

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1949

Dairy Production Problems

In reply to consumer complaints at the price of milk the National Dairy Council cites a study made by the Department of Public Health Nutrition at the University of Toronto.

Butter production is another story tied to prices paid to farmers. One of the main reasons for last year's butter shortage was the fact that under controls milk used in butter paid the farmer less than milk used in other dairy products.

The milk supply — which means fluid milk and milk used in butter, cheese and other dairy products — was, in 1948, the lowest per person in seventeen years.

One of the answers to the dairy farmer's present problems would come from increasing the milk output per cow. Projects such as herd management, artificial insemination, better feeding and pasture management could, it is estimated by Ontario's director of dairying, Mr. C. E. Lackner, raise production per cow from an average 5,000 lbs. to 7,000 lbs. with increased butterfat content.

The importance of the dairy industry may be gathered from the fact that last year production value was well over half a billion dollars, accounting for about 25 percent of all farm production.

Wartime Letter Rate

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of Canada shows that the Department had a balance of \$9,827,491 on the operations of the fiscal year 1947-48.

Total postal revenues of \$91,613,618 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1948, were \$5,212,667 higher than those for the previous year; while expenditures amounted to \$67,943,475, as compared with \$64,943,475 in 1946-47.

This record would seem to present a conclusive case against the 4-cent letter rate, established as an emergency measure in war times, and continued since without any apparent necessity.

Just As Important

Noting that both Prime Minister St. Laurent and Transport Minister Chevrier have come out strongly in support of the St. Lawrence seaway project and power development, which involves a cost to Canada of approximately \$150,000,000, the Sydney Post-Record aptly observes:

to see Canada prosper and expand economically in any and every direction. But the patience of these seaboard Provinces has been pretty well exhausted waiting for an even deal that will give them equality of economic opportunity with the rest of the Dominion.

The above comments apply, not only to the Canso waterway and the electrification of the Maritimes, but to the Chignecto Canal, the new highway ferry at Borden and improvements to the Wood Islands-Caribou service.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among the chief objectors in St. John's to NFLD. entering Confederation are those who will have Income Tax to pay. The rate here is considerably higher than it is there.

The New York Times, concerned about the possible extinction of the human race, prints a little verse calling for warning signs: "No Huntin'! No Shootin'! No Fission!"

There has been an increase of a quarter-million bushels of potatoes exported to the U. S. A. this season to date, compared with the previous year; 2 1/2 millions compared with 2 1/4 millions.

Little sympathy need be wasted on the lobster poachers who have lost gear as a result of air-sea patrol activity. Poaching is not merely law-breaking but results in direct loss to the industry, that is, to those fishermen who conscientiously abide by the rules.

The Commons having approved NFLD. union legislation, the Senate will not take long to give it its "OK". Then the measure will go to London for endorsement by the Parliament there, after which all will be clear for the Ancient Colony losing its identity in the Confederation of Canada.

The annual report of the Bank of Canada does not support the policy of abandoning the British for the American market. In fact it suggests that "it is desirable from every point of view that the emphasis should be on (British) selling more to Canada, rather than on buying less from Canada."

The importance of keeping the public informed on public affairs was emphasized by Justice Minister Garson recently. "We have seen many instances," he said, "where well-conceived governmental policies of the highest importance have been frustrated for no other reason than that the public did not know what these policies were and therefore was not able to play its indispensable part in relation to them when the time came for it to do so."

Another link with the past of the once popular and profitable silver fox industry is broken by the death of Mr. Frank Tuplin. He was one of the Fathers of Fox Ranching, being in the enterprise from its birth. Not many of the 1910-13 ranchers are now left to tell the tale of those sensational days when men made fortunes overnight; while not a few lost them by 1917 when the then war played havoc with the London and New York fur sales, and burst the boom.

An Ottawa dispatch says that sometime between prorogation and dissolution, the St. Laurent Cabinet will be reshuffled, at least 3 Ministers being dropped and 3 new ones appointed. Postmaster-General Bertrand, it is said, will go to the bench, Public Works Minister Fournier to the Senate, and Secretary of State Gibson to an unmentioned destination.

Canada's old age pension legislation will not apply to Newfoundland until after the Island's Provincial Government has passed embodying legislation. The Federal Government pays 75 per cent of the cost of pensions up to \$30 a month. The remainder is paid by the province. The pensions are administered by the provinces. Mr. St. Laurent told the House it was not possible to devise a means of paying the Canadian pensions before the Newfoundland Legislature has been elected and has passed a pension act. It likewise found that retroactive payments of pensions should not be attempted. He recalled that Quebec did not pass old age pensions legislation for many years after the Federal Government had agreed to pay 75 per cent of the costs.

Edward Hyde, 1st. Earl of Clarendon, English statesman and historian, born this date 1609. He vigorously opposed King Charles I's attempted absolutism for several years and supported Strafford's overthrow. He was not, however, prepared to go to the extreme length of the Parliamentary party, and was on the King's side at the outbreak of the Civil War. Though supporting Charles, he did not always see eye to eye with him, and was one of Charles II's companions and advisers in exile. He was created Earl at the Restoration: His daughter Anne married the Duke of York, (afterwards James II). He was not himself in favor of such measures of religious intolerance as are contained in the Clarendon Code, but his idea was comprehension—hardly toleration. He was partly responsible, even if indirectly, for the defeat of the English fleet by the Dutch in 1667. He was unpopular with the extreme Royalists and the Presbyterians, and had annoyed the King; he fell from power, went abroad and wrote his History of the Rebellion in England, and died at Rouen in 1674.



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.

PEN FRIEND WANTED

Sir—I would be very glad if you would put my name in the pen-friend column of your paper. I am aged 14 years.

I am, Sir, etc.,
RAYMOND STAPLETON
85 Chelmsford Rd.
Mt. Lawley, Perth,
W. Australia.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Sir—In the editorial notes appearing in your issue of February 14th, I think your views on the reason for the growth of the co-operative movement are very unfair. When you refer to the open membership for the purpose of avoiding taxation, it is not surprising where there are so many people as is found in the co-operative movement, to find some of them who do not fully understand the principles of co-operation, but to me it is surprising to know that there are so many educated people who do not understand these principles.

"Judge not lest you shall be judged."

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. B. McLELLAN.

Alma, P. E. I.
(It was the apparent lack of knowledge of the principles of the co-operative movement, and not the reason for its growth, which was referred to in our editorial columns.—Ed. G.)

THE PRINCE COUNTY CONTEST

Sir—I was surprised at the outburst of protest against my last letter regarding the nomination of Mr. Price of Quebec City to run as Conservative candidate for Prince County. I stand corrected in my expressed belief that he was the same Mr. Price that ran for St. Antoine-Westmount in 1945 and was defeated.

It is said that the Summerside nominee was at that time a prisoner of war in Japan. That reminds me that the Conservative leader, George Drew, has had a good deal to say about the Japanese or Hong Kong episode. He could find nothing to commend in regard to that whole affair. He was so strong in his denunciation that a Royal Commission under Chief Justice Duff was appointed to consider the matter.

I do not wish to extend further my remarks about Hong Kong because Brigadier Price in his acceptance speech did not ask for support for any military achievement at Hong Kong. He has other ideas as to winning of elections. They are "to work, organize and other things" and he added, "I think they would have all 'three' this time." He thus cast aside military achievements and even the Conservative platform as laid down by his leader. His dependence is on "other things." It is well that the people of Prince County may have the issue clear. That is my only object in writing.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. F. W.
Charlottetown.

LATE FOR SCHOOL

Sir—In your issue of Feb. 15 appeared a letter with the heading, "The Contest in Prince" and signed "J.F.W." With all that has been done for education there are still people who are too late in getting to school on time and miss the principal part of the lesson. This "J.F.W.", whoever he may be, will not take any pride in the remarks he made about Mr. Price. It is plain to see he does not know the man at all. Does he know about the last World War? Does he read any papers at all? Mr. Price who was nominated by the Progressive Conservative party of Prince County was with the Japs; he was a prisoner, and furthermore he had no more liberty than all the Canadian soldiers who were deprived of their vote for the country they had fought for. "J.F.W." says Brig. Price's nomination is fairly good evidence that the Conservatives do not expect much support. No, not from the present representative of

PRINCE. He is even said to have scuttled the West Prince ferry.

"J.F.W." also mentioned that the Conservatives are asking for the support of Mr. Price because he is a veteran, and a good fellow. The old saying, "Enough is enough," and by the voice of the farmer today the farmers will not go after another "blind pig" as in the last Provincial election. If "J.F.W." is a gentleman he will admit that he accused the wrong man; and so far as the Conservative party are concerned they are not seeking a seat for Mr. Price on charity, as Mr. King got his at the outset of his career. He was left without a seat and found one in Prince. So did Mr. Ralston find one in Prince. We do admit that Mr. Ralston was worthy of his seat, because he was everybody's friend, as is Mr. Price, the man for Prince County.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. D. PERRY.
Summerside.

ABSENTEE REPRESENTATION

Sir—Judging by the letters appearing in your papers of February the twelfth and fourteenth expounding the outstanding quality of Brigadier John H. Price and to all appearances for the benefit of Mr. Price, for election purposes in Prince County. We in Prince County wonder at the good will gesture on the part of our neighbors in Quebec. We wonder how it is that the Quebec people have taken such an interest in us people of Prince County, so as to send one of their men with outstanding ability to rescue the people of Prince County, when we think they themselves may be short of men with ability to rescue themselves.

To my mind we in Prince County do not have to go to school to the other provinces of Canada, nor to the people living in other parts of P. E. Island. Regarding absentee representation, we have had just that kind of representation in Prince County since 1919, when William Lyon Mackenzie King had to come here to be elected to a seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa; and after election day we in Prince County were sadly forgotten until Colonel Ralston wanted a seat in the same place, and the people in Prince County elected him, and the election was the result in the second election was that the last state of Prince County became worse than the first, until we are now I think the most forgotten part of our far-flung Dominion.

During the short days in West Prince County we seldom see a train in daylight. When we have occasion to use one of these trains, we must leave home when our neighbors are all in bed, and when we return late at night, they are in bed again.

We are now beginning to feel that we should not be travelling in daylight.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. B. McLELLAN.
Alma, P. E. I.

READER'S COMMENT

Sir—In the hope that a spot of reader comment might be considered timely, I choose an item or two from The Guardian to hand (Feb. 12).

There is a two-line story from Sudbury, England, which says: "A farmer's son, aged seven, drives a tractor in this Suffolk village. This may be considered smart business; but I'm not impressed with 'child labor', especially in handling a tractor. In dealing with this dangerous implement (my farm editor has termed it 'the most lethal weapon in the farm scene') I think it should be against the law for a child under 15 to be at the controls, alone? Paraphrasing the lament of a Canadian rural parent who lost one of his boys (aged 13) in Canada, along this same tractor accident front, it can be said: 'If this be the price of 'cheap food', Lord God, we have paid in full!' Then, in that same Guardian, I was attracted to that news item from Grand Falls, N.B., saying that 'in an effort to bolster potato price and prevent individuals and organizations from taking advantage of the present buyers' market, an organization of potato shippers of the Grand Falls area has agreed not to make any shipments of potatoes to the Montreal market at prices below \$1.40 per 75-pound bag, F.O.B. Montreal. Each of the 60 shippers present

deposited \$300 as a guarantee, that he will not violate the terms of the agreement." I am assuming that, in the above case, the above reference to "potato shippers" means the folk who grow the potatoes. If so, I favor co-operative action in the direction of a stable price—fair to primary producer and final consumer alike. That "\$300" deposit makes clear that the principles of urban business are, at last, going out into the country. All will eventually benefit from this trend—i.e., away from disorderly glutting of normal around-the-year markets.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CONSUMER.
Toronto, Feb. 16.

ALLEGED JAIL CONDITIONS

Sir—Your summary of the report of the Grand Jury to Chief Justice Campbell at the opening session of the Supreme Court read, in part, "They found the Queen's County Jail to be in good condition with 31 male prisoners and two females." I was intrigued by the wording of the report, for when I visited the jail a few months ago the words "good condition" would apply to neither the jail itself nor to its inmates.

Since I wield no influence in local politics, and since any report I would make would be treated as mere emotionality, I am led to believe that what I saw was the usual state of affairs at the jail. I feel that, in justice to the inmates, I should give an account of their side of the picture. For their three meals the men ate bread and tea. For the noon meal there was a treat of portions of cornucopia that the authorities at Falconwood must have thought unsuitable to feed their patients. One of the staff members told me at Falconwood that "the men at the jail are glad to get anything." After he showed me what went to them I wasn't too sure. Every now and then they get vegetables that are considered unusable by the hospital dietitian. Their mess was exactly that. Three days supply of garbage was heaped up in one corner. There was no appreciable difference between the table and the floor, except that the table was three feet higher. I asked the men why they couldn't clean things up for themselves. It was told they were not allowed to do so even to carry out garbage, and that they had no brushes, brooms, or soap to clean up with. I understood, however, that there was a "general clean-up" every now and then, but "every now and then" wasn't translated into days for me.

I might mention that at first I thought everything was in tip top shape. I thought the place was clean, the men orderly, and the general situation well in hand. It was not until I went downstairs to the kitchen to talk to the men preparing "snags" that I saw something amiss.

The men said that I seemed to be actually interested in their condition, and came upstairs with me to show me their cells. I had previously looked in from the doorway, and they seemed suitable for the purpose. One asked me to go into his cell with him. I did. On one wall of that one cell I counted, at a quick glance, sixty-some blood spots, the remains of slaughtered cockroaches or bedbugs. An accurate count would have probably amounted to over a hundred on that one wall in that one cell. I later saw that this cell was typical of the others. The mattresses and bedclothes were unbelievably dirty.

I asked the men why they couldn't keep their own bedclothes clean. They said it wasn't a question of keeping them clean. It was a question of getting them clean. When an inmate is released his bedding is left in the cell. When a new man is committed he is assigned the bedclothes the previous man left behind him. After a few months of that they are bound to get dirty. The bedding, I was told, is never changed. If someone should get sick on his bedclothes, tough! The floors were dirty. These were no whitewashed walls. The whitewashing would be left until a visit of the Grand Jury appeared imminent. I asked why they couldn't keep their own cells clean. All they had to use was their bare hands, they said; and those weren't quite enough. One man came to me and told me he had been suffering from a severe pain in his groin for sev-

Notes By The Way

It is a crime in Britain to have the wrong color of gasoline in your motor car, or to trade a ration coupon with anyone else, or to eat more than the legal number of eggs laid by your own hens, or to run your business efficiently so that you make more than the legal amount of an acre. All of these crimes have been punished in British courts severely. — Calgary Alberta.

Every so often a car gets stuck in the snow and the natural thing to do is get out and try to shove it out. And when the car is a part of every to maintain the snow and help shove more than one car. If you are past 40, better watch your shoving. In the enthusiasm of the moment, it is so easy to overexert yourself. There has already been some deaths this winter because men tried too hard to push a car out of a snowbank. Just go easy on the old heart and try to remember your age. — Windsor Star.

It is only a month ago that the Herald urged that parents, teachers, home and school associations generally should quit on a drive for immunization against diphtheria. We said then that too few people knew the death-dealing possibilities of the disease, and that very few of the younger doctors had ever had first-hand experience with the malady which at one time carried off a lot of youngsters every winter. Our warning proved to have been timely. From one known case it has developed into a mild epidemic. Several schools in the Leithbridge

areas have been closed, a thoroughly proper precaution. Diphtheria, like smallpox and some of the other deadly and communicable diseases can be controlled by immunization. — Leithbridge Herald.

With democracy being challenged at the present time and with an inclination for people to sneer at the dignity of the House of Commons should be maintained. Parliament is the key of our whole democratic system. If it falls apart or comes into disrepute then our whole system would collapse. It is the duty of every member, front or back bench, to maintain the standing and stature of Parliament and not reduce it to a "Donnybrook Fair." — London Free Press.

It is easy to understand why it should be a red letter day for Charlottetown for the first time in history it is possible for its residents to climb into a motor car and head for the outside world. Here is a thriving community of at least 2,500 people, which in the 60-odd years of its history has had no link with the outside world except by rail and of late by air. It has been handicapped in its business, sports and other relations with quite-near neighbors by being connected with them only in many cases by the most round-about of travel routes other than highway. The new road not only represents the first opportunity for travel by automobile, but also closely in point of distance, with the western portion of Algoma. — Sault Ste. Marie Star.

As to the other unfortunate elements in our society, yet charity is a thing they seldom know. I shall not mention the evils they are exposed to, the temptations they are subject to, nor shall I mention how little support they get from their environment in their efforts to fight temptation. All I should have to do to show you the conditions I saw, and that the Grand Jury did see. I fully respect the integrity and the good intentions of the Grand Jury. I merely hold that it didn't see conditions as they actually are, and suggest that it take a closer look next visit. Any citizen has a right to visit the jail, so no one has to take what I say on faith. I am, Sir, etc.,
CITIZEN.

(Hon. G. H. Barbour, Minister of Public Works, states in answer to the above letter that no bread is sent to the Jail. It comes from the cold storage at Falconwood and is inspected by Dr. Newland. No complaints of any short-ages have been received by the Jailor, Mr. Dwyer. When he needs anything he gets it. Regarding vermin, the building was thoroughly fumigated last fall, the occupants at that time being sent to Summerside in order to get the job done. "So far as we are concerned," the Minister added, "fewer boarders would be more welcome." — Ed. G.)

The Age-Old Story

The wicked is snared by the transgression of his lips; but the just shall come out of trouble.

The Poet's Corner

I DO NOT ASK
I do not ask, now that the day is over
For certitudes the daylight did not bring
I do not long for colour through the shadow,
Nor in winter for the spring:
Only for rest,
And what is best
Maybe of all life's store:
The power to reassemble
Memories of passion and endeavour
That made life throb and tremble
But are no more.
—Duncan Campbell Scott

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BELFAST
Of interest for the information it conveys is the following preamble to "An Act to Incorporate John's Church, in the District of Belfast," passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1832:
"Whereas by a deed of indenture, bearing date the 2nd day of June, in the year of our Lord 1825, Andrew Colville, of Ochiltree and Crommie, in the County of Fife, of Langry in the County of Kent, Esquire, and Sir James Montgomery, Baronet, Knights of the Shire for the County of Peebles, trustees appointed by the last will and testament of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Selkirk, deceased, and the executors thereof, granted and conveyed unto Malcolm Macmillan the younger, of Lot or Township No. 62, Angus Bell, of Lot or Township No. 63, Donald McLaure, of Lot or Township No. 68, an Alexander MacLeod, of Lot or Township No. 57, in this Island, farmers, a certain piece and parcel of land in trust for the use of diverse persons of the profession of worship, approved by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, situated in the Parish of St. John, in the County of Queen's County, containing eight acres, and therein particularly described and set forth; and whereas sundry inhabitants of the District of Belfast, and its vicinity, in the County of Queen's County, being of the Protestant profession, and of faith approved of by the said General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, erected by voluntary contributions, erected a handsome building for a place of public worship, which it is intended shall be in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; and whereas it would prove highly advantageous to the said church and the said title to the said parcel of land should be transferred to and vested in the Minister and Elders of the said church, etc.
The Minister at the time was the Rev. John MacLennan.

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