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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1945

Leading All Canada

The phenomenal increase in the percentage
of grade A hogs in Prince Edward Island in the
past eight years (from 35 to over 50 per cent)
constitutes a record for all Canada, and one in
which our breeders, government officials and all
concerned in the industry may well take pride.

The significance of this achievement is underlined
in an article on the importance of Advanced
Registry stock production in the current monthly
letter issued by the Industrial and Development
Council of Canadian Meat Packers. The percentage
figures quoted in this article of market hogs
graded A in 1948 (sows and stags not included)
differ slightly from those published in The
Guardian on Tuesday, but they are equally favourable
to this Province. They are as follows: P.E.I.,
52.5; Ontario, 41.1; N.S., 40.0; N.B., 36.9; B.C.,
30.0; Quebec, 29.4; Saskatchewan, 28.9; Manitoba,
27.8; Alberta, 24.5. The article notes as significant
the fact that the Provinces producing the largest
percentage of A grade hogs today generally accepted
carcass grading as soon as it was made available
late in 1934, while those with the lower percentages
were slower to accept it.

The article lays emphasis on diversified farming
as being "the nearest thing to security that can
be practised by the mass of farmers." Hogs have
proven their worth in this system as a means of
turning grain into meat at a profit, and the profit
margin is considerably increased by selection of
breeding stock, by skill in rearing and feeding and
the scientific blending of grains and concentrates
in the feeding ration. At present one thousand
pounds of barley or its equivalent feeding value
in a blended feed will yield returns equal to \$2.39
per bushel of barley. This amount of feed per pig
reared should provide for carrying the sow and
liberal compensation for risks. If the price was to
be reduced to \$20.00 per 100 lbs. dressed (\$15.00
live weight) hogs would still return a barley value
of 3 cents per pound.

"The whole grain market situation," the article
states, "is likely to feel the effects of the accumulation
of grain that is beginning to appear in the United
States. Two extraordinary corn crops in that country,
1948 and 1949, which together will total well on to
seven billion bushels will, it is to be expected, have
a levelling effect on grain prices. A part of this
adjustment took place this past year in consequence
of the corn crop in the U.S. in 1948. There is a floor
price arrangement in effect in the form of government
loans to farmers on stored corn but this is likely to
prove a false floor at least in part, because of
inability to find storage room. The grain will be
forced into use and heavy hog production is
predicted. However, there are no tricks of political
necromancy nor of nature that can change the
principle that eventually raw material should be of
less value than the product into which it is
converted. It would appear to be very sound practice
that hogs should be a basic product of diversified
farms."

Farm Machinery Rates

The Winnipeg Free Press has this to say about
the recent railway freight rate hearings:
"What the railways are now aiming to do is
to restore farm machinery to the higher category
of freight rates to which it belonged up to
September 1919, and from which the implement
items were removed to a special rate.

"The railways may not have chosen the most
propitious time to act, although they could hardly
know, when they served short notice last December
of their intention to restore the old rate, that their
case would be heard hard on the heels of another
general freight rate increase order and also at a
time when the prairie farmer was worrying about
the effects of devaluation of the Canadian dollar
and of the pound.

"As a matter of fact the railways hardly expected
their case to be heard at all. But they were
immediately challenged — principally by the
Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the
Canadian Manufacturers Association — and the
Board of Transport Commissioners promptly
suspended the restoration of the old rate until, at
a formal hearing, the railways could present
argument to justify their action.

"The suspension order was made early in
January, and the hearing did not take place until
more than eight months later. The Board presumably
thought that if the railways had waited 30 years
to abolish the special rate on farm machinery
they could wait a little longer."

Praising A Politician

Praise for Sir John indeed! In his Marginal
Comment in The Spectator, Mr. Harold Nicolson
pays this tribute to Aristotle and Sir John Anderson
recently on this side of the Atlantic. "I am
always astounded by the amount of knowledge
which other people possess. I am not referring to
those specialists who can discourse intelligently
about the respective merits of the paeanic or the
logacedic rhythm, who can explain with ease the
intricacies of Ypuanian syntax, or who, when
observing a moth digging holes in a weed cut, will
immediately exclaim Tinea Pellionella. I am not
distressed by these manifestations of superior
concentration, since I have a deep affection for
specialists. I admire men and women who can
devote their lives to Pindar's prosody, to philology
or lepidoptera, and I have the happy disposition
that enables me to listen entranced to experts
talking shop. Nor, when I express my astonishment
at the amount that other people know, am I
referring to those men of massive mind, such as
Aristotle and Sir John Anderson, who have
something to say about everything and everything
about something. Aristotle, as Dante assured us

many years ago, is the master of them that
know; it is indeed remarkable that, living as he
did in an inquisitive but ill-equipped age, he
should have been able, not merely to write
excellently about the human soul, not merely to
analyse the most subtle gradations of political
sovereignty, but also to notice that the sea-perch
was a hermaphrodite. Sir John Anderson again,
although an extremely modest man, is able with
out effort to impart information regarding the
incidence of the land tax in the Punjab, the
location of tourmalines and the functions of the
olfactory organs in cyclostomes. I am never
disturbed, but always encouraged, by such examples
either of the concentration or expansion of
knowledge. I well know that I do not myself
possess the patience of the specialist or the cerebral
muscles of the Aristotles and Andersons. I regard
these phenomena with comfortable awe."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Portugal proclaimed a republic this date
1910.

Mr. Nelson Castonguay who succeeds his father
by a vote of the House of Commons as Chief
Electoral officer, receives a salary of \$10,000
per annum.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's
warning should not fall on deaf ears here or in
other Atlantic Pact countries, that in case of war
there will simply not be time to build up our
defences.

Mr. Bevin's claim that Britain is not an old
country, but a young dominion, has much truth
but her current sales campaign for mear, the
drink of Hengist and Horsa, shows that something
of antiquity remains.

With all the potatoes in the country, it seems
strange that imports of potato starch and potato
flour to the amount of 765,980 pounds, valued
at \$49,948, should have been imported for the
present year, Jan. 1 to July 31.

The problem of cost is not decisive in the
question of building a city high school. A mounting
enrollment will soon force new construction
and it will be a matter of policy whether it should
be enlargement of present quarters or this new
venture.

John Addington Symonds, English poet and
critic, born this date 1840, fellow of Magdalen,
Oxford. His critical works include Studies of
Greek Poets, Life of Shelley, Essays, Speculative
and Suggestive, and Walt Whitman. His Magnum
Opus was an exhaustive study of The Renaissance
in Italy.

Eclipses of the moon are becoming almost
common, tonight's total eclipse being the second
for many parts of Canada this year. It commences
at 7:50 p. m. when the moon enters the
earth's penumbra, at 9:05 it enters the umbra,
10:20 totality begins, 11:33 totality ends, 12:48
a.m. moon leaves umbra and at 2:03 moon leaves
penumbra.

We will all be getting pensions soon from
funds provided, it is presumed, indirectly from
income taxes. Mr. R. E. G. Davis, executive director
of the Canadian Welfare Council stated in
Ottawa Monday Canada needed "an adequate
state pension that covers all our citizens." Industrial
pension schemes should supplement, not
supplant, state pensions. Mr. Davis said in a
statement commenting on a pension agreement
between the Ford Motor Company and its
employees in the United States under which the
company adds enough money to bring a retiring
worker's social security benefits up to \$100
a month.

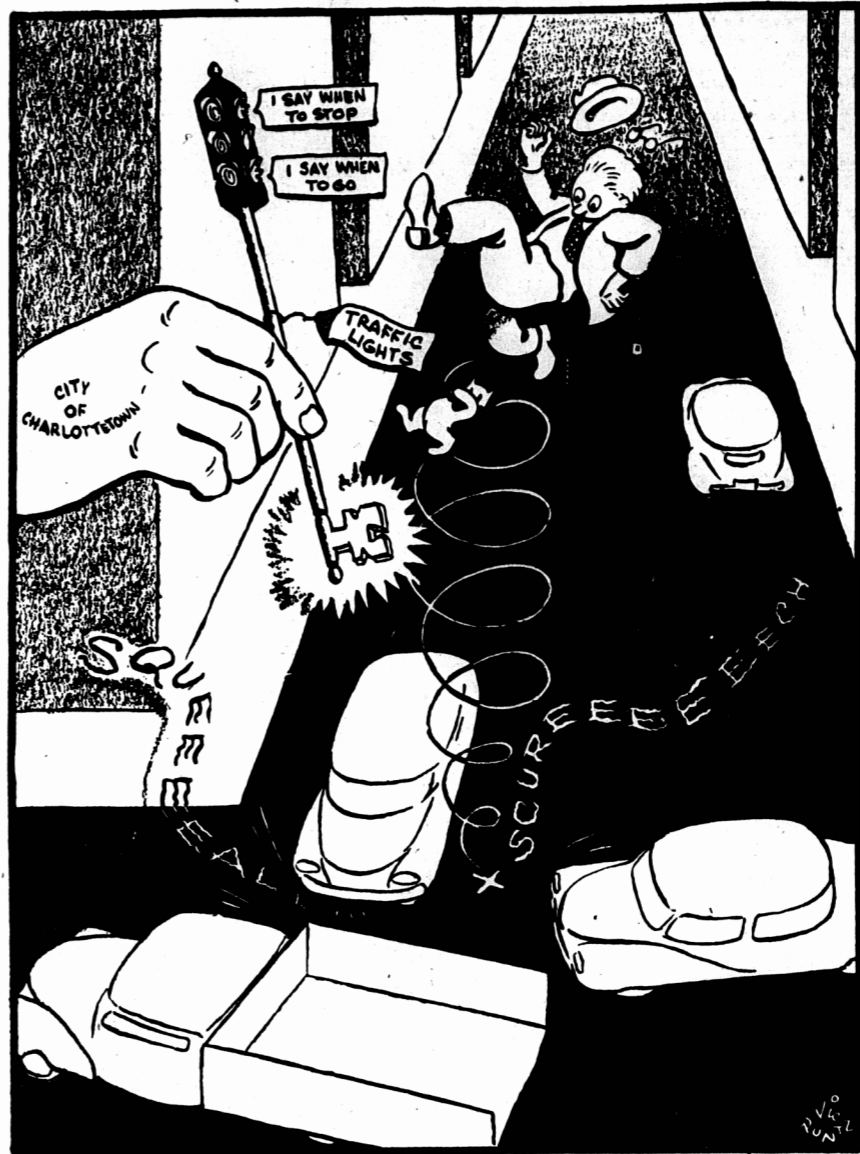
The German mental outlook is the same
still as it ever was—"Germans over all" even in
the penitentiary. General Meyer, who is in
Dorchester serving a life sentence as a war criminal
is agitating to be transferred to a military prison
of which there is not one in the Dominion. His
lawyer, Col. Andrew in Winnipeg, told the
Canadian Press he had no idea who was launching
the investigation, but suggested a possible motive.
He said it was probable Gen. Meyer, as an
officer, felt he should have the privileges of segregation
granted officers in military prisons and
should not be forced to associate with civilian convicts.

Fifty-four potential snowmobile drivers and
32 tractor operators have begun an intensive
training course at the Royal Canadian Army Service
Corps School at Camp Borden. Most of those who
qualify will get the chance to handle either a
snowmobile or tractor on future winter exercises
or at one of the Army's northern bases. Other
schools at Borden are cooperating in the training
of infantry and the Royal Canadian Armoured
Corps School the potential arctic travellers are
being taught to handle radio-telephones installed
in the snowmobiles, and the Royal Canadian Army
Medical Corps School is teaching them first aid
as applicable under conditions of extreme cold.

The U. S. A. Treasury has succeeded in getting
a cheque for \$2,000,000 from Mrs. Eleanor
Louise Patenotre, former owner of the Philadelphia
Inquirer, who pleaded guilty to a charge of
tax evasion. The maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine
and five-year jail sentence was suspended by
Federal Judge Alfred C. Cox who placed the
defendant on a one-day probation. The Government
has a lien on about \$3,400,000 of the
defendant's cash and securities in J. P. Morgan &
Company to satisfy additional tax claims amounting
to about \$3,000,000, it was announced following
the hearing. The suit arose over the sale
in 1930 of Mrs. Patenotre's 51 per cent interest
in the Inquirer to the Curtis-Martin interests for
\$10,500,000. The stock, according to assistant
United States Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, had
been transferred a few days before the sale to
her son, Raymond, a French citizen living in
Montreal where the sale was consummated.

PIPELINE APPETITE
To fill a 1,150-mile pipeline being
laid from Edmonton to Superior,
Wis., will take 1,800,000 barrels
of oil and to move one barrel
of oil between the two cities
will take 28 days.

The Time To Insert The Key



Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITIES

Some light on early temperance
activities in Charlottetown is
thrown by the following excerpt
from a letter appearing in the
Colonial Herald of March 16, 1835,
in which complaint is made of
the "lukewarmness and indifference"
with which the cause was
being prosecuted at that time:
"The Charlottetown Temperance
Society was established in
December, 1832 by a few friends
to temperance and good order—and
at the first public meeting, which
was held in the month of January
following, 21 persons came forward
and enrolled their names as
members; and at the close of the
year, the number had increased to
upwards of 160; at the end of the
following year, to about 300; and
at the close of the next year, to
upwards of 370. During the following
year, the names of those
persons who had violated their
pledges were erased from the list,
and this circumstance, taken into
consideration that of the Young
Men's Temperance Society having
been this year instituted, accounts
for the decrease in the number
which, at the close of the year,
amounted to but 315.
"During the next year (1837),
soon after the arrival of the Rev.
Mr. Packer from Barbadoes, the
Society was reorganized. At the
same time, the pledge of total
abstinence was introduced, and a
column in the Subscription Book
set apart for the reception of the
names of those who might feel
desirous of subscribing thereto;
and at the end of the year, we
found that the number who had
subscribed to this pledge was
upwards of 75, and of those who
had abstained, only from spirits, 45.
"But I lament to say, that here
must our account of the
advancement of the cause of
temperance cease, at least so far
as the Charlottetown Society is
concerned, being unable to state
anything favorable of it during
the next year—for, judging from
external circumstances, we are
compelled (however reluctantly)
to come to the conclusion, that
the zeal and ardour with which
those individuals who are officers
of the Society appeared some time
since to be animated, have in a
great measure been superseded by
languor and apathy; and from
this circumstance, as well as the
apathetic state into which the
greater portion of the Society
appears to have fallen, we would
most be led to conclude that
Temperance had achieved its final
victory, and was wearing a crown
of laurels, did not the sickening
and heartrending spectacles we
daily behold afford ample proof to
the contrary.
"Many of the true friends of the
cause were led to indulge the
pleasing hope, that its sphere
of usefulness would speedily
become more widely extended,
and its influence even upon the
minds of those who were not
members, be experienced, if not
candidly acknowledged; but the
sequel has proved that the hope
was fallacious, for it has departed,
leaving the individuals who had
indulged it to lament over the
instability of man, and of all his
undertakings."

The Encore Fiend

(Sarnia Canadian Observer)

There are many recognized species
of public nuisances, who make
their presence felt at plays and
concerts. There is the talker, who
conveys explanations in an audible
whisper, there is the exuberant
enthusiast, who poisons the
more quiet enjoyment of all in his
vicinity; there is the fussy person
and the unforgivable pest
who has seen it there. But all
these hardened stereotyped varieties
have to take a back seat to
the encore fiend.
"This type is, alas, only too numerous.
The encore fiend is found
at every concert and every play.
He is insatiable. He has one
paradoxical quality, he is an optimist
program; he is a hope to everyone
else. The worst feature of this
promiscuous encoring is that on a
program too long in its original
form, encores are dragged in to
stretch the evening far beyond the
limit of endurance.
" But the mandate has now gone
out that the day of the encore
fiend is at an end. He is to be
squelched, exterminated. The
crusade, originating in grand opera
some years ago, has now extended
to cover the larger concerts and
entertainments. They do so on the
ground that the singer is dealing
in a commodity that comes high,
and contrary to public belief, not
of unlimited output.

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.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO

Sir,—The devaluation of the
pound sterling is a hard blow
against our hopes for world peace,
for no doubt Russia is watching
for any sign of weakness in the
Democracies and this is one particular
case for her to muse on;
for Britain has always championed
justice and all that is good and
grand, where Russia won't commit
herself to anything noble or
right. Winston Churchill viewing
the situation makes a hasty charge
against the Government for extravagance
and he also touches on
the common people for domestic
extravagance in bringing about
this serious situation.
" Now the Government may not be
as frugal in their spending as
they might be, yet the drop in the
bucket compared to the awful
waste of the people in liquor and
tobacco. Dr. Bicknell of London
told the English people three or
four years ago that Britain was
dying of starvation because the
people were squandering their
money in tobacco and other
unnecessary luxuries, and according
to the rationing it must be growing
worse when they are only allowed
a few ounces of meat a week.
Their money is going into tobacco
instead of meat, butter and eggs;
how can a nation survive with
people indulging in these two evils?
" Our own country is sinking into
about the same morass with men,
women, boys and girls smoking and
drinking, wasting their money and
their health instead of saving their
money and building homes for
themselves.

The Poet's Corner

BOYS

I do be thinking God must laugh
The time He makes a boy;
All element the creatures are,
And divilment and joy.
Careless and gay as a wad in a
window.
Swift as a redshank, and wild as a
hare;
Heartscalds and torments — but
Has got one to spare.
—Winifred M. Letts.

CHINA'S FIRST RAILWAY

Chinese railway history began
in 1876 when the Woosung line
was opened.

RICH FOOD

Most nuts consist of at least 50
per cent fat and are so high in
protein they can alternate at times
for meat in main dishes.

The Age-Old Story

Blessed is the man whom Thou
chastenest, O Lord, and teachest
him out of Thy law: that Thou
mayest give him rest from the
days of adversity, until the pit be
dugged for the wicked.

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Notes By The Way

Two doctors who have pioneered
in frontal lobotomies, which in-
volve brain surgery on the men-
tally ill, report that patients so
operated upon lose their emotional
tensions, but also don't seem to
care what happens to themselves
or to other people. There are a
lot of people in the world with
this latter characteristic who have
never been under a surgeon's
knife. — Niagara Falls Review.

No nation starts a war unless it
has some hope of winning and the
purpose of the North Atlantic
Pact is to deny the aggressor any
hope of victory. American money
and American material will help
the work progressing at the rate
of nine meters a day. The road-
way will be six meters wide with
walks on both sides and there will
be eight 600-horsepower ventilat-
ing fans. Annual traffic of 110,000
cars is predicted. Cost of the project
so far has been nearly 70
million Swiss francs, the capital
underwritten by France, Italy, the
canton of Geneva and private in-
vestors. — Brandon Sun.

If one were to suggest that part
of the plans for a trans-Canada
highway should include a road
tunnel under the Rockies the idea
would be laughed at. In Europe
maybe the auto tourist gets more
attention. For plans have been
actually approved to connect
France, Italy and Switzerland by
an automobile tunnel after agree-
ment between the French and
Italian governments. The tunnel
itself will be some twelve kilo-
meters long, reaching the frontier
mark at a depth of 3,600 meters.
On the Italian side 500 meters of
the tunnel have already been dug.

Would some kind psychologist
be so good as to advise me what
it is that makes me detest the
driver of the car just up ahead,
or the one just behind that
whizzes by me, and not only him,
but his wife sitting next to him
and her mother and the two kid-
dies in the back seat. They are
all innocent and probably quite
friendly folk. Why do I find them
completely loathsome? And do
they hate me too? They must be
cause I'll wager that's no love
light I see in their eyes as we
pass one another. This must al-
ways remain one of the great mys-
teries of driving for me until
some quirk-doctor manages to clear
it up—the dislike of all fellow op-
erators of motor vehicles, a
dislike which has engendered this
strange violence? Into what remote
locked-up corner of myself does
the milk of human kindness run
when I am operating a benzine car?
I dunno. Maybe it's just me. You
wouldn't by any chance have en-
countered somewhat the same odd
emotions while driving, would you?
—Paul Gallico for McNaught Syn-
dicate.

We were reading an article about
Sweden in the possession of a
temporary the other day when we
came upon this astounding sen-
tence: "The Swedes, as well known
here in Canada, are a hardy race,
not yet debilitated by civiliza-
tion." Now what sort of nonsense
is that? Who ever supposed
a sane moment, that civilization
was debilitating? Well, many
people must suppose so, for the
supposition keeps popping up
in all sorts of ways. There is, of
course, nothing whatever in it.
People in civilized countries live
longer, and live better, and are
better cared for when they are sick
and old, than people in uncivilized
countries. Those races of
hardy savages, living a healthy
outdoors life, that we occasionally
adventure books, have no counter-
parts in reality. In the parts of
the world where there are still
uncivilized savage people we find
that they die young, have no
physiques, treat their sick abomi-
nably, and are in most ways
greatly inferior to ourselves. Civ-
ilization is making the world a
lot of civilized people who
are poor specimens, of course, but
even they are capable of feats of
endurance which would stagger
a Red Indian. And in our
modern wars we are perpetually
astounded by the courage, endurance
and physical stamina of men
who have never met with such in
the way of hardship before in their
lives. — Peterborough Examiner.

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