

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1867)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1949

Board of Trade Campaign

The activity shown in recent years by the Charlottetown Board of Trade is likely to be further enhanced as a result of a membership drive which opens on Monday, Feb. 14. In the Board's long history as a go-getting organization, it has served community interests in many ways, notably in transportation and business development, and it is hoped to expand its usefulness considerably in the immediate future.

In the last year or two the Board has answered hundreds of requests from all parts of the world for information about the city and Province. It sponsored successfully the "get-out-and-vote" campaign in the last civic election, as well as numerous industrial tours. It has held frequent meetings with the finance committee of the City Council, and has been active in the preparation of briefs on the Borden-Charlottetown Trans-Canada highway and the proposed new highway ferry at Borden. It has pressed for improved service between Wood Islands and Caribou, for an extra trip of the ferry to relieve transportation, and numerous other projects. It has also been a strong supporter of the Maritime Transportation Commission in its fight against exorbitant freight rates.

The Board's programme for the coming months is an ambitious one, and to our business men especially it should appeal very strongly. Attention is directed to the advertisement in today's issue, which gives fuller information about the membership campaign.

The Fisheries Treaty

Of considerable interest and importance to these Maritime Provinces is the recently signed Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Treaty. This is the first multilateral pact of its kind and sets up an international commission, which, when ratified by the member governments, will result in a scientific investigation of fishery resources and collection and distribution of statistics vital to the industry.

A noteworthy feature of the discussions leading up to formal signing of the treaty was the prominent part played by the Canadian delegation led by Mr. Stuart Bates, Federal Deputy Fisheries Minister. It was the Canadian delegation which from the outset took the stand that the proposed commission should have no power of regulation. Other countries, originally favoring a United States proposal to make the commission regulatory as well fact-finding, swung their support to the Canadian plan, an indication of the manner in which this Dominion's spokesmen conducted themselves during the discussions, and the importance attached to the Canadian viewpoint by the other nations represented at the conference.

The treaty is in itself a definite advance towards preserving the resources of an important industry and planning its future development. If the beneficial results envisioned by the architects of the new treaty are realized, it should have far-reaching effects along the broad Atlantic seaboard, and particularly in these three Maritime Provinces.

Cutting Down Accident Toll

The National Safety Council of the United States reports that the rate of death by accident in the U. S. was never lower than in 1948. It cites that of the 98,000 accidental deaths in U. S. A. last year, a rate of 67.1 a 100,000, there was a decline in every classification save one. On the highways, in the factory, on the rails and in the air, almost everywhere that man might expect accident, there were gratifying reports that existence was safer by a few percentage points. Only in the home was life more hazardous; again there were close to 35,000 fatal accidents at home, always a startling statistic.

This contrast shows that safety is not so much a matter of deliberate care and choice as the result of organized planning and education. The 32,000 motor vehicle deaths in the Republic last year represents a staggering toll but nevertheless a decline. In 1941 the total was 40,000, and now Americans drive six miles for every prewar five and the death rate for distance covered is at an all-time low.

The best explanation is scientific prevention. Responsible authorities are lowering the opportunity for accident. The quality of driver is being improved in the first place. Licensing is stricter, administration sharpened, enforcement stiffened. The whole subject of traffic is recognized as a science. On a thousand fronts the expert is at work.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, Septuagesima.

A City surplus milk cooperative is on its way, with the prospect later of a cooperative creamery.

NFLD. and P. E. I. will soon be as one. It is time we were thinking and acting seriously of our export and import facilities. Active, intimate trade relations is the life-blood of a community's prosperity.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States born this date 1809; a Kentucky farmer's son with little schooling, his first job was on a flat boat at New Orleans; became a messenger, then clerk in a store, continuing his self-education in spare time; later turned his

attention to law and politics, and gradually made his way upward and onward till he reached the presidency. Simple and unaffected in manner, tolerant and honourable in character he made an unforgettable name for himself as one of the world's great soldiers and statesmen.

Submarine Commander W. J. G. Carr, R.D., RCNR (R). Ret'd ("By Guess and by God") makes this plea in the Toronto Globe and Mail for adequate naval forces. The taxpayer had to suffer the loss of 575 ships and their cargoes, yet after we did provide adequate naval and air force protection for convoys (in April, 1943) we only lost twenty-seven ships to the end of the war.

The Canadian Register will resume independent publication March 5 under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto and the Diocese of Kingston, London and Hamilton, it is announced. The Register was amalgamated last Oct. 31 with the Catholic Register, the Montreal Spectator, and the Northwest Review, published at Winnipeg, to form a single national Roman Catholic newspaper, The Ensign. A spokesman for The Register said readers were dissatisfied with The Ensign's coverage of local and diocesan news.

In the race now on in the two Island senatorial sweepstakes, rumor has it that Premier James and His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bernard are in the lead, the former having highest priority and the latter having the unanimous Maritime Acadia support. It is reported that Prime Minister St. Laurent, especially since the Liberal defeat in the Quebec by-election, does not feel like appointing any sitting members, and will insist on their running as Commons members again. If this is correct, it would eliminate Dr. Grant and Mr. Douglas, who have been prominently mentioned. This leaves the ground open for other contenders, and prominent among these are reportedly Mr. S. S. Hession, K. C., a former Speaker of the Legislature, and Mr. George E. Saville, M.L.A., Fifth King's.

It was the record of the present Government said Mr. James M. Macdonnell, Opposition financial critic, that when it had lots of money it spent freely, and was apt to be extremely benevolent. It provided originally last year \$500,000 to be spent for propping apple trees in Digby-Annapolis, but later this amount was doubled. Agriculture Minister James Gardiner jumped to his feet to explain this was done because it was found that the program, planned for a three-year period, could be completed in one year. This brought laughter from opposition members, and Mr. Macdonnell commented: "We're not objecting to the useless trees being uprooted, but to the spending of our money without adequate authority."

According to The Gazette, "Mr. St. Laurent has appeared for the first time in the House as Prime Minister showing himself capable of the spirited as well as of the judicial remark. Yet for all his eminent qualities, he has come late to learn an exacting trade. And the evidences of inexperience in political leadership are made the more serious by the absence in the Government benches of a number of trained and effective figures. The ranks have been filled by younger men, many of greater promise than experience. The statement that one Government member was prepared to make about the Government's 'beneficence' in its efforts to win in Digby-Annapolis-Kings; and the statement that another was reported to have made about the possibility of war in three months time; and the insistence by the leader that a simple majority at Ottawa could abolish the status of the French language—all these suggest that the Government's political acumen is no longer as firm or as sure as it was formerly."

Premier Duplessis loses no opportunity of playing up to the farmers of his province. "All too often," said the Premier, the other day, "there is a tendency to forget the farmer. We must always keep in mind that the farmer and agriculture are the foundation on which Quebec's livelihood and progress are based; we must always remember that it has been Quebec's farmlands which have given the country the great leaders who have played such an important part in the development of Quebec and the rest of the Dominion. We have also been blessed with a population which is talented, hard-working and devoted to their province and their country. It is up to us to see that these talents are put to work for the greatest good of the greatest number. It is only by hard work, persistence and a display of solidarity that we can all work together for the good of our professions, the province and the country," Premier Duplessis concluded.

It is a command as old as the hills to multiply and replenish the earth, and all other needs will be supplied us. In these scientific and mechanical days we are apt to overlook, or despise this divine injunction, but every now and then it is brought forcibly to our attention by some overwhelming catastrophe or would-be catastrophe. Australia's High Commissioner Francis M. Forde, has just declared in Ottawa his country must either "populate or perish." The urgency of the Australian population problem is evident to the whole world. Mr. Forde said the current population of 8,000,000 should be more than trebled or quadrupled if Australia is to develop its resources fully and be adequately prepared to defend itself. "If Australia is to maintain its position as an outpost of western democracy in the Asiatic region and to play a worthy part in shaping the world of the future, it must be capable of providing for its own defence. Between the north of Australia and the north of China there are 1,200,000,000 people or half the population of the world. The alignment of the next war will not necessarily be the same as those of the last war. Australians are determined to learn the lessons to be learnt from the mistakes of the past. In short we must populate or perish."

Freedom from Slavery to Alcoholism. A Morning Prayer: Keep Me Steadfast Just for To-day. Not in My Strength Alone. Illustration of a man at a desk.

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.

PRICE FOR PRINCE. Sir—This is, in fact, an open letter to the electorate of Prince County, having noted in the columns of the Guardian the nomination of Brigadier John H. Price as the Progressive Conservative candidate for that riding. Respective of any political alliances he might have made, the following statement would still stand: I have known Jack, as he professed to be called, for many years and I have yet to meet anyone who dislikes him. I was his Adjutant for four years under the most trying circumstances and as a battalion commander he was superb. He was admired and respected by every rank in the battalion. His integrity, his sense of justice and his loyalty to any cause in which he believes are beyond reproach. As a prisoner-of-war under the ruthless Japanese regime, where only the most desperate and determined survived, he was a man of unshakable courage and men from every Allied Nation in the world. I shall go one step further than my friend "Huck" O'Neil, of Charlottetown, and state that if all this cosmopolitan population was eligible to vote in Prince County, Jack could count on eleven thousand sure votes. If the Islanders from Prince County wish to be represented in the Federal House of Commons by one of the finest men in Canada, I can only suggest that they vote for Jack Price at the next Federal election. I am, Sir, etc. W. P. C. LeBOULLIER, 2 Maple St. Kenogami, P. Q.

LOBSTER CANNING REGULATIONS. Sir—The lobster canners are so commended for asking the Provincial Government to institute regulations in their trade, not merely because stricter regulations should be applied regarding the catching and canning of lobsters but because the regulations which the Government starts investigating the canning of lobsters they will be made to realize how great the neglect of the whole canning industry in Prince Edward Island has been. When I first came to the Island, having been interested in the amalgamation nearly forty years ago of the canners of Ontario and having seen how great had been their success (so that canning in Ontario is today one of Canada's major industries), I was disappointed to find that the business can be conducted here on an exceedingly profitable basis and at the same time pay high prices for its raw products to our farmers and fishermen. In Ontario there are millions of acres being devoted to fruits and vegetables under the supervision of their Deputy Minister of Agriculture. I am, Sir, etc. H.K.S. HEMMING, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE AGO-OLD STORY. Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden; and I will give you rest. SUDBURY, England—(CP)—A farmer's son, aged seven, drives a tractor in this Suffolk village.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.). The day when Caribou and Moose Deer ranged the forest, and planted their tracks upon the unshorn interval pastures of Prince Edward Island might long since have become a paragraph of the vestiges of creation, or passed from the memory, but that there are occasional found palamedes horns; and there was a time when the Micmac's flinted arrow satisfied the wants of the wigwam from their dainty haunches, made moccasins from their soft skin, and drew out their tough sinews for the millinery of the squaw. The Black Bear is not yet extinct on the Island, but the few that remain seem to know the value of secrecy, for they seldom show themselves except pressed by want, or when their protective instincts towards their young cubs is called, by intrusion, into exercise. They are very destructive upon sheep when they emerge from their hibernation, and before their young family becomes self-reliant. A very fine fellow was taken at Three Rivers in 1861, in fine condition, and of considerable weight, perhaps four hundred pounds. Bear hams are esteemed by some and despised by others, but there is no one in Prince Edward Island, influenced by motives of either fear or interest, that is not glad to hear of poor Bruin's destruction.

THE LYNX or Linceus, or more properly the Loupervic, is on the doomed list too. The fur is of little or no value—the animal itself without one redeeming quality—and as it is an animal dangerous and terrible, armed with strong sharp talons, destroying game and attacking sheep—the sooner the Lynx is killed the better. The Foxes are greater favorites; they have skins on them that fetch money, and in their habits are harmless, as a general rule—indeed it is rather a pleasure than otherwise to lose a goose or two by a fox. It gives scope and hope to the gunner, and should he be a Red, his skin is worth half a dozen geese; if a Patch he is worth a cow; if a Black Patch, or a Silver Grey, he is worth a horse; and if a real Black, a horse and staghorn harness, whip and all, is not too high an estimate.

The Ermine is a beautiful little animal, but not common; it is known commonly as the white weasel. The Marten is also a weasel, and is valuable for its fur. It is a brave little animal, facing the fierce Lynx, and remaining master of the field. The Mink, or white throated Sable is good for fur, but varies very much in quality. Otters are getting very scarce now, but their skins are still in demand. There are no nice winter gauntlets and caps than are made out of what is called plucked otter, that is, drawing out the long hairs and leaving the under fur untouched, like goose-down after the feathers are drawn. The American Hare is plentiful here, but is not much valued, as there seems the same prejudice against it as snails, valued at Bill Leung's better Shrimps, neither of which are ever eaten here, though abundant and delicious. To finish our list of native quadrupeds we have to mention the Muskrat, or Musquash, or Mudcat; it is by no means plentiful, but the fur is useful and saleable, and to those who are fond of the smell of musk, small pieces of this animal's skin will gratify their taste. The Red Squirrel is also here, and the Ground Squirrel, and the Flying Squirrel, whose fur is as soft as a mole's, its eyes as beautiful as

On Using Canada's Brains. I. TO CUT DOWN THE COST OF LIVING. By E. L. R. Williamson, M.B.E. In a world which constantly produces a multitude of bright "gadgets" for use in the home, it is easy to overlook the fact that for nearly half a century there has been no device or scheme placed on the market which has represented a fundamental improvement in the manner and cost of living. That is to say, there has been no advance comparable to the introduction of electricity, gas, and central heating for domestic use. 2. In business and industry there have been countless new machines and systems devised to speed production and to cut manufacturing. The "working" part of our lives has received everything from addins, hidden flows in metal castings. All this is quite proper and beneficial, but the benefits usually accrue only to limited numbers of persons insofar as the ordinary business of living is concerned. 3. IF THE WIDEST POSSIBLE BENEFITS ARE TO BE SECURED FROM SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT? IT MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD THOSE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE WHICH MAKE UP THE BULK OF THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL'S COST OF LIVING. 4. Let us consider, for example, the cost of the simple task of keeping warm through a Canadian winter. By the time that this winter of 1948-49 has ended, the total bill for heating Canadian residences, offices, and other working places will have reached approximately \$200,000,000. Fuel has become a major factor in the budget of the average Canadian, and it is one of the principal elements in the creation of Canada's heavily unfavourable balance of trade with the United States. 5. Now that hard coal for domestic use has reached a price of \$22 per ton in most parts of Canada, and domestic grades of fuel oil are 18¢ per gallon, it is fairly well known that the little "electric heater", which in fact is one of the most inefficient contrivances in the world. 6. But we have not the electricity to spare, and there is little or no prospect that the price of either coal or oil will come down. Present prices are permanent increases; they are not caused by shortages, because there are abundant stocks of both on hand in the United States, and in the case of coal, numerous mines have been shut down because of the surplus on hand. 7. This does not imply, however, that there is no solution to the problem but to continue to pay \$200,000,000 or more in order to sustain life throughout a winter. The National Research Council has amassed considerable information on two scientific developments which can be directly applied to accomplish real reductions in the nation's fuel bill. These are the "heat pump" and community central heating. 8. The "heat pump" is in principle a refrigerator in reverse. Instead of taking heat out of a small space, and dissipating that heat in the open air or water, the "heat pump" draws heat from large bodies of water—such as a lake or river, from the ground, or even from the air—and delivers the heat to an house, office, or other building. Community central heating involves merely the erection of a central plant which generates heat and pipes steam or hot water under pressure to buildings and residences throughout the community. 9. Extensive practical experience with the "heat pump" has been obtained in Switzerland, Sweden, and in three places in the United States. The heat pump has conclusively demonstrated its capacity to save from 50% to 75% of the cost of heating, depending upon the relative cost of fuel and the conditions of operation. 10. Central heating also has demonstrated the savings which may be accomplished by using a large body of water such as a lake, river or the sea. It seems clear that these bodies of water could be used as the source of heat for "heat-pump" installations in central heating plants to meet the heating requirements of most Canadian cities. It should be noted that this would involve no demand upon our electrical supply, a point which is a serious objection to the "heat-pump" systems which have been tried out in the United States. 11. It should be noted that almost every Canadian community of appreciable size is situated upon a large body of water such as a lake, river or the sea. It seems clear that these bodies of water could be used as the source of heat for "heat-pump" installations in central heating plants to meet the heating requirements of most Canadian cities. It should be noted that this would involve no demand upon our electrical supply, a point which is a serious objection to the "heat-pump" systems which have been tried out in the United States. 12. If this were done, a saving of one-half of the domestic fuel requirements of Canada each year is well within possibility; in terms of money, this would amount to approximately \$100,000,000 per year, or a sum which would represent a capital expense involved in a relatively short period of time, and then represent very substantial savings to each Canadian household. 13. This is only one of the many ways in which the cost of living and the other practical problems of everyday life could be reduced, if only our scientific resources were given the necessary opportunity and stimulus to work upon them. 14. In a world of ever-rising prices and costs, we can progress only if we use to the full the scientific and technical resources at our command, and the ingenuity of our best brains. To what better use could the brains of Canada be put than to bringing down the cost of living, which hangs like a mill-stone around the neck of the entire Canadian nation? Let us put Canada's brains to work!

WINTER EVENING. To-night the very horses springing by Toss gold from whitened nostrils. In a dream The streets that narrow to the westward gleam Like rows of golden palaces; and high From all the crowded chimneys Toss and die A thousand aureoles. Down in the west The brimbling plains beneath the sunset rest. One burning sea of gold. Soon, soon shall fall The glorious vision, and the hours shall feel A mightier master: soon from height to height, With silence and the sharp un-plying stars. Stern creeping fests, and winds that hush like steel. Out of the depth beyond the east-ern bars, Glimmer and still shall come the awful night. —Archibald Lampman.

REMEDIES FOR WORMS AND PARASITES. Stockmen—Worms, Boils, Warts and external parasites on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry, are the most expensive creatures to feed on the farm—will no market—when mature, will eat and stop the waste. We have in stock and for sale, Cash or C. O. D. Sheep Tablets, Hog Worm Powder, Bot Exterminator, Dip, Kill, Pyrethrum DDT, Washin Pig, and Reduced Iron for Weaner pigs. Just another way to reduce the cost of feeds. J. A. GILLES, Livestock Feed Agency, 55 Fitzroy St. (Charlottetown)

STAFFORD, England—(CP)—Attendance at a Stafford art show opening; four reporters, two officials, one spectator.

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