb have gone up by one third. Pig meat is well over 2 1/2 times above 1948 and egg production nearly one-third above pre-war level.

Of primary importance to all nations is the assurance that the Suez Canal will be kept open to the world's shipping in accordance with the practice to date. The treaty-breaking action of Egypt in trying to assume control at this time certainly holds little hope that she would continue to operate the canal with integrity.

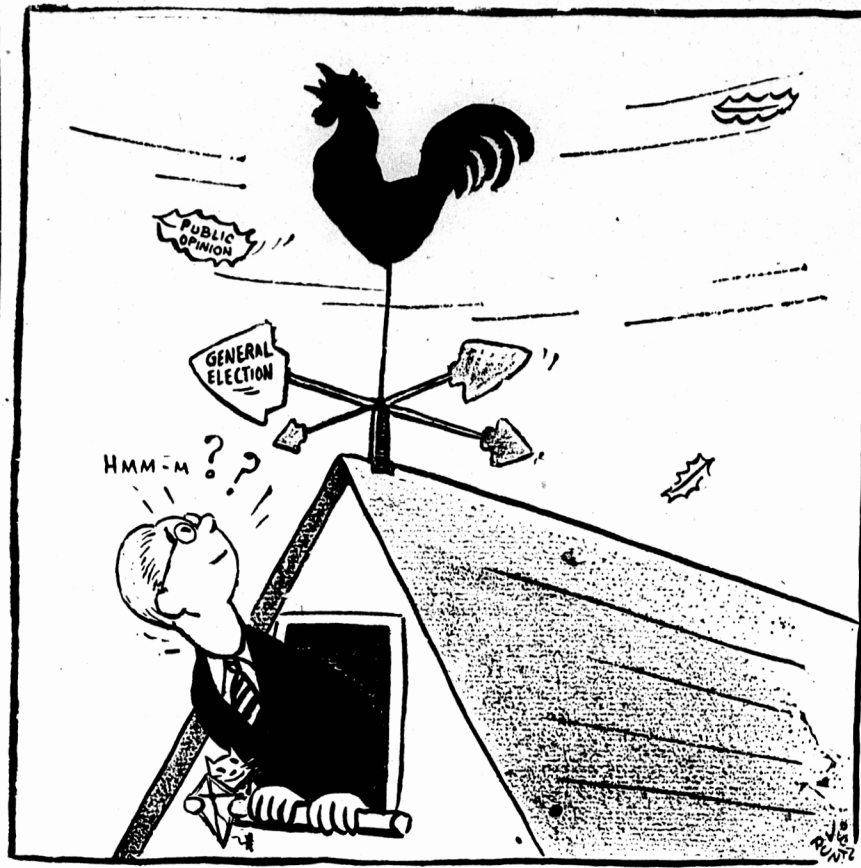
The filling in of Island harbours reported on by Mr. H. E. Miller, Dominion Department of Public Works, is a most serious matter but far from new. An early record describes the mouth of what is now Charlottetown Harbour as being a pistol shot across, hardly more than half its present width. Due to erosion by both rain and tide the Island is sliding none too gradually into the sea.

Field Marshal Lord Alexander is in the limelight as a prospect for the Ministry of Defence in the Churchill Government. At the same time it must be borne in mind that it was largely because of his competency in that connection he was asked to accept the Governor-Generalship here, so many military problems associated with the defence of this country and the West being involved.

The Prime Minister recently addressed Upper Canada College. While running through a list of graduates who have made notable contributions to Canadian life, Prime Minister St. Laurent came to the name of George Drew, a U.C.C. old boy. "George Drew", he said, "is the present Leader of the Opposition. And I know you will understand why I can in all honesty wish for him a happy, successful and long career in that office."

Apropos to the remarks upon German resuscitation by Mr. Leo McIsaac it is instructive to note that in the European market alone, Western Germany is selling metal and chemical products at twice the British level, machinery at same level as Britain. The rising German output raises question of why Western Powers striving to rearm do not make more use of that country's industrial potential. Two million tons of unused steel capacity, one and a half million workers available in Germany constitute the greatest untapped productive capacity in Europe. Restriction on arms production need not be lifted. Germans can produce uniforms, trucks, radio equipment, drugs, surgical instruments for Allied Powers. U. S. High Commission reports that Germany is one of few countries in the world with sufficient slack capacity to produce heavily for defence without harming output of civilian goods. The present state of affairs means that Germany is free to capture export markets from countries that cannot compete because they have gone into military production to defend Germany.

The Way The Wind Seems To Blow



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.

RURAL ELECTRIC RATES

Sir,—Before the present controversy on rural electric rates goes further, would it not be a good idea for The Utilities Commission to advise through the press whether or not the schedule published was correct? The first step of the rural rate by it was 63c. We are paying 64c. They might also advise who gave them the idea that the way a customer used the current purchased had any influence on cost to the supplier. In other words—what difference does it make to the Maritime Electric if I burn current supplied me by them in lights, power, a hot plate or in a water heater even though it may be over 1500 watts?

I am Sir, etc. A RURAL CUSTOMER (The originally published figure of .03 cts. was wrong. It should have read .04 cts.—Ed. G.)

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) A GOOD RUN

"The schooner Peri, Daniel Davies, master, from this port, arrived at Barbados in December last, after a remarkably quick passage of eighteen days. The 'Peri' sailed from Charlottetown on the 14th of November last, two days after the departure of the Brig Fanny, for California; and as the Fanny's course lay in the same track with that of the Peri, as far as Barbados, there is no doubt the former vessel must have fallen in with the same winds, and have had a good run so far on her voyage." —The Islander, Feb. 15, 1850.

The Age-Old Story

There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of his disciples. Simon Peter saith unto them, I go fishing. They say unto him, We also go with thee. They went forth, and entered into a ship immediately; and that night they caught nothing. But when the morning was now come, Jesus stood on the shore; but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. Then Jesus saith unto them, Children, have ye any meat? They answered him, No. And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. As soon as they were come to land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread. Jesus then cometh, and taketh bread, and giveth them, and fish likewise. This is now the third time that Jesus showed himself to his disciples, after he was risen from the dead. So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jones, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep.

Progress In Greece

By George D. Vlassis

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 — I have returned from a two months visit in Greece, during which I went around the countryside, and came in contact with the mass of the Greek people, and I am glad to declare that Greece has made tremendous strides towards reconstruction and recovery, despite the fact that this progress has been a rather slow and painful process.

We must realize, however, that Greece has suffered not only the misfortunes and tribulations of the last war, and of the enemy occupation, which in themselves were more dreadful and severe than in any other European country, but suffered also from the guerrilla warfare which was inspired and assisted from outside. When the other European countries were devoting their energies in rehabilitating themselves in peace with the assistance of the Marshall Plan, the Greek people, side by side with the efforts of reconstructing the ruins of war and occupation, were waging a war for five more years against the armed threat at their very existence. In this double effort the country spent not only all the resources of its people but the major part of the American assistance. With the incomparable heroism and the deep faith of her people in the ideals of freedom, Greece came out victorious, but deeply wounded.

In spite of that, however, thanks to the American financial and technical assistance, and especially to the courage and determination of the mass of the Greek people, Greece is steadily progressing towards recovery and self-support. Speaking of the mass of the Greek people, I wish to express my admiration and respect for them. As a noted British diplomat said recently of them, they are people worthy of affection, hospitable, sincere, without any inferiority complex, capable of anything. No other people in Europe have suffered so much and hurt so deeply of the ravages of war, as have the Greek people. For ten whole years, as soldiers they shed their blood in the service of their country, as plain citizens, they live in insecurity, and in some cases in want. 750,000 of them were driven, during the Communist rebellion, from their homes, and still are not fully rehabilitated in spite of the efforts of the Government.

In spite of all that, they do not lose heart. They are sustained by an unadulterated patriotism, a patriotism full of perseverance. They feel instinctively that if they resist against the enemy of Communism they will gain two great things. Firstly, they will avoid their complete subservience and loss of human dignity, and secondly, they will insure the peaceful presuppositions for the fulfillment of their legitimate aspirations.

Q.—How large is the Greek Army, and what is its morale? A.—The Greek Army's strength at present is 150,000 men. They are stationed all along the borders guarding the northern frontier of Greece ready for any eventuality. The Greek Army, thanks to the self-discipline, the lofty conception of duty, and the perseverance of the Greek youth, not only crushed the Communist uprising, but have made the country secure against any foreign invasion or interference. These youngsters of 20 to 30 years of age, who for months and years guard, resist, and fight, in defence of their country, against the Communist menace, without regard to hardships and death, constitute the select portion of the nation. This new generation, forged in the fire of war, justly believes that it defends not only the Fatherland, but everything that humanity has accomplished in history. Because Communism constitutes a threat against civilization, freedom, justice, humanity and progress.

Q.—Do tourists frequent Greece? What attractions does Greece offer to tourists? A.—Side by side with the efforts of Greece for reconstruction, tourism constitutes one of the principal objectives of the country. This year thousands of tourists from the U. S. A. and other countries paid a visit to Greece. The attractions of Greece to tourists are many. There is no doubt, however, the archaeological sites of Greece and their incomparable historical monuments have always been the principal attractions of the country. Names such as Athens, Corinth, Sparta, Delphi, Delos, Crete, Rhodes are familiar to educated men everywhere. In these places monuments like the Acropolis in Athens, the Temple of Apollo in Corinth, the open air theatres in Delphi and Epidaurus, the palace of Knossos in Crete command the respect and admiration of the tourist. One, however, should not believe that that is the only interest the country presents. Besides its exceptional temperate climate with long hours of winter sunshine, and absence of rain in the summer, around the places where the masterpieces of the ancients present themselves in all their grandeur, the tourists will be able to enjoy all the comforts which he expects in his voyage. He will find organized distractions and amusements, while a choice of cities with waters rich in therapeutic qualities for the most varied ailments offer themselves to those who wish to add to their vacation a thermal treatment. To those who prefer a more peaceful life and simpler distractions, Greece offers a diversity of attractions in the interior as well as in the coastal areas, and the islands where living is relatively cheaper.

Quoddy & St. Lawrence

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal)

Mr. Daniel A. Riley, M.P. for Saint John-Albert, has done New Brunswick a timely service by his forceful presentation to Parliament of the mixed feelings held in this part of the country concerning the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Properly laying emphasis upon the need for a more balanced development of Canada as a whole, he reminded the House that the reasons advanced in support of more and cheaper power for Central Canada are equally applicable to the Maritime Provinces.

Why, Mr. Riley asked in effect, should anybody wonder that Canadians dwelling east of Quebec are sceptical about the tremendously expensive St. Lawrence project while a constructive approach is lacking with respect to the Passamaquoddy and other proposed power projects in the Maritime Provinces?

For years engineers have been agreed that both the St. Lawrence and the Passamaquoddy projects are feasible. The "Quoddy tides," if harnessed, would triple the power available in New Brunswick and could easily pave the way for an unprecedented era of industrial expansion here.

The long-range advantages of both projects—in each of which the United States has a great interest—are equally significant to the regions they would benefit. As Mr. Riley has said, the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission has recommended a survey costing less than \$4,000,000—of which Canada would pay one-half—to investigate the economic possibilities of the "Quoddy" scheme. With the Federal Government apparently ready to spend upwards of three-quarters of a billion dollars on the St. Lawrence seaway and power development, but with no indication whatever that it proposes to place Canada's resources behind a smaller development of vital concern to New Brunswick, the member for Saint John-Albert asks: Is it fair to expect us to be enthusiastic about the St. Lawrence project?

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. McIsaac Part One (continued) (All Rights Reserved)

A FINNISH STEAM BATH

The science of ornithology is a popular study in those northern counties; from Holland north through Scandinavia, a favorite hobby is teaching and studying birds,—homing pigeons especially. Not far from the city too, is Arabia, the most renowned porcelain factory in Europe. They say its many creative artists gain much inspiration from bird twitterings in all conceivable twists and tones. This world renowned ceramic industry started in 1874 as an international venture, but is now a purely Finnish affair. Each and every day, 50,000 plates, just as many coffee cups, 10,000 bowls and 3,000 jugs are made ready for sale, a grand total of some 23,000 pieces a day. But in spite of this enormous production, the factory has a hard time to keep up with the demand for its high class wares.

I did not have time to get into the museums in the city, or the beautiful municipal gardens with the cactus collections, but I did have a look at the sports museum. Helsinki is the center of Finnish sport and will have the honor of playing host to the Olympic Games in 1952. The arrangements are in full swing and if the events compare favorably with the size and splendor of the new Olympic stadium now almost completed, it will surely be a history-making event. As is usual in all large cities today, there is a housing shortage, but perhaps more so in Helsinki because of the mushroom industrial development since the war. However, building activity is almost as brisk, they say, as it was in the twenties and thirties when whole new blocks of buildings sprang up almost overnight. This is the reason why there are comparatively few old buildings in Helsinki. During the last five decades the town has grown rapidly. There were only 94,000 inhabitants in 1900, and there are 385,000 today.

After getting a very general idea of Finnish life and conditions around Helsinki and the set-up of the different organizations, we set out, by car, for a two day tour of the country. With me were the assistant secretary of the wholesale organization who spoke perfect English, and my friend who had met me at the boat. He is now a member of the board of management, and spent several years as cooperative organizer and manager of the wholesale branch in Lapland.

We went east towards the Russian border, stopped at several farms, and local cooperative societies and in the afternoon called to see two branches of the wholesale. The first call was made about two-thirty in the afternoon, and after looking over their display rooms and their methods of distributing the merchandise to the local stores, we were invited "for a coffee" by the manager, who is somewhat of a local dignitary. He took us up to their club for a meal including several cups of coffee and some hearty meat sandwiches. This was not long after our noon meal, but we managed, and went on then to the next stop, where the same custom greeted us.

So, about four o'clock, we had several more cups of coffee and more meat sandwiches. We left and arrived at Hamina, a town of some ten or twelve thousand, which was our destination for the night. Here was the headquarters of the local cooperative society, which included a department store, a bakery, bank, two or three small factories, and some twenty rural branches within a radius of fifteen miles. The manager, one of the most jovial and friendly of men, was one of the unfortunates who moved out of Karelia when the Russians took over. Our first introduction here, of course, was lunch and coffee in his home where we had to sample his wife's delicious cooking. She had made some cookies and cakes, samples of their Karelian homeland, especially for her visitors. We had at least to sample each. By this time my Finnish friends had eaten more than I, and were still enjoying it.

Within the next hour I had the experience of a lifetime, a Finnish "Sauna" or steam bath. There had been several warnings of this, but I was looking forward to it not only as an unusual experience, but as a way to get some relief from the discomforts of "food in abundance" and no exercise. It is different from the "Finsk Bastu" but almost every home in Finland, there is a "Sauna". The fullest description fails to convey a true picture of the procedure. You do not know Finland, if you have never had a Sauna. But the joke was on me, because I was to have an extra-super Sauna. The Sauna is an outdoor building, sheathed with tight grove and tongue boards, is about fifteen by twenty feet with a large barrel-like stove filled with stones. A fire of dry birch wood is lit underneath and the stones are heated to practically a red hot condition, and on them you throw a dipper of water every few minutes. This results in an abundance of the hottest steam imaginable. You are perched up on a shelf near the ceiling so that you will get the full benefit from it. Then you beat yourself with brooms of birch twigs that somehow have been preserved so that, no matter what season you come, they will carry their original pepper-like aroma. This makes the cutting and penetrating of the steam ten times more severe. First, you get warm, then you get hot, and then you boil all over. But before going in this steam-bath at all, you must prepare for a sweat. In addition to the several big meals we had that afternoon, we had to partake of some licorice "Because," they said, "the perspiration will soon drain you dry." First there was something to warm your blood, and it did. Next there was some beer to prepare your body for the sweat, then some wine so that you would not get too hot. This was given my share, and for safety sake, urged to take it. Although in my own opinion for safety sake, I knew I should not touch it.

Well, this procedure took an hour. It was an experience that one will recall with dreamy delight for years to come. You could stand the steam pressure for about five minutes at a time. You would then have to come out to the dressing room to get cooled off, and refresh. This dressing room is also used as a laundry room, and the Sauna chamber for drying clothes in bad weather. After this ordeal, and feeling much fresher, we visited the coop. plants and discussed their methods.

Back in the manager's home for a few moments, I met a lady who had lived in British Columbia and had come home to Karelia before the war, only to be shovelled out by the Russians too. We were just getting acquainted and exchanged tales of woe when the call came that dinner was ready for us in the cooperative restaurant up the street. I shall not go into detail about this meal, only to say we sat in at nine o'clock in the evening with a special waitress and service, because the manager was entertaining, and sampled what must have been the great majority of their special dishes and drinks, only to finish up when the restaurant closed at midnight. The vodka which we concluded with, described as a by-product of lime juice, was, as anything, even more tonic than the cognac in France.

That night in the hotel room was the first time I was ever grateful to the Canadian Air Force for their murderous course in physical training, but as a matter of necessity and with more vigour than ever, I retook the course that night, instead of sleeping. Next morning, after sending flowers to the hotel of the night before, which is a necessary courtesy in these northern countries, we continued our tour to see some of the local organizations, dairy plants, factories and other phases of Finnish rural life. In Finland, still, as in the olden days, the women do a great deal of the outdoor work. On the dairy farms, many of the young girls have complete charge of milking the cows and the cattle and make a better job of it than the men. In the creameries, ice cream plants and factories of various kinds, most of the manual labor is done by the women. In the country, the men do the cultivating and the women do the seeding. The men cut the wood, but it is the duty of the women to plant out seedlings. About seventy-five percent of the land of Finland is under forest, and in some of the plots of forest we visited, there are huge rocks or boulders anywhere from three to ten to fifteen feet in diameter, thickly scattered throughout the woods. It is a difficult and trying job, under those conditions to get out pulp wood, lumber or pit props. It is more difficult in areas like this to clean up the wood lots and plant out the saplings afterwards. But it is done and done scientifically. In view of the experience in Europe and realizing the dire necessity of taking care of our forests in Eastern Canada, this might be the place to explain briefly some of the forestry policies in those western European countries. (To be continued)

The Poet's Corner

RECIPROcity I do not think that skies and meadows are Moral, or that the fixture of a star Comes of a quiet spirit, or that trees Have wisdom in their windless silences, Yet these are things invested in my mood With constancy, and peace, and fortitude, That in my troubled season I can cry Upon the wide composure of the sky, And envy fields, and wish that I might be As little daunted as a star or tree. —John Drinkwater

For Men's Clothing That Fits J.P. MacPherson & Son 157 Queen St.