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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1949

The Cabinet Shake-up

The new Jones Cabinet consists largely of former Cabinet members, but the alignment is almost entirely different, and from the standpoint of representation by County is certainly much more satisfactory.

The duties of Government members, particularly those holding the chief portfolios, have increased considerably in recent years. It is to be hoped that the new setup in the Jones administration will facilitate the discharge of these duties, in the interests not only of particular districts but of the Province generally.

Island Stock In Demand

The shipment this week of another carload of Prince Edward Island breeding sows and boars to Quebec is a reminder of the great importance of this phase of agricultural production here, and of the growing prestige enjoyed by Island registered stock.

The whole picture of Canadian hog production, as supplied by the latest figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is an encouraging one. The spring pig crop this year was 20 per cent larger than in 1948, and on the basis of breeding intentions reported at the end of May the bureau estimates that the fall pig crop will be 17 per cent higher than it was a year ago.

Production last year was adversely affected by a severe upset in the hog-baiting ratio which occurred just ahead of the fall breeding season in 1947. This upset sharply reduced the profit to a western farmer could make by feeding his bait to hogs rather than by selling it as grain.

The proper ratio was restored, early in 1948, and the effects of this are now being felt in the increased 1949 production.

The profits to be made have been strikingly summarized in a table, compiled by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers. It is in the form of a ready-reckoner of grain values when used in feeding hogs.

On the basis of using 375, 400, 450 and 500 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of live hog. Because of their skill in rearing and feeding hogs, some farmers will use only 375 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of hog. Others will require the larger amounts. But all will make a good profit.

The table shows that, at present hog prices, on the basis of using 375 pounds of barley as feed, the barley will be worth \$2.69 a bushel. This is more than double the cash grain price for No. 1 feed barley.

Even for the man who requires 500 pounds, his barley when used as feed becomes worth \$2.02 per bushel, which is still 68 cents per bushel higher than the cash grain price.

The Building Problem

In view of the continued housing shortage all over Canada, it is disappointing to note, from figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that fewer new houses were started this year than last. This applies to all the Provinces including Prince Edward Island, where homes under construction at the end of July this year numbered 147 compared with 206 a year ago.

Last year's figures were themselves regarded as unsatisfactory, and it was anticipated that a much better showing would be made this season.

The United Nations' International Labor Organization, in a world-wide survey made last year, found that one of the major causes of inefficiency in the construction industry was its instability. In a depression, the building trades are among the first to experience unemployment. As a result of this instability, several things have happened. First, there has been a tendency among the craftsmen to "go slow," and make a job last as long as possible.

The low cost housing plans which the Federal and Provincial governments now envisage should help to solve these problems. Hon. R. H. Winters, Minister of Reconstruction, when he

set forth the Government's housing proposals, pointed out that the scheme constituted "an important step to minimize the wide swings in residential construction which have been the experience in the past." Low cost, subsidized housing would create an almost unlimited market for the construction industry, and remove the fear among its craftsmen that they may lose their jobs at any time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Autumn is always a delightful season on the Island and when it brings exceptionally warm weather such as has been enjoyed recently it is more appreciated than summer's heat.

Conservation of the taxpayer is pleaded for by the president of Brown University, Rhode Island. He made the point that taxation today is "cropping profits needed to be plowed back into the soil like legumes."

A source of heat that is largely wasted here and elsewhere is being utilized at Westminster. An accumulator tower has been constructed to store waste heat from a power station across the Thames and save some 2,500 tons of coal a year in heating a block of flats.

The early settlers here realized the Island's possibilities as a producer of fine apples, but their successors, until recent years, failed to maintain the orchards. The quality of present production leaves nothing to be desired, but it falls far below the quantity this Province should be producing.

In Britain a complete town is being packed into boxes. It is for shipment to the Argentine to house a group of oil survey experts and their families. It comprises 200 buildings including offices, workshops, stores and a cinema. This portable town is made of aluminum alloy and is being packed into 40 large wooden cases for shipment.

The call from St. David's Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, to Rev. Charles Carnegie, Summerside, while a compliment to an esteemed citizen of that growing municipality will be generally regretted, occasioning as it does the removal of a popular and energetic clergyman interested in all good work. St. David's has some 130 families attached to it representing 650 members.

The sympathy, especially of the railway community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wilkins on the death of their only son John in California. Mr. Wilkins, the Chief Engineer on the P. E. I. district of the C.N.R. recently retired, and lives in Halifax and here during the summer, and in California for the Fall and Winter. John had recently entered on a business career, when he was seized suddenly with a heart ailment, which change to sunny California did not do much to bring relief.

Supplementary veterans' pensions are paid to Canadians who lived in Canada before joining the Imperial forces in either the First or Second World War and who returned to Canada after the war, drawing pensions from the British Government. No provision exists for payment of supplementary pensions to Imperial veterans who came to Canada after the war and received pensions from the British Government. An agitation is being carried on in the House of Commons to have these Imperial vets placed on the same footing as the others.

A revised version of an old nursery rhyme which pokes fun at Britain's welfare state raised a laugh at a luncheon of the Wholesale Textile Association in Newcastle. It went: Monday's child shall have a wig Tuesday's child free milk to swig Wednesday's child shall have free classes Thursday's child new pairs of glasses Friday's child free school nutrition Saturday's child nurse, physician; But the child that is born on the Sabbath Day Shall have the taxes to pay.

Giving counsel a red face. Scene: A courtroom in Santa Monica, Cal. On the stand: Officer A. H. Hannum, who arrested Richard F. Mossman, 24, on a drunken driving charge. The questioner: Defence Counsel William Brown. "You say you flashed a light into his eyes?" "And that you examined them from a distance of six inches?" "The officer agreed. "And you found that his eyes were blood-shot?" "Both of them," said the officer. "That's all," said the lawyer.

Next witness was the defendant who plucked his left eye from the socket. It was glass. Final scene twenty minutes later, the jury returns its verdict. "Not guilty," said the foreman.

William Penn, English colonizer; founder of Pennsylvania, died this date 1718. Son of Admiral Sir William Penn, he became a Quaker in 1667, and was imprisoned in 1668-9 for publishing 'Sandy Foundations Shaken'; and again in 1670-1 for a similar offence. He obtained a grant of land in America as quit claim for Crown debt, and became governor as well as proprietor of the new province. His father made the territory a haven for persecuted Quakers, and he became the first President. He proclaimed religious liberty in his new province and promulgated 'The Great Law' of 1682, which made drunkenness, swearing, etc. punishable offences. He was remarkable for his equitable treatment of neighbouring Indian tribes. He was in 1692 deprived of the Governorship being suspected of Jacobism. He was imprisoned for debt in 1707 and mortgaged the colony for relief. Had no administrative talent but proved an incalculable moral force. He wrote 'The Great Cause of Liberty of Conscience; No Cross, No Crown, etc.'



SEA-CHANGE

"Gonies an' gullies an' all o' the birds o' the sea, They ain't no birds, not really," said Billy the Dancer, not really. "Not mollies, nor gullies, nor gonies at all," said he. "But simply the sperirts of mariners livin' again. "Them birds gon' flashin' 'is nothin' but souls o' the drowned, Souls o' the drowned an' the kicked as are never no more; "Them birds gon' flashin' 'is nothin' but souls o' the drowned, Souls o' the drowned an' the kicked as are never no more; Belike he's Admiral Nelson or Admiral Noah.

"An' merry's the life they are livin'. They settle and dip, They fishes, they never stand watches, they waggle their wings; When a ship comes by they fly to look at the ship To see how the nowadays mariners manages things.

"When freelin' aloft in a snorter, I tell you I wish— (Tho' maybe it ain't like a Christ-holiday) A haughty old copper-bound albatross, dipping for fish And coming the proud over all o' the birds o' the sea."

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

PETHICK'S BREWERY A well-known local institution in Colonial days was Pethick's Brewery, of which there is a detailed account in the Prince Edward Island Register of May 16, 1826. The writer says:

"Within the last twelve months the Town of Charlottetown has admitted an establishment near its crest over the unvaried monopoly of grog shops, to give not only vigour to the system, but to sustain it, without that injury to the animal spirits, so inevitably the effect of too free a use of ardent spirits."

The interior of the building consisted of a division for brewing, 45 by 32 feet, containing two "coppers" of 300 and 140 gallons capacity, also a still, "all handomely set in brick work," and a pump "let in a well of abundant and excellent water, sunk immediately adjoining the coppers, on the larger of which was a "jack back" capable of holding 8 hogheads.

The brew house was fully equipped and included a malt bruising mill "on the most approved plan." Near the extremity of the brew house was situated a wash tub, striking the eye of a visitor "with its handsome structure, being of arched brickwork, with the furnace opening into the wash tub. The tub, measuring 13 feet square. The brewing department was divided from the washing houses by a partition, in which there was an opening for discharging the steeped barley from the cistern. The other division of the building, measuring 17 by 20 feet, had two malt floors and a granary on the upper floor, the former being laid with lime ash, and finished with plastering walls and sash windows. The granary had the convenience of a door at the gable end, through which the grain, as it was taken in, was hoisted by means of a tackle fall.

The cellar, running the whole extent of the building, was plank-floored and had accommodation for 120 puncheons. The cellar walls were of common Island stone, "erected in a masterly style." The outer door sill was level with the external ground, from which there was a gradual descent, thus affording an easy way for rolling casks. "Should the severity of the winter at any time prevent the trucks into the cellar, the Brewer is prepared with a stove to counteract its effects."

There was also some protection against fire; "for 30 feet from the building stands one of the public granaries in a wall of excellent water."

The building fronted "one of the principal streets at the East end of the Town, being in its extreme length 92 feet, with 20 feet posts from the cellar wall," and formed "a very prominent object on the entrance of the Town from the principal Eastern road."

"Brewing," says the anonymous author of this encomium, "is now in active operation, and we are rejoicing ourselves with the delightful beverage according to our several tastes for the 'strong' or the 'small.' Nor are these beneficial enjoyments confined to man, for the quadrupeds partake with us, and the grains are in high request for their use."

The Age-Old Story

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yes, saith to spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.

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Seasonal Activities



POSSIBLE UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS ARISING FROM ARRIVAL OF NEWCOMERS TO THE ISLAND DURING OUR BANG-UP DUCK HUNTING SEASON

Psychology has been looking at the antics of pole-sitters and the consensus appears to be that these grotesque persons are not so much escapist as colossal exhibitionists who, like the world's worst miser, hoard their talents and coddle their bruised egos. The little boy who went into the backyard and raised a couple of garden worms because nobody loved him was really manifesting something of the same symptoms, it is pointed out.

Notwithstanding what the authorities on bizarre behaviour say, however, the aerial hermits, or human goldfish if you like, continue their strange posturings. Although some of them do admit that pole-sitting has its discomforts, that man in Cleveland who climbed the pole over his drug store on May 31 is still atop it. When he went up in the air he resolved to remain there until the Indy reached first place in the American Baseball League or October the season ended, early in October. He's been on his perch now for 122 days, and the weather. His one want is a little heat to help keep him warm.

In Washington, D. C., another man, acule of garden worms for a boys' club. He vows he will stay there all winter, if necessary, to achieve his objective of being the first to descend from the Atlantic seaboard have been putting his ardour to a severe test.

In Birmingham, Alabama, a third rugged individualist has expressed his determination to stay on top of a pole for 100 days without food. He weighed 320 pounds at the start and has lost 35 pounds during the 21 days he has been doing his best to reaffirm the Darwinian theory.

Cut in Vancouver, B. C., a Scot of 38, of an independent turn of mind, has been living in a tree for the past year. Finding himself destitute some time ago, he went to the woods with his axe and erected a small house in the fork of three stout limbs, fifteen feet from the ground. He works at casual jobs and is contented.

Among more conventional folk these arboreal tendencies can be traced to the days when the candlestick in living-rooms, it must all be the result of seeing too many Tarzan films. Hold that steady a moment, will you please?

Steering For Freedom

A battered wartime landing craft, carrying 402 Baltic men, women and children, is crossing the Atlantic bound for Canada. Spurred by their common wish to get as far away from Russia as possible, the refugees eluded Swedish patrols who feared their tiny craft would founder. Their ship, aptly named "Victory," struck a hole in her bow on submerged rocks, and her compass failed. But they found their way across the North Sea and docked at Cobh, where the kindly Irish fed them and helped them victual ship.

In Halifax, whether they are bound, immigration authorities say they will encounter "difficulty" if they try to land in Canada. They will, of course, have to be scrutinized—that is what immigration regulations are for. In the orthodox way, these exiles should have been screened in Europe. What they are doing is highly irregular. And yet there is a song in their hearts that can be heard across the Atlantic, an unquenchable passion for freedom in their souls, a determination to make good beyond the horizon. Buoyed by these

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Notes By The Way

Lester B. Pearson says UN is getting off to a more peaceful and hopeful start this year than last. We think he's right — but partly because it isn't trying hopeless tasks which up until now it couldn't believe to be hopeless. — Ottawa Journal.

Though over 125 years old, the idea of profit sharing seems still in its youth as regards practical policy and administrative procedure. Yet where a firm is so situated that it can make a good profit, the project often brings better workmanship, better pay, and better relations between employer and employee. — Christian Science Monitor.

When a farmer in Sor Aurdal, Norway, discovered recently that his cow had eaten an aeroplane, he decided to bring suit against the Government — particularly, when the cow developed a stomach ache and died. In some way the animal had tried to digest pieces of lead and rubber from a plane which crashed near the farm last Winter. The angry farmer contends that the State was responsible for the wreck. — News of Norway.

Now that the hunting season is open, and the men and boys from the urban centres are racing about the countryside in pursuit of ducks and other game birds, we suggest that the "city slickers" make themselves ambassadors of good hunter-farmer relations. When out hunting a good rule to keep in mind is to do unto others as you would like they should do unto you. If all hunters adopted this rule, there would be much better hunter-farmer relations and it is

which work to the disadvantage of the Maritimes and must be solved at a government level much higher than these provinces. What is necessary is a determination on the part of the Maritimes and other provinces of Canada to see that all sections of the Dominion have an even break. Then, and only then can the whole country reach that degree of prosperity that is so desirable.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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