

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887). Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R. Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1947

Winter Driving

Motorists doing winter driving would be well advised to read carefully—and remember—some suggested sound rules just issued by the National Safety Council of the United States.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

Apply brakes with a gentle pumping action on glare ice.

It is now an established fact that braking distances increase from three to twelve times on snow or ice as compared with dry surfaces.

Use tire chains when snow or ice prevails. Keep windshield free of snow, ice, fog and frost.

Follow vehicles at safer distances. Signal intent of turns or stops.

abandoning what is a highly lucrative source of provincial revenue.

"Certainly the Prairie governments could hardly get out of the business now if they tried."

Manitoba's revenues, for example, would look rather sickly without this apparently unceasing flow.

"An interesting point about the 1946 alcohol statistics is the performance of little Prince Edward Island, the only 'dry' province in Canada."

With nothing but doctors' prescriptions to depend on, the Island managed to consume \$1,188,000 worth of the stuff."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow will see the old year out.

Business has been unusually good up to the end of the Festive season.

The post-Christmas news so far has been largely of tragedy.

The railways have it all over air and road when the elements behave badly as at present—slow but sure.

There will be no honours for Canadians in the New Year's list but things will probably be different on Dominion Day.

We are still in the pleasantest part of the holiday season. The rather overwhelming Christmas rush is only a memory and January bills have not yet made their appearance.

In this issue appears the first of a series of open letters by Mr. Hemming which we are sure that farmers as well as others will read with deep appreciation.

One of the most important inventions of the year was that of a process for jelling gasoline so that it is safe to handle without impairing its usefulness as a motor fuel.

This has been a year of ups and downs. It is sobering to reflect that our agricultural prosperity is due in some measure to conditions of extreme want in less fortunate countries.

There should be plenty work for those who can wield a snow shovel for the next few days. The January thaw is not due till round the second week of the month.

Attention is called to the comprehensive review in today's issue of farming activities by Mr. W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, whose year-end and Thanksgiving articles have been read with much interest by Guardian readers for many years past.

As mentioned yesterday the annual report of the government's Industrial Development Bank indicates that during 1947 Prince Edward Island was the only Province in which no businessmen applied to the Bank for a loan. Evidently the local firms must all have more capital than they know what to do with, or enjoy the full confidence of the local bankers.

The late Max Murphy will be remembered by many old-timers in the political era of 1912-1915. He was then a student at St. Dunstan's, but used to attend political meetings with his father, Senator Murphy; and drew numerous cartoons which appeared in The Guardian.

He was not long in making his mark in Wisconsin to which city he emigrated, and early in his career was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor.

The Public Works Department is doing splendid work in keeping the main thoroughfares open for vehicular traffic, and deserve to be congratulated. The usual fly-in-the-ointment in this case is the fact that busses without chains get stuck, necessitating the P. W. D. sending to haul them out to prevent them from obstructing the newly ploughed roadway for cars. If at all possible, the P.W.D. should be asked to undertake clearing the streets in the City, as the Council's equipment, due to delay on the part of suppliers in sending repair parts, is at a discount.

Rudyard Kipling, English poet and novelist, born this date 1865; he greatly extended the bounds of literary art by the introduction of strange experiences and new types of character and of novel forms of presentation; his chief characteristic is his versatility, his subjects ranging from animals and children to the sophisticated products of modern society, and from native life in India to slum life in London, showing an absolute command of style and all its resources. As a poet his mastery of versification is complete. Was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907. "Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind. The masterless man is afflicted with the necessary words. Words that may become alive and walk up and down in the hearts of the hearers."

Mr. C. W. E. Kerr, of Richmond, Surrey, England, enters a protest in The Scotsman against the way his name is pronounced south of the border. "Living in the South," he says, "I have found it almost impossible to have the Southern pronunciation my name as they do the word 'care.' This I have always held as the correct pronunciation and is that in use everywhere in Scotland. In the South if you tell anyone your name is Kerr as 'care,' they look blank, and ask you to spell it. Upon being told, they invariably say, 'Oh—Cur,' or 'Oh, yes—Karr.' So one puts up with it to avoid continuous explanations. I should be interested to learn if there exists any opinion in favour of the Anglicised pronunciation I don't like it and have never heard a Scot use it. But living in London, I suffer." The correspondent is not altogether right in his contention. The Marquess of Lothian's family name is Kerr, and invariably pronounced Carr.

Notes By The Way

Compared with the people of Europe, Canadians are short of very little except reasons to complain about shortages.

There are certain things man has a right to, if he is willing to work. They are primitive things: shelter, food, and fire for all his needs, and food to feed his strength.

Farm life has its drawbacks and also its compensations. Not the least of the latter is the fine spirit of friendship that is so apparent in most rural communities.

Excavations now being made among the ruins of the twelfth-century abbey of St. Dogmaels, at the mouth of the River Teifi, may prove a more than archaeological treasure-hunt.

It seems that a common and unusually harmless oversight was responsible for the crash of the first experimental flying automobile.

A Los Angeles judge has handed down a decision of special interest in view of the approach of Christmas.

Disputed after six weeks' fruitless search for a gold reef, Camillo Reghenzani tied all his remaining plugs of dynamite together and exploded them in a barren pothole.

Walter E. Davis, who lost a hand in the fighting in France, worked when he was told, together with his fellow employees, to sign the required loyalty pledge he refused.

Mr. C. W. E. Kerr, of Richmond, Surrey, England, enters a protest in The Scotsman against the way his name is pronounced south of the border.

AFRICAN GOLD More than 40 per cent of the world's gold supply is produced in Africa.

The Feed Grain Situation And Hog Industry

Open Letters to the Farmers of Prince Edward Island by H. K. S. Hemming

LETTER I

Gentlemen: At the outset let me say that there is no class of men on the Island, or elsewhere, to whom I would rather try to be of service than to you who all of your lives have worked an uphill fight against unfair odds.

You are at present passing through a crisis and the object of these letters is to urge you to use careful consideration in deciding upon whatever course you may come to in the breeding and fattening of bacon hogs.

At the moment the farmers of Canada at least feel that they have now been freed from government interference in the rise and fall in the price of all farm grains and that in future their prices will be determined by the law of supply and demand.

These are the little people, harassed by rodent pests, whose dawns are bleak, whose sunsets glower and loom, yet who go on and on and in unflinching little ways in the face of doom.

No glamor lies about their petty triumphs and defeats, they hope for the sun, they see the far light glimmering in the hills, but whether it comes or not, they travel on and on.

These are the little people, clinging though sick at heart, to little hopes, to little faiths, to pride.

Who try to keep in night, within a pathless wood, the brave face of the troubled heart inside.

—Max Press in the New York Herald Tribune.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

PROSPECTUS

Of a Weekly Paper, to be published in Prince Edward Island; it is remarkable that in this rapidly progressing Colony, with a population of nearly 40,000 souls, there is but one newspaper in circulation.

Under the above circumstances you can at least feel that you are very rapidly approaching a solution of your difficulties.

Now, as already explained, all I want to do in this letter is to urge you to give your careful consideration to any changes you may make as a result of the present crisis regarding the number of hogs that you will continue to raise.

I take this stand because you farmers of this Province have, after years of careful study built

up a very valuable industry producing Wiltshire sides of grades A and B of a higher percentage than any other Province of Canada.

Already the Governments of other Provinces have been buying your best hogs and sows in order that, if possible, they may catch up to you in the matter of quality.

As you are aware Denmark has held the top world position for high grade bacon during the whole of the past generation.

She did so mainly on Canadian grain which our government sold to her at a bargain price.

Prior to the war she had a hog population of 3,500,000 and has today probably close on 3,000,000.

About a month ago she refused to sell to Britain her bacon unless they paid 50% more than the prices at which Canada was selling.

This at least shows that there is a world demand for the best bacon at satisfactory prices and that there is room for Prince Edward Island to become the direct rival of Denmark, not only in the quality of her output but even in the quantity.

This latter may be doubted because of our small acreage but bacon hogs are kept indoors all their lives and there is room for very many more up to date piggeries than have ever been thought of in this Province.

In order that you farmers of the Island may have a basis of figuring costs I have recently obtained from Mr. J. A. Gillies, Manager of the P. E. I. Livestock Marketing Board, figures prepared by him in June 1947 and at the end of November. While I do not vouch for the correctness of these figures I believe that they are

the best obtainable, for Mr. Gillies tells me he has had them checked by several authorities. They are as follows:

Comparative Costs of Raising Hogs in Prince Edward Island on June 1, Nov. 1, 1947, 1947

Breeding sow 2.00 2.00 Feeding sow to weaning time, 170 days 22.50 33.00

Average litter of 8 raised to maturity 1320 lbs. pork at \$21.55 per cwt. 284.46 297.91

Feeding 8 pigs from weaning age to maturity of 220 lbs. 156.00 222.00

Total cost of investment 221.10 297.00 Interest on investment for 10 months at 6% 11.05 14.85

Final cost 332.15 311.85 Less value of sow at weaning of litter 50.00 35.00

Net cost of project 282.15 276.85

Receipts from sales of 8 pigs (220 lbs., live weight yielding 75% or 1320 lbs., carcass weight) 284.46 297.91

8 premiums (grades A & B) at \$1.50 12.00 13.00

Total proceeds of sales and premiums 296.46 309.65

Summary: Cost of production \$182.15 \$276.85

Sales value 296.46 309.65 Profit on 8 pigs 114.31 32.81

Profit on 1 pig 14.29 4.10

BUILT FOR STRENGTH Grand Coulee Dam is 800 feet thick at the base.

THE POET'S CORNER

COURAGE

These are the little people, harassed by rodent pests, whose dawns are bleak, whose sunsets glower and loom, yet who go on and on and in unflinching little ways in the face of doom.

No glamor lies about their petty triumphs and defeats, they hope for the sun, they see the far light glimmering in the hills, but whether it comes or not, they travel on and on.

These are the little people, clinging though sick at heart, to little hopes, to little faiths, to pride.

Who try to keep in night, within a pathless wood, the brave face of the troubled heart inside.

—Max Press in the New York Herald Tribune.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

PROSPECTUS

Of a Weekly Paper, to be published in Prince Edward Island; it is remarkable that in this rapidly progressing Colony, with a population of nearly 40,000 souls, there is but one newspaper in circulation.

Under the above circumstances you can at least feel that you are very rapidly approaching a solution of your difficulties.

Now, as already explained, all I want to do in this letter is to urge you to give your careful consideration to any changes you may make as a result of the present crisis regarding the number of hogs that you will continue to raise.

I take this stand because you farmers of this Province have, after years of careful study built

up a very valuable industry producing Wiltshire sides of grades A and B of a higher percentage than any other Province of Canada.

Already the Governments of other Provinces have been buying your best hogs and sows in order that, if possible, they may catch up to you in the matter of quality.

As you are aware Denmark has held the top world position for high grade bacon during the whole of the past generation.

She did so mainly on Canadian grain which our government sold to her at a bargain price.

Prior to the war she had a hog population of 3,500,000 and has today probably close on 3,000,000.

About a month ago she refused to sell to Britain her bacon unless they paid 50% more than the prices at which Canada was selling.

This at least shows that there is a world demand for the best bacon at satisfactory prices and that there is room for Prince Edward Island to become the direct rival of Denmark, not only in the quality of her output but even in the quantity.

APPRECIATION

We wish to thank our many Policy-holders for their liberal patronage during the past year, assuring them that our efforts to provide a complete Insurance service will not be relaxed.

The Management, Staff and Agency organization join in extending to all, the Season's Greetings.

HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED

Insurance Since 1872

Offices: Charlottetown - Summerside - Montague

Agents throughout the Province

the best obtainable, for Mr. Gillies tells me he has had them checked by several authorities. They are as follows:

Comparative Costs of Raising Hogs in Prince Edward Island on June 1, Nov. 1, 1947, 1947

Breeding sow 2.00 2.00 Feeding sow to weaning time, 170 days 22.50 33.00

Average litter of 8 raised to maturity 1320 lbs. pork at \$21.55 per cwt. 284.46 297.91

Feeding 8 pigs from weaning age to maturity of 220 lbs. 156.00 222.00

Total cost of investment 221.10 297.00 Interest on investment for 10 months at 6% 11.05 14.85

Final cost 332.15 311.85 Less value of sow at weaning of litter 50.00 35.00

Net cost of project 282.15 276.85

Receipts from sales of 8 pigs (220 lbs., live weight yielding 75% or 1320 lbs., carcass weight) 284.46 297.91

8 premiums (grades A & B) at \$1.50 12.00 13.00

Total proceeds of sales and premiums 296.46 309.65

Summary: Cost of production \$182.15 \$276.85

Sales value 296.46 309.65 Profit on 8 pigs 114.31 32.81

Profit on 1 pig 14.29 4.10

BUILT FOR STRENGTH Grand Coulee Dam is 800 feet thick at the base.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

H. R. DOANE & CO. Chartered Accountants 53 Grafton Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. Phone 2480 Box 247 Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

NEIL W. HIGGINS Chartered Accountant Currie Building Charlottetown Tel. 1636 P.O. Box 452

J. E. BURNETT, LL. B. Barrister, Solicitor, &c. ODDFELLOWS BUILDING 134 Richmond Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. Telephone 2380

PALMER & HASLAM A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, ETC. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN

MORRELL AND CO. Chartered Accountants Eastern Trust Building Phone 1447 - Box 344 Charlottetown B. M. BEARS, C.A. Resident Partner

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER Mimeographing cards and circulars concert programs, correspondence typing and bookkeeping. HELEN GIDDEN Telephone 1896-J Apt. No. 4 Connaught Apts. Pownall Street

A. WATSON GAUDET, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Phillips Building 111 Grafton St. Money to Loan Collections

JOSEPH R. MacMILLAN, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. 75 Queen Street PHONE 776 Money to Loan Collections

GAUDET & HASZARD Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. MONEY TO LOAN GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CHARLES R. McQUAID B.A. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Eastern Trust Building, Charlottetown Phone 1711

FRANCIS A. LARGO, K.C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY. Royal Bank of Canada Chambers, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Successor to George J. Tweedy, K.C.

MATHESON and PEAKE A. W. MATHESON, K.C. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. Barristers, etc. Collections - Money to Loan 96 Great George Street Charlottetown

J. A. MCGUIGAN NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR CURRIE BUILDING

DR. W. R. CARSON Chiropractor Palmer Graduate Charlottetown 281 Prince St. Phone 1072

H. F. MCPHEE, B.A., K.C. NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR RILEY BUILDING Charlottetown

M. ALBAN FARMER B.A., LL.B. MONEY TO LOAN BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. BELL & MATHIESON Barristers, Solicitors, &c. R. R. BELL, M.L.A., D. L. MATHIESON, LL.B., K.C. Attorneys at Law LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES 150 Richmond St. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Oil Controls Averted

The "substantial" cutbacks in fuel oil imports from the U. S., announced by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Reconstruction Minister, are being made on the voluntary initiative of the Canadian oil industry after consultation with the Government.

The minister particularly noted that the reductions were being made by "arrangement," and that the Government did not intend to effect them by official restriction of either imports or domestic distribution.

This, comments the Montreal Gazette, is evidently designed to serve a double purpose. First, Canada is offering co-operation on its own account to help in easing the overall deficiency which has developed in supplies to meet U. S. domestic needs.

Secondly, this is being done in such a way as to avoid the necessity for either the re-imposition of Canadian wartime oil controls or the threatened restriction of oil exports to Canada by U. S. Government action.

The difficulty facing the U. S. is not a shortage of accessible crude oil reserves or potential capacity, but a critical bottleneck in the primary extraction, processing and distribution of oil for public consumption.

A spokesman for the oil producers recently summed up the situation by saying that the industry was "in a steel strait-jacket." What he meant was that steel production has been unable to keep pace with the tremendous post-war need for additional oil-well casings and other apparatus, pipes for pipelines, tank cars and tanker ships, and refining plant equipment.

At the same time, substantial quantities of oil from South America, which in the past have supplemented U.S. sources of production, have been going to Europe to relieve supply deficiencies there.

The prospective cut in Canada's oil imports from the U.S. by amounts ranging up to 50 per cent will not mean an equivalent cut in total supplies available for consumption, as Canada is dependent on the U.S. for only 50 per cent of crude oil imports.

The rest of our crude oil needs are supplied from South America (41 per cent) and Canada's own wells in Alberta (about 9 per cent). However, Mr. Howe has stressed that careful co-operation of consumers will be necessary to make the best use of the reduced overall supply of fuel oil in coming months.

Services and Fancy Packages.

According to Ontario Agriculture Minister Kennedy in a statement quoted in these columns yesterday, the farmer doesn't much benefit when there is a substantial increase in the price of his product to the consumer.

Last week Mr. Kennedy released the following figures to prove his contention:

Table with 3 columns: Product, Consumer price, Farmer price. Rows include Canned tomatoes, Tomato Juice, Peas, Wax Beans, Peaches, Pears, Rolled oats, Pastry Flour.

The spread, as Mr. Kennedy pointed out, is partly due to the consumers' demand for fancy and convenient packages, prompt and frequent delivery.

Thirsty People

Commenting on Canada's 370 million dollar liquor bill for the fiscal year 1946, the Winnipeg Free Press remarks:

"This is the business which was put into the hands of provincial governments so that nothing as iniquitous as a liquor trade—with all it implied—could spring up in this country. Now every provincial government has a vested interest in the sale of liquor and there are few if any modern governments which could contemplate