

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1949

Wood Islands Ferry Requirements

As will be noted in today's news columns, the
Charlottetown Board of Trade has come out
strongly in support of the request that immediate
attention be given to the Wood Islands-Caribou
ferry service, so that the necessary improvements
can be undertaken without further delay.

In the brief presented by the operating
company to the Board, financial and other difficulties
are reviewed frankly and in detail, showing
clearly that the onus is on the Dominion Govern-
ment for more adequate assistance in the
operation of this increasingly important service.

It is to be hoped that the Charlottetown
Trade Board resolution will be followed up by
similar requests from our other Island Boards
and from the Maritime Board of Trade, this being
a service which can legitimately claim to be
of Maritime importance, second only to our rail-
way ferry communication at Borden.

Hog Marketing Problem

The ups and downs of our export trade in
hog products is the subject of an informative
article in the current Canadian Livestock Products
Newsletter. In any discussion of this subject, it
is stated, the fact that Canada has a hog industry
because over any period of years it is profit-
able to feed grain to hogs, should be set down
as the basic premise. Furthermore, (excepting
under war conditions and the economic distur-
bances following) the production of hogs is not
only the most profitable way but to a consider-
able extent the only way of disposing of our
natural surplus of grain production.

The world's granaries are not yet back to
fullness but we are within sight of the time when
there will not be an urgent call for Canada's
surplus of grain. We will have to face again
the problem of disposing of the surplus. Experi-
ence indicates that one important and profit-
able way is through hog production.

It is evident from the comparison of hogs
exported and hogs marketed that export has
fluctuated much more than production. Many
factors have entered into this. After the first war
Britain remained the only open market because
of the intense and growing nationalism of nearly
every other country. Any country that could
possibly do so took to exporting bacon to Brit-
ain. Bacon prices went down and down. On the
other hand, conditions in North America became
comparatively good and our domestic market
and export to the U. S. (particularly live hogs)
absorbed more and more of our hog production.

Then, after the debacle of 1929-31, Britain lim-
ited by quota her imports from European coun-
tries and the United States. Canada also came
under the quota system but until the war broke
in 1939 had not reached the quota limit. This
was largely due to the long period of drought in
Western Canada. When crops came back in the
West hog production began to gain rapidly
and even if war had not come we would, by 1940,
almost certainly have had a surplus over our
quota of 280,000,000 pounds. Feeding grain to
hogs was the most profitable way of disposing
of it.

War conditions in the '40's demonstrated
Canada's capacity to produce hog products. Dur-
ing the war sale by government to government
was instituted. Also, under the stress of interna-
tional emergency, if purchasing governments
were unable to pay for the product the selling
governments supplied the money. This, for the
time being, has been a sort of seventh heaven of
Utopian stability. Since the war's end Britain's
economic distress has had some outward effect
on our hog production. The result has been that
with an increasing population in Canada and
the return to normal domestic trading there
has not been enough surplus to supply Britain
with the bacon that was wanted from Canada.
However, since the war the real strength of the
markets for livestock products has been in North
America and although recession from the high
peaks is to be expected this continent will re-
main at the top of world figures.

The hog marketing figures, except for the
war bulge, indicate over the years a fairly stable
production and a gradually growing volume. The
net export position, however, varies greatly. It
is evident that the backbone of our hog pro-
duction has been the domestic market. Almost
certainly in the future the home market will
be of even more importance.

The above comments apply to the hog mar-
keting situation in general. Elsewhere in today's
issue appears a Canadian Press feature story on
the unique success achieved by our Island swine
breeders and on the reputation enjoyed by Is-
land Yorkshires among western Canadian and

American breeders. It remains now for our Island
farmers to take fuller advantage of our superior
breeding stock, and to extend the marketing op-
portunities for our registered swine in the neigh-
boring Maritime Provinces.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The St. Laurent Government has confirmed
the announcement made public sometime ago
that the new Federal office building will be lo-
cated at Queen and adjacent streets, and that
expropriation proceedings are under way.

Nova Scotia news to the effect that the Fed-
eral election may be in October, preceded by a
Nova Scotia Provincial election in October, may
have some truth in it. Since Confederation there
have been six Fall elections, five in Summer, and
four each in Spring and Winter.

The Y.M.C.A. is off to a fresh start in its
magnificent new premises, well staffed with
competent help in its various departments. When
the grounds and surroundings are laid, the "Y"
should be one of the attractions of the City.

The revision of the Criminal Code now being
undertaken is the first since the code was adopt-
ed. Previously, particular sections have under-
gone revision but a general revision and consoli-
dation was long overdue.

Earlier fears that Britain and the United
States would not be able to maintain the Ber-
lin air-lift through the winter months are proving
groundless. In fact, January was a record month
for amount of cargo carried into the former
German capital.

The release of the United States dragger
Araho which was arrested for fishing within the
three-mile limit was a proper gesture to a friend-
ly nation and people. The infringement was caused
by a faulty navigational instrument and to
have imposed the penalties of the law would
have served no real purpose.

The Toronto Globe and Mail notes that
Newfoundland is already experiencing some of
the disadvantages involved in Confederation. A
shoe factory has laid off 65 employees in anti-
ipation of Canadian competition in their erst-
while protected market and other local indus-
tries anticipate hard times when the 45 to 65 per
cent tariffs come off.

A correspondent of the Ottawa Journal
writes that plans for a new government Printing
Bureau at Carleton call for a three storey
building, more than 600 feet long, and more
than 300 feet wide—equivalent to about two
large city blocks. Government printing has be-
come big business indeed, and it is not surpris-
ing that Ottawa objects to any proposal to
move the plant out of the city.

Britain's Royal Navy has just recovered
from Malta Grand Harbour a large floating dock
sunk there by enemy bombers in 1940. The dock
was 960 feet long, 180 in breadth and 70 in
depth. Its recovery presented experts with an un-
usually difficult problem due to strain caused
by bomb damage and weakness from eight years'
corrosion by seawater. The entire dock has now
been towed away for breaking up. It will pro-
vide some 27,000 tons of scrap metal.

Egg prices on January 28 this year and
previous years. The prices quoted below are for
Grade A Large. At Montreal and Toronto the
prices are those at which graded shipments are
selling to wholesalers. At other points quotations
are prices to shippers for ungraded eggs.

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1949, 1948, 1947. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Charlottetown.

The invention of an eighteen-year-old York-
shire boy, Raymond Hutton, is saving time and
labour in the manufacture of alarm clocks in a
North England factory. Recently, the factory
developed a machine for winding alarm clock
springs to replace manual winding. Hutton pro-
duced a drawing illustrating his idea for an even
better winder. He was encouraged to go ahead
and make his machine. When he did so, certain
features of it were found to be improvements
on the original winder. Now his machine is
winding alarm clock springs twice as fast as
when they were hand wound—an important
consideration in this factory where thousands
of alarm clocks are made for home and export
weekly.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 28th. President
of the United States, died this date 1924. Was
professor of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton
University in 1902 when he was elected the
first non-clerical president of the University. In
1910 he was elected Governor of New Jersey,
and in 1912 elected President of the United
States. When war with Germany broke out in
1914 he proclaimed U. S. neutrality, and kept
his country out of the conflict until he was re-
elected President in 1916, and in address to Con-
gress, he stated the war was likely to end in a
stalemate, which aroused a storm of protest both
in the United States and abroad. The upshot
was that relations between United States and
Germany were broken off on Feb. 3, 1917, and
Wilson found himself in the midst of war pre-
parations, with the result that in the summer
of 1918 America was able to supply the men
urgently needed on the battlefields of Europe.
He took an active part in the Peace Conference,
and supported the foundations of the League of
Nations, but Congress refused to back him and
remained outside. This discouraged and disap-
pointed him, with the result he fell into bad
health, from which he never recovered.



Research in Scotland

(United Kingdom Information Office)

About a year ago, the British
Government decided that the new
research station for mechanical
engineering, road-making, building,
and fuel research should be located
in Scotland, beside the little town
of East Kilbride, in Lanarkshire,
which had a few months earlier
been designated as the site of one
of the country's New Towns. Not
that Scotland did not already have
research stations, the heavy indus-
tries like steel, shipbuilding, and
coal have all had their own
scientific staffs working to im-
prove standards of production as
well as quality. There have been
in operation, too, the fishing re-
search station at Aberdeen, and the
marine biological station on the
 Clyde, as well as agricultural
stations appointed by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture for Scotland,
and others under certain trades
and commercial bodies. The latest
meeting of the Scottish Economic
Conference, presided over by Mr.
Arthur Woodburn, was devoted
entirely to a discussion of this
subject of research in Scotland,
and became an interesting one.
Morrison, M.P., Lord President of
the Council, and a member of
the Government, went north to
address the Conference as he is
the Minister in charge of the De-
partment of Scientific and Indus-
trial Research. With him went
Sir Edward Appleton, one of
Britain's most noted scientists,
and some other distinguished
names. To guard against the ex-
cesses of the Department of
Agriculture, and who has just been
appointed Principal of Edinburgh
University.

Pointing to the fact that Scot-
land, in proportion to her popu-
lation, turned out twice the number
of engineers and half as many
science graduates as the United
Kingdom, he noted that the
numbers could not all be employed
in Scotland; the proportion of
these experts employed in research
was, in fact, only one-fifth of what
it ought to be. He stressed the
technical development were the key
to Scotland's future economic
prosperity, and while the Govern-
ment was prepared to help
witness the new station at East
Kilbride—the Scots must help
themselves. This they are doing,
aided by that energetic and for-
ward-looking institution, the Scot-
tish Council (Development and
Industry).

One of the items that appears
on occasions on the Scottish menu
and is liable to cause some specu-
lation among the inhabitants of
less favoured nations is "black
pudding." What are its origins? Of
what does it consist? Without
specifying it by name, a hint was
dropped by a distinguished Scot,
Dr. Russell Greig, Director of the
Animal Diseases Research Associa-
tion in the course of a St. And-
rew's Day address. Speaking of
Scottish country life in the 17th
century, he observed, "The fam-
ily had another hardship imposed
upon them; they were re-
peatedly bled and the blood mixed
with human food." People, he ad-
ded, apparently despised a taste
for this dish and it was used
even in times of comparative plenty.
After this, it will come as no sur-
prise to citizens of more civilized
countries to learn that two hundred
years ago Scots also indulged in
slugs and snails. These, however,
do not grace the table of the
modern Scot.

Dr. Greig turned back the pages
of Scotland's history to indicate
the striking progress of agricul-
ture in the country, and the con-
tribution it has made to the world.
In the early seventeenth century,
he said, the land lay completely
unenclosed except around the
demesnes of the nobility and gen-
try. Not a dyke, not a fence, not a
hedge, and over extensive areas
of the country not a tree as far
as the eye could reach. There was
some truth in Dr. Johnson's pon-
derous remark that "a tree in Scot-
land is as rare as a horse in
Venice." The food of the people

consisted almost entirely of oats
and bere, a poor sort of barley.
There was also some pease, and
green kail from the yard, for al-
most no other kind of vegetable
was known to the common folk.
Animal flesh was almost entirely
unused by the great mass of the
people, unless a cow or sheep was
found dead of disease or hunger.
As late of 1780 there were many
small towns in Scotland without
a single butcher's shop.

Research in Scotland

(United Kingdom Information Office)

In summer, the cattle were sent
to starve on heathland; in winter
the stock, including the sheep
were housed in wretched hovels.
It was firmly believed that even
sheep must be kept under cover
if they were to live. A mere acci-
dent is said to have dispelled this
illusion in the north. A Perthshire
laird who had fallen on ill
times, found disease or hunger,
his sheep run on the hill as he had
no winter keep for them. When
spring came it was found, to the
general amazement, that they were
in better fettle (condition) than
those that had been handfed in
houses. The Black Cattle were the
staple of the stock, and the milk
cows were the objects of special
care. To guard against the evil
eye, a charm would be said over
them every morning, and the cross-
bar of the milking shackle was
made of witch elm or rowan as a
precaution against witches.

The introduction in 1710 of the
winnowing machine by James
Mellicie of Balthoun, East Lothian,
caused some heartburning. Accord-
ing to the Scriptures "the wind
bloweth where it listeth and thou
hearest the sound thereof but canst
not tell whence it cometh and
whither it goeth." But one heard
the sound of the wind in the
winnowing machine, and knew
where it came from and where it
was going. The machine came
to stay, however, for said Dr. Greig
"we Scots are a devout folk, but
we are also a practical folk, and
we can make our conscience fit
our convenience."

The potato was rarely grown in
Scotland, even in the kailyards of
the people, before 1785. In 1747
turnips were sown in Roxburgh by
Dr. Rutherford. The people of Mel-
rose "gathered in crowds to watch
the doctor's man casting the queer
cattle feeding and breeding. By
this time the most highly mechan-
ized in the world. Four of the
harvesting machines invented by
Patrick Bell in the 1820's were
sent to America, and in the Inter-
national Exhibition of 1881 American
cattle reaping machines were exhib-
ited. While many other advances
were made by men other than
Scotsmen, said Dr. Greig, it was
well to remember the debt owed
to Patrick Bell, who later became
a minister of the Scottish Kirk;
and good, too, to think that forty
years after his invention he was
presented with the sum of one
thousand pounds subscribed by
Scottish farmers in recognition of
his services.

MEM'S MADE TO
MEASURE AND STOCK
CLOTHING
J. P. MacPherson & Son
127 Queen Street

THE EXPRESS SYSTEM IN THE UNITED
STATES FOR rapid and safe delivery
of light goods and parcels was cre-
ated in 1836.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the
discussion by correspondents
of questions of interest. The
Guardian does not necessari-
ly endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

INFORMATION, PLEASE!

Sir,—Judging from the publish-
ed accounts, the annual meeting
of the Y.M.C.A. was a very inter-
esting one, and the reports seem
to indicate that the new building
is going to fill a long felt need
for a Christian recreation center,
for the youth as well as the ad-
ults of our community. However
the first open question of men-
tion of the financial aspect of
the project. For instance, what
is the total cost of the building
to date? What is the cost expect-
ed to be when the building is
finally completed and furnished?
How much has been actually rais-
ed in cash and pledges? What is
the amount of the unpaid balance
owing to contractors and furnis-
hers? How do the directors pro-
pose to liquidate the debt?
These are pertinent questions, as
the Y.M.C.A. is a community pro-
ject, to which hundreds of citi-
zens in all walks of life have con-
tributed, and to use the vernacu-
lar, they would like to know
"what the score is."
I am, Sir, etc.,
"CONTRIBUTOR."

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

COLONIAL ELECTIONS

Voting in colonial days in this
island was a very cumbersome af-
fair, as is indicated by the legisla-
tion of 1850 for the better
regulation of elections. It was
provided that for Queen's County, the
poll, after due proclamation, shall
be first opened at Charlottetown,
where the returning officer is
herby empowered and required to
take the votes of all persons duly
qualified, who shall appear, and
offer their votes, for the space of
Three Days—and from thence shall
adjourn the Poll, at the request of
any candidate, or any elector rep-
resenting him, to Charlottetown
Lot No. Twenty-one, on the south
side of Stanley River, where the
Poll shall be kept open for the
space of Two Days, to receive the
votes of all the Voters duly qual-
ified, who shall appear and offer
their votes—and from thence shall
adjourn . . . to at or near Finette
Mill, where the Poll shall be kept
open for the space of Two Days. . . .
Similarly for King's County, it
was provided that the poll be first
opened at Georgetown for three
days; then to adjourn to a place at
or near "the Presbyterian Meet-
ings-House, north side of Murray Har-
bour, on Township No. Sixty-three,"
for two days; thence to a place at
or near "the Bridge at the Head
of St. Peter's Bay, for a like num-
ber of days."
For Prince County the poll was
required to be opened first at
Princetown, or Princetown Royalty,
for three days; thence to adjourn
at the request of any candidate or
elector for two days to "the set-
tlement called Bedque, on the
south side of the Duck River, near
the Baptist Chapel"; thence to
adjourn at the request as afore-
said, "to, at or near Hillstown, on
Township No. Five, for a like num-
ber of days."

MEM'S MADE TO
MEASURE AND STOCK
CLOTHING
J. P. MacPherson & Son
127 Queen Street

Notes By The Way

Can our Federal government
make itself responsible, over the
long run, for sustaining Europe;
for matching the armed strength
of a mighty and ruthless military
dictatorship; for an elaborate sys-
tem of benefits to veterans who,
with their families, will soon com-
pose 40 per cent of the population;
for another elaborate system of
general benefits on top of this for
health, housing and education of
the nation in addition; for main-
taining farm income, and (indirect-
ly) for enabling labor to hoist its
wages and security benefits to al-
most any limit? Can all this be
done without beginning to run out,
not merely of money, but of the
meat, wheat, cotton, steel, coal,
trained personnel which the coun-
try stands for? Has any one attempt-
ed an accounting in these terms?—
New York Herald-Tribune.

Recent amendments to the crim-
inal code, by which the right to
trial by jury was extended to petty
theft, gambling and disorderly
house offences, has drawn a pro-
test from the city of Vancouver, and
the province of British Columbia.
Edmonton may join it. Protest is
justified, but not on the grounds
advanced. Vancouver's objection to
the change is that it may deprive
city police courts of "business" and
city treasuries of revenue from
fines. But this is a mere way of
looking at the matter. The real
objection to the amendments,
it would seem, is that they will
have the effect of cluttering up the
superior courts with a great num-
ber of petty trials which might
better be handled in the lower
courts. — Edmonton Journal.

It happens that some people who
are ripe in years are also ripe in
wisdom and experience and retain
vigor of mind and body, and even
a youthful spirit, long after they
have attained three-score years and
ten. Gladstone became Prime Min-
ister of England for the fourth time
when he was 83. Sir Charles Tupper
resigned as leader of the Con-
servative party in Canada when he
was 80. Sir William Mulock pre-
sided as Chief Justice of Ontario
when he was in his nineties. Few
senators carry their years as com-
petently as these distinguished old
men, but age does not weary them
automatically nor should years
alone condemn them to surrender-
ing their seats. — Peterborough Ex-
aminer.

The British doctors are hoping
that the novelty of theoretically
free medical service will wear off
and that the number of visits for
quite trivial ailments (some of them
imaginary) will decline. Certainly
the number of dentures and eye-
glasses issued would indicate that
the demand must taper off shortly.
In the meantime, however, the
Briton must resign himself to
queuing up for medical care just
as he queues up for many other
services. It may be that thousands
have really benefited from the
scheme. But if Britain had re-
stricted its provision to these
really need medical attention and
cannot pay for it, the benefits would
probably have been greater. Too
many Britons are going for a "free
ride." — Calgary Herald.

Who is among you that feareth
the Lord, and obeyeth the
voice of His servant? that walk-
eth in darkness, and hath no
light? let him trust in the name
of the Lord, and stay upon his
God.

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BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

NOW IS THE TIME TO BOOK YOUR CHICKS. We are
practically booked up for February deliveries, with the
exception of a few lots. We can, however, make delivery, as
of part of MARCH hatches on. As we are hatching, mostly
from orders on hand at date of settings, we would advise
booking at once.

POULTRY SUPPLIES: See our display of Chick FEED-
ERS, WATERERS — Coal, Oil and Wood BURNER STOVES—
Brooder Stove PIPE, etc.
FEED: We can also supply you with CHICK STARTER.
If you desire the BEST — in CHICKS, FEED and POUL-
TRY SUPPLIES, we suggest that you call on us TODAY and
make full arrangements for all your requirements.

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VICE
DILLION and SPILLET
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QUICKIES BY KEN REYNOLDS

