

More Instant Food Lines

Prince Edward Island prospects for further expansion in the food processing industry are enhanced by every new development announced at Ottawa. Of particular interest is a recent release from the Department of Agriculture there, reporting that within a year of his development of "instant" mashed potatoes the scientist responsible for the technique has adapted the invention to several other food products. And it is not known where progress in this new field of research will stop.

Licences for the manufacture of the first discovery—now known as potato crystals—have been taken out by half a dozen leading food processors in Canada and abroad. The new products are similarly made, the moisture being removed by steam-heated drums, and similarly reconstituted by adding milk and water. The food processing laboratory at the Plant Research Institute has now developed, as instant-cooked foods, mashed potatoes, fish-potato, beef-potato, pork-potato, lamb-potato, chicken-potato, cheese-potato, turnip and pumpkin.

These lightweight pre-cooked meals can be stockpiled for emergency use, or kept indefinitely in the kitchen cupboard. They can be converted into a hot meal in a few minutes or, if necessary, eaten dry without any preparation. They should therefore find a wide market not only among domestic customers and institutions, but in other countries interested in setting up food banks.

It has been established that there is virtually no loss of the nutritional value of the food in the processing, other than the normal loss through any form of cooking. It is up to the commercial food firms, however, to evaluate the selling quality of the product and they will decide such matters as spicing, additives and packaging.

However clouded the prospects may be in some phases of agriculture, it seems certain that this new food industry will go on to further revolutionary developments in the next few years. It is already a matter of importance to our agricultural economy, but nothing comparable to what, in the foreseeable future, it may well become.

End Of Colonialism?

Just where this anticolonial drive in the United Nations is going to end is hard to predict. But the Washington Star makes an ironic attempt to do so in an article purporting to describe the world situation in the year 2000, by which time, it figures with some show of logic, history will have been moving in reverse with accelerated speed. So much so, that archaeology will have displaced all other sciences; for the world's preoccupation with the evils of colonialism will have made it vitally important to determine where man came from and "which one got where first."

Nehru's quick conquest of Goa, says the Washington seer, "was short lived. While there was evidence that Portugal had colonized the area in 1510, the people of India were unable to prove that they themselves were the original inhabitants of Goa or that they had not stolen it from somebody else. So Goa was placed under mandate of the United Nations Committee for the Identity of Pre-historic Man pending discovery of his rightful heirs."

By that time, too, "Manhattan had been returned to the Dutch by vote of the UN—the United States

abstaining in deference to state department policy that our prestige as a nation depended on our ability to make everybody outside the country love us." But the Dutch were able to hold Manhattan only until descendants of the original Indians from whom it had been bought could be located. The sale had been pronounced "fraudulent colonialism."

Mexico's claim to a large portion of southwestern United States had also been recognized. But with Spain already turned back to the Moors, Mexico had to surrender everything, including Mexico, to descendants of the Aztecs and Pueblo Indians. Continental United States was fast changing hands, as "one Indian tribe after another emerged from reservations to argue successfully their sovereign rights."

Taking a final peek at the crystal ball for the prospects forty years hence, the Washington pundit concludes: "Everything was becoming quite confused. A few hardy expatriates of the former United States finally decided to revolt and start a new country, dedicated to the preservation and expansion of its own interests. This was a startling and altogether novel idea, however, and whether it ever worked out is not known at the present writing."

Doctors Leaving Britain

Despite opposition from the medical profession, the Saskatchewan government does not contemplate any difficulty in carrying out its compulsory medical care scheme, on which it won the last provincial election with 37 seats against the 18 won by the Liberals. The experience in Great Britain has been cited in this connection, where the scheme has been in operation for several years.

It is one thing, however, to enact legislation, and another thing to keep doctors, especially young doctors, from removing themselves from under the government's authority by simply moving away from its jurisdiction. According to the British Medical Journal, this is what is happening in Britain. The Journal says that outside the teaching (or university) hospitals, the National Health Service Hospitals are "to a great extent dependent for the continuation of their work upon 4,000 doctors, a large proportion from India and Pakistan."

The Journal quotes a former senior medical registrar at St. Mary's Hospital, London, as saying that if young British doctors continue to emigrate at the present rate, the health service will have to adjust itself to rapidly falling numbers. He reports that since 1955 hundreds of British doctors have been settling in Canada alone.

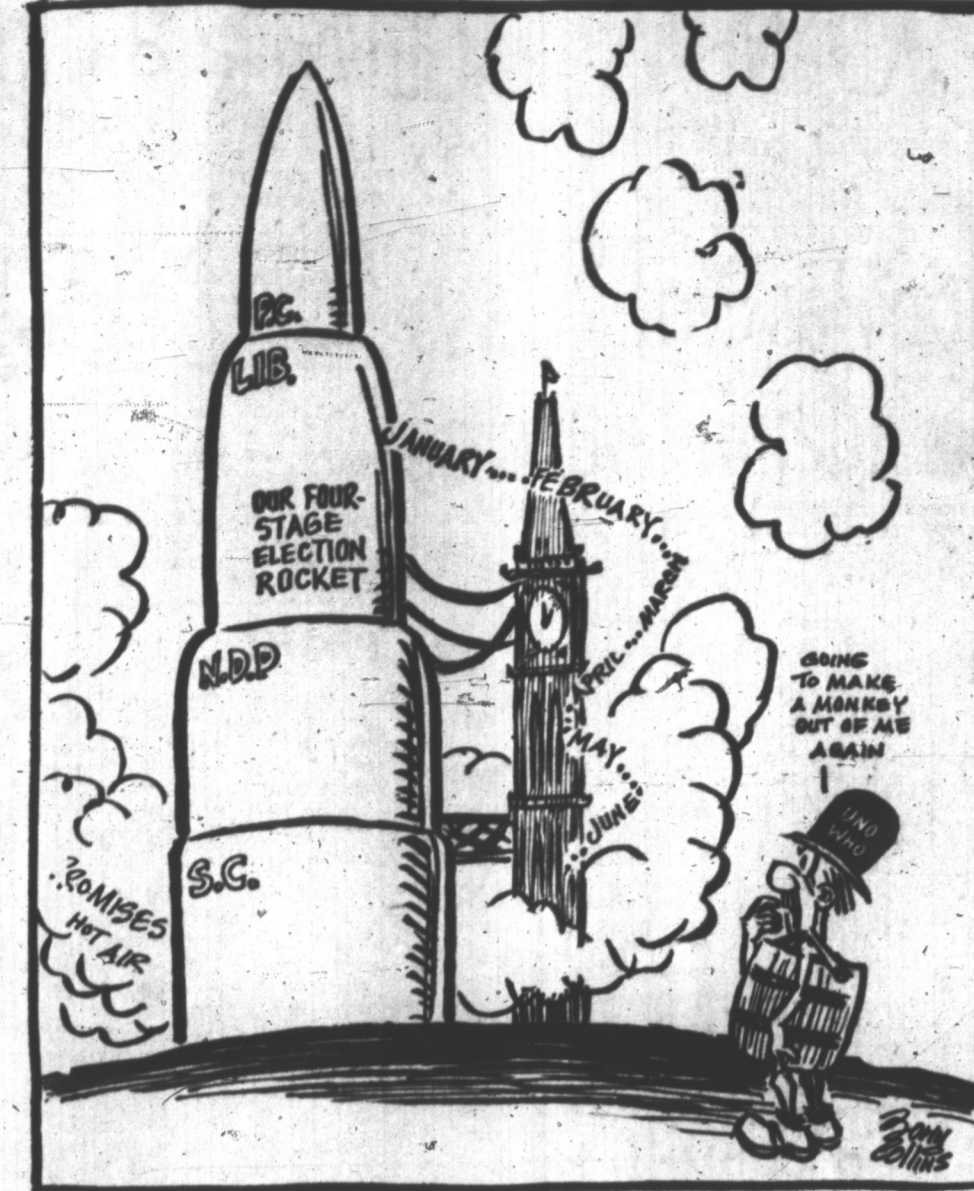
Perhaps the Saskatchewan government will have an answer to this problem if it should arise, by affording inducements that will prevent a considerable exodus of medical men from the province. In any case, its project is a pilot one so far as Canada is concerned, and since it may have political implications on a national scale in the near future, its development will be watched with keen general interest.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It speaks well for Canada's prestige financially that the government's cash offering of \$150,000,000 in new 2 1/4-per-cent bonds, announced Tuesday, is now over-subscribed. A \$100,000,000 issue of 4 1/2 per cent bonds to mature in January, 1968, was taken up at the same time by the Bank of Canada in exchange for two \$50,000,000 issues due this year.

That mythical person, the "average Canadian", pays approximately \$1,239.19 a year in taxes; \$776.16 to the federal government, \$167.53 to the provincial government and \$290.50 to the municipal government. And that, according to the same source from which we have taken this bit of information, works out to 23.73 of the average Canadian's income. Looked at another way, about one out of every four dollars he earns goes to the government.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that labor income for the third quarter of 1961 increased by 2.2 per cent. This is the strongest quarterly gain since 1959. Taken for the first nine months, the rise in labor income would seem to be about four per cent higher than for the same period last year. The total of unemployed is still cause for concern; but by November there were 18 per cent fewer Canadians without jobs than in the same month of 1960.



THE ELECTION COUNT-DOWN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Cheering Factor In Canada's Economy

War babies and wheat lie behind two important reports up on the state of our economy, which our Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued just before Christmas. One was widely heralded as a welcome Christmas gift to our Government, because it reported a big increase in our national productivity and in our export sales. In contrast, the other, which reported our November employment picture, was treated as quite unimportant.

This column does not share these assessments, and believes that readers would also take very different views on learning the basic facts. First, let us look at that employment report, which showed that the number of unemployed had fallen by 80,000 in November, compared to the previous November. But 46,000 new workers had been added to our steadily growing labour force, so in fact the number of jobs available in Canada had been increased by an impressive 126,000 during the year.

TIDE FLOODING

This reminds us of the very significant point that, to reduce our actual number of unemployed, our economy must not only create jobs to absorb those currently without work, but must also create yet more jobs to absorb the swelling number of war-babies now entering our labour force.

The immense importance of this flood of war-babies can be grasped by the barest figures. In the past four years, more than half a million workers have been added to Canada's labour force. Jobs had been found for a staggering 430,000 of these, up to November last.

In contrast, during the post-war conversion period between 1946 and 1950, only 334,000 were added to our work force, and only 310,000 new jobs were created despite the great consumer spending spree of those years.

In contrast again, during the four years 1951-1955, which included the Korean armaments boom, only 267,000 new jobs were created in all Canada, while 387,000 more workers sought jobs.

The achievement of our economy during the past four years, when our great neighbour was passing through two recessions and hence inevitably exporting some unemployment to Canada, is not yet clear what form resolutions on Angola will take at the current session. Canada would not be in favor of extreme measures but likely would support resolutions similar to those passed in the previous session.

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. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

A FARMER'S VIEW

Sir,—The sport of hunting in P.E.I. will have to undergo drastic changes shortly, if there is to be anything left to hunt. Not many farmers like the idea of a pack of dogs and a bunch of men roaming over their private property at will, because they have bought a license to hunt and act as if they owned the land. Many have very little respect for game laws or property.

We will have to adopt the European system wherein the game belongs to the owner of the land. Hunting then would be under strict supervision, and farmers would have an interest in feeding and caring for game. The Minister of Industry and Natural Resources would do well to assist more in damming small streams and building small dams on large streams, also in cleaning out sloughs to create ponds for the breeding of black ducks. I am, Sir, etc., ELDON DRUMMOND South Freeborn.

ada, was thus very healthy indeed. Against the background of those previous four-year stretches, the past four years have been by far our best period since the war when measured by that important yardstick of the number of new jobs created for Canadian workers.

Little wonder then that Canadians are today earning more, spending more and saving more than ever before. Little wonder too that Labour Minister Mike Starr has acquired such a sound reputation. EXPORTS LESS BRIGHT In contrast, the other report showing increased national production and increased exports are less rosy, except on the surface.

Although residential construction was running slightly ahead of 1960, the two very important indices of economic expansion, namely new machinery and industrial construction, were both down. This trend could well be the first backwash of the creation of the European Common Market, as U.S.A. shifts its branch plant emphasis from Canada into Europe. This will hit Canada very hard, if we remain on the outside looking in.

Canada And Portugal

By Dave McIntosh Canadian Press Staff Writer

Canada has refused since November, 1960, to ship any arms to Portugal, a NATO ally. This continuing ban on arms shipments still sums up better than any verbal explanation the Canadian government's policy toward Portugal.

The policy, adopted because of Portugal's denial of any move toward independence in its West African colony of Angola and the suppression of revolt there, may have been tempered slightly by India's invasion of Goa, another Portuguese colony.

But it won't be tempered to such an extent that Canada will give vital support to Portugal in the United Nations when the General Assembly resumes Jan. 15 with Angola on its agenda. OPPOSED PORTUGAL When the Angola issue arose at the 1960-61 UN session, Canada stood in opposition to Portugal in favoring some UN investigation of the situation in Angola.

It is not yet clear what form resolutions on Angola will take at the current session. Canada would not be in favor of extreme measures but likely would support resolutions similar to those passed in the previous session. Canada and Portugal have also been at loggerheads in the NATO council on the issue of colonialism.

Back Where He Started

Montreal Gazette

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) has ended its tenuous union with the Arab kingdom of Yemen. This decision has been taken by President Nasser because Egypt could only accept an Arab union based on a "popular struggle toward self-sufficiency and justice," whereas Yemen is "the victim of a reactionary regime."

This merely means that a ruler of Yemen was not prepared to accept Egyptian leadership, or to undertake the development of his country according to Egyptian standards. The union was not doing Egypt any good in its present form. It is impossible to believe that President Nasser is seriously worried about being associated with a "reactionary regime."

Yemen had the same regime at the time the union was formed, a time when Mr. Nasser was trying to implement his dream of uniting the Arab world. But just as Yemen was added after the union between Egypt and Syria was formed, it has been dropped now that the union between Egypt and Syria has been broken.

However, it is possible that Mr. Nasser has not entirely pushed Yemen out of his mind. He may hope that, without the tenuous connection with Egypt, the ruler of Yemen will be overthrown, and a new union under Egyptian leadership become possible. For the time being, however, the dissolution of the union with Yemen has pushed President Nasser back to his original base of Egypt, and shows, once again, how difficult, if not impossible, it is to unite the Arab countries of the Middle East.

Syphilis Cases Are Controlled

By Dr. Theodore B. Van Dellen

SYPHILIS is not a dead disease and new cases are being reported to the health department all the time. But we are seeing fewer and fewer cases of congenital syphilis because blood tests are made not only before marriage but on all pregnant women. When the result is positive, treatment is started to kill the causative micro-organisms and prevent the baby from getting worse.

The following letter demonstrates certain phases of syphilis that were common years ago:

"My grandmother died from syphilis 10 years ago. About 20 years ago my mother and I had blood tests, at which time we discovered there was syphilis in the family. Although our blood tests were positive, Mother and I never had any other indication we were infected. After several years of weekly shots and, finally, penicillin, subsequent blood tests have remained positive.

"I am now 30 years old and still have an inactive type of syphilis. I have three children whose blood tests are negative. What I am wondering now is, will my type of hereditary syphilis ever act up and cause me concern? Will my grandchildren inherit this disease from me, even though my children have not?"

"Life has been very embarrassing for me. When I left school and applied for my first job, I got it but not until my physician wrote that I had been treated. When I got married and had children, it was the same thing over again. I've always felt stigmatized though I realize that certain things had to be done for the welfare of everyone concerned.

"If people were as aware of syphilis and what it does to a person emotionally, as in my case, or physically as in other cases, they would be more careful. As a child I cursed my grandmother every time I had a weekly shot, without ever realizing it may not have been her fault. God help me if my grandchildren do the same to me."

The writer of the above a d her mother were lucky they never developed the manifestations of the disease. The disease will not be passed along to her progeny. Enough treatment was given to kill the spirochetes. Our reader no longer has syphilis but the protective antibodies that remain in her blood are responsible for the positive blood tests. Additional treatment is useless because it would be aimed at the positive test and not at the disease.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

LOST APPELITE

B. C. G. writes: What are the chief causes of loss of appetite? REPLY Anorexia (loss of appetite) is caused by a host of emotional, psychological, or physical conditions. Some lose appetite when they fall in love; others, when a hair is found in the soup. Almost all of us push away the plate when we feel sick.

OUR YESTERBAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Jan. 6, 1937)

Two investigators, Ivan Reddin and James Robinson, are at present employed by the city to make a complete inquiry into the unemployment situation in Charlottetown. It is the first systematic attempt made to prepare statistics that will give a picture of actual conditions in Charlottetown, Mayor Turner said.

Professor Euclid J. Gaudet who has been spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gaudet, Prince St., Charlottetown, has returned to resume his duties as teacher at the Bart College, Quebec City.

TEN YEARS AGO (Jan. 6, 1952)

An interesting review of the career of the Hon. A. E. Arsenault, retired Justice of the Supreme Court, and former Premier of this province, appears in the current issue of the Maritime Advocate and Busy East. Judge Arsenault's picture also appears on the cover of the magazine.

There was a total of 1,250,000 pounds of cucumbers delivered to Matthew Wells plant here during the year just ended. It was announced yesterday by Mr. Chester E. Shaw, senior inspector, Dominion Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service. This quantity represents an income to the growers of the province of approximately \$50,000 he added.

The Age Old Story

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

BURNS CLEANER



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Speaking for Myself

Yes, P.E.I.'s Welcome was Unusual

The fifth anniversary of my arrival on the Island (run up the flag, boys) will come while I'm on vacation later this month, with that woman in tow. While scarcely a cause for province-wide jubilation, it is an event I've ever known to observe today, even though prematurely, by doing a little looking backward.

One thing that makes it an event for me, if for no other person, is the fact that my period of residence on the island has already become the longest continuous stop I've ever made in a single community. There is a sense, therefore, in which the Island has come closer than any other place I've ever known to becoming "home" for me.

At the time I arrived here, however, there seemed little grounds for hoping that I'd last out the first month.

UNUSUAL WELCOME

Before I had spent 20 minutes in Charlottetown, people began asking me: "Well, how do you like the Island?" The first time I moved out of the Charlottetown Hotel, to go along Kent Street in pursuit of a cup of tea, a somewhat sodden guest halted me, yanked my hat down over my ears, laughed hilariously, and then departed wily to give his attentions to other matters.

While I was still puzzling over this rather unusual gesture of welcome, another guest came along, similarly sodden, and tossed my hat across the street.

That was one night when I found it easy to change my mind, and to decide to go to bed without a cup of tea.

WATCH IT, BUB

Mind you, in the four years since, I've never had any similar attentions, but it is true to say that my first night in Charlottetown did strike me as being a trifle strange. The next few weeks didn't do much to alter that feeling.

The thing I was told oftenest in that early period went about like this: "You'll find Islanders slow to accept outsiders; very set in their ways; and unresponsive to new ideas, particularly if they come from 'away,' which could have the effect of changing their manner of living."

Generally these words were spoken in a way which conveyed this warning: "You'd better move slowly, Bub, and watch your step."

NO REVOLUTIONS

On the whole, though, as I think back over what I was told during my early days here, I can't help feeling that things have worked out reasonably well, at least for me and for that woman. Of course, what Islanders in general feel about the matter, or about me or that woman, may be, and probably is, quite a different matter. Still, it did happen that I wasn't carrying any revolutions in my hip pocket when I arrived. It is true, too, that I've never seen any reason why people should go around making hurry-burly leaps into change, unless events, and the evidence at hand, have first made them ready for whatever change is under consideration.

On this point, then, I was automatically at peace, even in those earliest days, with what I now take to be the island attitude. Of one thing I have always been convinced: every community, like every individual, is entitled to a considerable number of eccentricities of its own choosing.

JUST A POSE If resistance to change happens to be one of them, I see no cause for objection, unless it is carried to the point of rejecting desirable change. Probably that does happen occasionally on the Island. At least, as one man's opinion, I think that was true when Charlottetown rejected water fluoridation.

On the whole, though, I think most Islanders are just kidding themselves, and perhaps trying to kid others, through the way in which they hold to the pose of being slow-footed about change; and in their adjustments to and acceptance of modernity.

Apparently that's the way Islanders used to be, according to many stories I've been told, but I don't consider it anything but a pose by now.

NOT SLOW-FOOTED

Certainly, for instance, there hasn't been anything slow-footed about the way in which the province has gone ahead with the development of regional high schools in the past two years. And there is nothing to suggest that closed minds remain in control, in the way in which the province has accepted changes in an enormous number of social attitudes in the past few years.

It seems to me that there is only one right approach to change in most cases, and that is to welcome it when it arises out of natural, healthy growth; and to resist it, or at least view it with skepticism until doubts have been resolved, if it arises in any other way.

That's about the approach I find on the Island, and I like it.

ROOM FOR MISTAKES

It is an unexciting, undramatic approach, but it works fine for people who maintain a sensible measure of open-mindedness—who see that the art of living consists largely of continuously keeping a great number of alternatives under review, as a means of meeting new conditions as they arise, and of choosing as wisely as possible between those alternatives.

Even occasional mistakes aren't too serious, if they slip past that approach, for the approach itself provides for its ultimate correction.

It seems to me that this approach has accomplished some wonderful things during the short time I have been on the Island—the weakening of the grip of dogmatism—the moving away from what can be gross and self-damaging in insularity, when it takes certain forms—the lowering of at least a few of the barriers of suspicion which used to exist between people; between farm and urban people, for example, and, yes, even between some Catholics and some Protestants.

AH! POLITICIANS It is the change process that I consider to be functioning properly here, no matter how large the need may be for further, early changes. One place I'd like to see a change soon lies in this proposition: The relationship between Island politicians of all parties and the press is about as strange as any I have ever encountered, and strikes me as being somewhat unhealthy. But that is a separate subject and has to be put aside now for possible future discussion. Meanwhile, to get back to that approaching fifth anniversary of my arrival on the Island, here are a few reasons why I view it as a cause for celebration: Most Islanders have shown a great willingness to give a fair hearing to anything I have wanted to say or write, without regard for whether or not they accepted it. On the same terms, they've generally seemed to assume that my motives are honest and decent, or at least give them the benefit of the doubt. TRADE SECRET And here's a trade secret: the greatest boon that can be given to any editor is to have a reader audience he is able to enjoy, on reciprocal terms, no matter what bits and pieces of disagreement may occasionally arise between editor and audience. Perhaps I'm wrong, but I have the feeling that Islanders have given me that sort of audience. Anyway, that feeling is strong enough to cause me to say to myself: "Happy Anniversary, Bub," and to support the conviction that there is justification for happiness about it.

Burton Lewis

Shur-Gain Amateur Cavalcade WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24th MONTAGUE REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM Entries to be mailed not later than January 19th., to Mrs. Ernest Blaxland, Montague, Secretary Retarded Children's Association.

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