

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1948

Our Surplus Canned Fish

Concern has been expressed in the Legis-
lature over the prospects for the marketing of
Island canned fish (other than lobster) this year,
and the seriousness of the situation is further
emphasized by the letter in today's Forum col-
umns from Mr. S. H. Burhoe, president of the
P. E. I. Fisheries Federation. It seems hard to
understand why, in view of the need of food for
relief purposes in Europe, all our surplus fish pro-
ducts in the Maritimes could not be thus dis-
posed of. There has been set up by Parliament
an organization known as the Fishery Prices Sup-
port Board, whose principal functions are that of
buying and selling fish, and the giving of "defi-
ciency payments" to fishermen. The latter oper-
ation seems never to have been fully explained,
but the key to the present situation lies in the
Board's authority as a selling organization. Par-
liament has granted the Board an appropriation
of \$25,000,000 to be used in just such emer-
gencies as the industry seems now to be fac-
ing.

Another matter of importance in this con-
nection has also been mentioned in the Legis-
lature. The per capita consumption of fish in
Canada is about the lowest of any fish produc-
ing country in the world. A third function
might well be given the Fishery Prices Support
Board, whereby a vigorous policy of advertising
could be instituted. This was done in the case
of our canned lobster during the war years, and
with marked success. Educating the public to
eat more fish will doubtless be a slow process,
but it is something that will have to be done if
the industry is to be put on a permanently
sound basis.

Canada in 15 Years

Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner is convinced
that Canada's population can be doubled with-
in 15 years. Addressing a service club audience
in Toronto last week, Mr. Gardiner said:

"In my opinion we should set ourselves the
task of increasing our population by at least
500,000 a year immediately, with an objective of
reaching a million a year inside ten years. In
other words, we should be driving for double our
present population in not less than 15 years."

This, comments an exchange, is not as tall
an estimate as it may appear. Canada's popula-
tion is now estimated at about 12,500,000, and
its net natural increase is not less than 1.5 per
cent per annum. Allowing that births will ex-
ceed deaths by approximately 2,000,000 in the
next decade and a half, an immigrant tide aver-
aging 700,000 a year would bring the total up to
25,000,000 by 1963. This is not only within the
bounds of possibility—it looks like something
almost certain of attainment. There are scores
of millions of Britons and desirable Continental
people who will migrate from Europe within the
next 10 or 15 years. It is not too much to ex-
pect that 10,000,000 of them will discover in
due time that Canada is the land of the great-
est promise on earth for settlers of character,
who are ambitious to work for what they get,
and to get what they work for.

U. K. Food Contracts

According to a London correspondent, it
is believed in England that there will be a pro-
tracted delay before fate of Anglo-Canadian
food contracts is definitely decided. Continuation
of the contracts would likely involve a
three-cornered arrangement between Canada,
the United States and Britain. It will not be a
simple matter to work out such an arrange-
ment.

Some such procedure as the following is
visualized by London observers: First, the United
States Congress must pass the Marshall Plan. A
Marshall Plan administrator will have to be ap-
pointed. He presumably will have to decide
whether the Anglo-Canadian food contracts qualify
for Marshall assistance. The United States may
wish to question prices or to make conditions
regarding these contracts. At all events
whatever the procedure it can not be completed
by March 31 the date on which the contracts
come up for review. The three-cornered negoti-
ations will take time and the final result may
disappoint those who are hoping for straight and
simple contracts.

It is believed that, in view of Britain's finan-
cial emergency, the British government is
most reluctant to buy beef, bacon and cheese
from Canada. While the government would nat-
urally like to maintain the bacon and cheese rations
in the United Kingdom, it is felt that, in
Britain's present economic position she cannot
afford to spend dollars on these foods. Cabinet
ministers in Britain feel that Britain
should make do with what bacon and cheese
she can buy from sterling and soft currency
areas.

During the last Anglo-Canadian talks it
was estimated that Britain's financial deficit
would be \$145 million in the first quarter of the
year and that this could be met with \$100 mil-
lion from Britain's reserves and \$45 million from
the Canadian credit. It is now thought that this
estimate was too optimistic and that the actual
deficit will be higher. It would seem that Brit-
ain's efforts to increase her exports to Canada
have failed and so far there is no sign of any
improvement in this regard.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For the purpose of serving Saint John, Sim-
onds and Lancaster, Saint John Municipal Coun-
cil have decided to establish a municipally-own-
ed transportation system.

Next year, most appropriately, Parisians
are to celebrate the 2,000th anniversary of the
founding of their city, or rather of the erection
of the stone barricades which anteceded it.

The Municipal Council of Saint John, N.B.,
have agreed to purchase 150 wartime homes and
the property on which they are built from the
Central Mortgage and Housing Company for
\$150,000. It acted in behalf of the parish of St.
Simonds.

Last year's net income of Canadian agricul-
ture is now estimated at the record total of al-
most \$2.5 billions. What the figure for this
year will be no one can guess at this time. Much
will depend upon weather. Much will depend upon
prices. But the total could be considerably less
than in 1947 and still leave Canadian agriculture
sound and prosperous.

Bureaucrats are pretty much the same every-
where. An English lady who kept two cows to
provide milk for her household found that on
occasions she had a surplus. Being conscientious
by nature, she wrote to the Ministry of Food to
ask how she should dispose of it. The answer she
received was, "You should not draw so much
milk from the cow."

Alberta's C. C. F. leader has taken the Social
Credit government to task for continuing to
retain the name after dropping all the principles
of Major Douglas' Social Credit. The C. C. F.,
however, are open to the criticism of being
out and out socialists but not having "socialist"
in their party name.

A somewhat amusing sidelight on the Prices
Committee investigation appears in the Montreal
Gazette. It seems that after sensational evidence
of a secret and sinister meeting of bakers in Tor-
onto to discuss bread prices, the whole thing blew
up with the disclosure that the bread and bakery
products administrator had attended and been
active at the meeting.

Today when the tendency towards standard-
ization is so strong it is encouraging to hear of
a government official like Ontario's chief direc-
tor of education praising teachers for their
"commendable disregard for standardized prac-
tice and program." After all the curriculum is
intended to assist teachers, not frustrate them.

Horace Walpole, 4th Earl of Orford, author
and letter-writer, died this date Feb. 1797. He
was the son of Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Min-
ister whose record Prime Minister Mackenzie King
hopes to surpass. While Horace was a litterateur
with social and antiquarian tastes, his father had
none of these qualities. Sir Robert is described
as being a man of coarse moral fibre, gross pleas-
ures, and no intellectual tastes, who undoubtedly
gave a low tone to politics and did not hesitate
to stoop to corruption to secure party successes.

Mr. Lionel Bertrand (L-Terrebonne) has
been informed in a Commons return that Family
Allowance payments to Quebec have totalled
\$199,037,068 compared with a national total of
\$594,403,227. In old age and blind pensions,
Quebec received \$14,457,996 last year and a
total of \$103,588,347 since they became law.
The Federal Government, under the vocational
training assistance agreement, had approved
contributions of \$2,691,400 for the province for
28 technical and arts and crafts school projects.
Of this sum, \$666,585 had been paid.

Soon John Bull will have a most useful ac-
cessory to his daily toilet—a new non-electric
razor which makes it possible to
shave dry at any time and in any place. This
new razor is now being manufactured in Britain.
It features two blades which, working inside a
perforated guard, cut the beard by a scissors
movement. To shave, all he has to do is to rest
the guard against his skin and rock the razor
gently. Another excellent feature of this new
type razor is that the blades are self-sharpen-
ing. This neat little gadget is being manufac-
tured for export.

Is secret diplomacy working for U.S.A.-Can-
ada free trade? Temporarily Canada is not go-
ing to be a good market for U. S. A. goods owing
to the Dominion's "austerity" programme, but
the situation may turn out for the better with
startling suddenness, says Sales Management.
"There are forces at work which point toward
a truly revolutionary development in economic
relations. We are informed by seemingly reli-
gious sources that the groundwork has been pre-
pared in Ottawa and Washington for a removal
of all customs on products originating in either
country. If this should go through it would mean
that selling to people in Montreal and Vancouver
would be just as simple as selling to Atlanta
and San Francisco."

Rev. Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, Secretary of the
Board of Evangelism and Social Service, the
United Church of Canada, told the annual meet-
ing of his Board that British Columbia favors
more disciplined living in refusal to sanction
cocktail-bars; Alberta's drink bill per capita is
more than a third higher than Saskatchewan's;
Saskatchewan and Manitoba are steadier provin-
ces, their administrations and courts at all
levels do a good job; Ontario has increased the
number of days of race tracks operation and is
exploring the chances of dog racing, also it has
brought back the old bar and added two a.m.
drinking and created a paradise for the booze
intoxicated; Quebec under Roman Catholic church
leadership, has reduced gambling and sexual im-
morality, and driven a wide and deep salient into
the liquor trade; the Maritime Provinces continue
at a fairly even moral level, but illegitimacy rates
are high in Nova Scotia and hard liquor con-
sumption has risen, particularly in P. E. I.

Notes By The Way

A blotter is what folks hunt for
while the ink dries. — Kitchen-
Waterloo Record.

The fact that there were a con-
siderable number of fatal accidents in
the past year, even at crossing
where protection exists, shows that
no safeguard can be effective with-
out co-operation from the public.
Protection is of no avail where
carelessness is at the wheel of a
car. There would be very few level
crossing accidents if drivers would
exercise a reasonable care and re-
fuse to take chances. To slow down
and make sure that no train is ap-
proaching costs only a few moments.
— Chatham News.

The Safety Director of the State
of Illinois lately urged the use of
hand signals by motor car drivers.
This brought the following rejoinder
from a contributor to the Chi-
cago Daily News: "Chicago drivers
stick their hands out of win-
dows, but they might mean any
of the following: '1. Yes, it's rain-
ing.' '2. That's the house over
where Joe lives.' '3. Shaking
off cigar ashes.' '4. Waving hello
to a friend.' '5. Emphasizing points
in conversation to passenger.' '6. Drying
finger nail polish.' Those
who try to interpret hand signals
in Brantford are sometimes caught
on the horns of the same dilem-
ma. — Brantford Expositor.

Secretary Chas. Milton, Prince-
ton, injected a temperance note
into his report at the annual meet-
ing of Ontario Concentrated Milk
Producers. He said: "If a farmer
sells a bushel of grain to a manu-
facturer of whisky, he puts the
grain through a distillery, called a
still, and the consumer pays \$3 to \$3 a quart
or 50 cents a shot. The consumer
drinks it and says 'Gimme another.'
The farmer puts his grain through
a distillery called a cow and it
comes out milk. The consumer pays
18 cents a quart, takes a drink,
sets his glass down and says 'It's
easy on the milk folks; the price
is away up.' This is the same dilem-
ma in economic and human traf-
fic. Family Herald and Week-
ly Star.

"Oh, I haven't time to read."
That is easily said, but hard to
prove. As a matter of fact, there
is time to burn up the roads to
automobiles for the simple pleasure
of using up this spare time. There
is time to go to cinemas, or gam-
ing places, or cafes. There is time
to lounge in stores, to gabble at
street corners or other public
places. And there is not time to
open a book, to go through a good
newspaper... Let us give to read-
ing the place it holds in the or-
ganization of our lives. A few
minutes each day, a few hours
each week, let us instruct oursel-
ves on public events; let us be ar-
med for conflicts. — Le Nicolelatalu.

Canadian stamps of great rarity
and value are featured prominen-
tly in a \$5,800 stamp sale to be held
at Robson Lowe's London auction
rooms on Feb. 18. At least \$150 is
expected to be realized by a hori-
zontal strip of five 1882-1887 bright
blue 1-cent stamps, while a set of
mint blocks of the 1897 Jubilee 1-cent
stamp is valued at \$225, and a com-
plete 10-cent mint sheet of the same
year at \$125. If a series of
mint blocks of the present cen-
tury, which will come under the
hammer at the same sale, \$200 is
the price put by experts upon 10-
1937-38 set of mint blocks or 10-
1937-38 set of one dollar. A 1928-30
set is valued at \$180 and a 1932
Royal visit series of 12 stamps at
\$90. Other similar Canadian items
are estimated variously as being
worth from \$60 to \$80 each. — Rob-
son Lowe's Bulletin.

This particular corner of South-
western Ontario is the "banana
belt" of Canada. The incontro-
vertible fact is undeniable. Wind-
ermere is the capital of the banana
belt. This is an unarguable asser-
tion of unimpeachable veracity.
Having examined this indisputable
data from all angles in the light
of the weather we've been having
for these past couple of days, it
appears undeniable, incontroverti-
ble, unarguable, unimpeachable
and indisputable that the banana
is one heck of a hardy vegetable.
— Windsor Star.

A St. Louis man was released
after a charge of stealing \$800
when his boss appeared as a char-
acter witness for him. Now the
man is in jail again, for stealing
whisky—and from his boss. If
there's anything worse than being
the hand that twists the wrist, it
would appear to be twisting the wrist
that pours your drink. — Windsor
Star.

Grey skies and dark forebod-
ings, cars laid up and victuals few
are so deterrent to our numerous
and gallant schemers of the festi-
val occasion, Stratford (all Sum-
mer, as ever, but more starry in
case), Bath at Easter (accent on
youth), Malvern in July (salute to
Blair), and Edinburgh at August
(masquerade master) invite or re-in-
vite the stranger who likes to en-
joy fine things in fine places. A
hundred years ago Chopin appear-
ed in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edin-
burgh. Coriol—usually accepted as
the greatest living Chopinist—
will repeat the recital which Chopin
then gave. Also contracted to
Edinburgh are six famous orches-
trae with Glendourne Opera,
Menuhin, Kentner, Schnabel, and
others; also the "Old Vic" and
Sadler's Wells Ballet. Certainly
Edinburgh sets a pretty hot pace
for the other entrants in the Festi-
val Tournament, 1948. — London
Observer.

WINCHESTER, England — (CP)
A local shop clock shows 72
minutes instead of 60, and no one
knows why.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by cor-
respondents of questions of
interest. The Charlottetown
Guardian does not neces-
sarily endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS

Sir,—One of your correspond-
ents recently suggested that our
main need in education is for
well-trained teachers. Anyone who
thinks seriously about education
knows this to be true. Several
steps should be taken to remedy
the situation. One of the first is
to raise teachers' salaries. This
has been done. Further increases
will no doubt follow as qualifica-
tions can be raised. Obviously the
situation cannot be corrected in
a day. The next most important
step is to provide teachers with
good tools in attractive surround-
ings—in other words modern well
equipped buildings. By providing
such equipment the status of the
teaching profession is at once
raised.

We need a new building in the
Charlottetown region because our
schools are now over-crowded.
Not only the City schools but
most schools surrounding the city
are overcrowded. (In country
schools one teacher cannot do
justice to 10 grades.) Within a year
or two all these districts will be
obliged to expand in some way.
Let's have done with piecemeal
planning. Let us pool all our re-
sources and get something worth-
while for the money expended.

In another letter a Composite
High School was said to be about
as necessary to Charlottetown as
a fifth wheel on a coach. Could
it be that the writer is not aware
that every coach has a fifth wheel?
—indeed the fifth wheel makes all
the difference between a good
coach and a poor one. So the
similie is apt—each performs an
essential function—the fifth wheel
on the coach and the Composite
High School in our education sys-
tem.

I am, Sir, etc.,
DOROTHY LANTZ.

CANNED FISH MARKET
PROBLEM

Sir,—This letter is intended to
bring as forcibly to mind as pos-
sible the critical position in which
P. E. I. fishing industry is being
placed by events, both domestic
and foreign, at present, which there
seems presently to be only one
solution. That is an immediate
announcement of Government pur-
chases of canned fish for relief
purposes. Market conditions would
indicate a satisfactory return for
lobsters, yet under changing con-
ditions, of which no one can pre-
dict, the canning industry should
not put too much dependence on
this one branch of the industry.

Old Charlottetown
(M. P. E. I.)
MODEL FARM ECONOMIES
"The valuable property known as
the Government Stock Farm con-
tains 317 acres of fine land, most-
ly all cleared, in the neighborhood
of Charlottetown. By the report
published this year, the live stock
consists of 4 mares, 1 gelding and
4 young fillies, making 9 in all,
3 bulls, 27 cows, 11 heifers, 43
sheep, including lambs, 4 boars and
4 sows and 3 store pigs. Six head
of cattle were sold for beef, real-
izing, with calves sold, \$627. The
sales of oats, barley and potatoes,
tax realized \$86.26. Last season's
crop was 75 acres of hay yielding
125 tons; 33 acres of oats, 13 1/2
tons; 9 1-2 acres of barley, 400
tons; 5 acres of potatoes, 1,000
tons; 6 1-2 acres of turnips, 4,000
tons; 1 1-4 acres of mangolds, 650
tons; one-fifth of an acre of white
carrots, 100 tons; one-fifth of an
acre of kohlrabi, 100 tons. The re-
port says this is only an "approxi-
mation" of the yield, therefore we
may presume it is merely guess-
work, otherwise it is not easy to
see how the comparatively small
stock could get through so much
feed if judiciously fed. But we are
not told what, if any, crushers or
chaff cutters are used, or how
anything about the farm utensils.
The average under crop, including
hay, will be 182 acres, leaving the
balance of 135 acres under pasture.
Now, it will be observed that no
tests or experiments of any kind
are made at the farm, yet there
is a loss of \$800 in the year's trans-
action; the balance against the
farm being \$324. The charge paid
labor and manager is \$1,265. Now,
if any ordinary farmer managed
his business no better than that,
with one half the advantages of
the Stock Farm affords, what
would be thought of him. Yet this
is called our Model Farm! Why,
they don't even grow their own
grass seeds. The fact is, these semi-
political government-run institu-
tions are played out as a farce
a fraud. Six commissioners are
supposed to attend to this farm
gratuitously, one living at Mis-
couche, one at New London, one
at New Perth, and two others near
Charlottetown, who have their
hands full of farming, stock breed-
ing and other matters. On this ac-
count probably it is that Mr.
Stewart Burns, and likely half the
farmers in the country, are urging
that the Farm be sold and the
proceeds divided."

I am, Sir, etc.,
S. H. BURHOE,
President,
P.E.I. Fisheries Federation.

Lenten Meditations

(From The Times)
SELF-RIGHTEUSNESS
CONDEMNED
The emphasis of the present
time, in reaction to the misuse of
freedom, is towards order and
cohesion. No doubt a corrective
swing is necessary. Yet when
these symptoms begin to appear in
Christianity itself there is some
need for caution. It may easily
mean reverting from the liberality
of the New Testament to the bond-
age of the Old.

It is quite true that the New
Testament cannot be understood
without the Old. But it must
never be forgotten that the New
Testament has superseded the Old.
The Law of Moses represents an
attempt to build good men and a
good society by orders accompanied
by sanctions. Men were instructed
and exhorted. They were told
what not to do, and punished if
they disobeyed. Those who obeyed
were promised material rewards.
The regulations were external,
and their ultimate basis was the
fear of God's anger. The law could
only punish the wrongdoer; it
could not set him right. This often
led to a proud self-righteousness
on the part of those who thought
that they had achieved some suc-
cess in keeping the command-
ments.

The whole purpose of the New
Covenant, foreseen by Jeremiah,
and inaugurated by the life,
death, and rising again of our
Lord, was to change this outlook
at the very centre. From the ex-
ternal rule of law men were to
pass to an inward transformation
of affections. From government by
fear they were to pass to govern-
ment by love. Gratitude for what
God had done in Jesus Christ was
to release new springs of energy
and power. By letting the living
Word dwell within them in His
Vital Spirit men would become His
instruments to do His Will. Chris-
tian people did not need to be told
what they must not do; with all
their new energies they longed to
be enabled more and more to do
what Christ had begun to do in
them.

The need for order must be
emphasized and the need for



NIGHT OF STARS

Let from my mouth should rush
A flight of words unmet
To tell my wonder here,
O tongue, be now discreet,

Put down the swift desire
To publish on the air
The character of joy,
O eager mind, forbear

To fashion any phrase.
The mouth can not devise
Such eloquence as shines
From star-bewildered eyes.
—Ralph Friedrich in Washington
Post.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

MODEL FARM ECONOMIES

"The valuable property known as
the Government Stock Farm con-
tains 317 acres of fine land, most-
ly all cleared, in the neighborhood
of Charlottetown. By the report
published this year, the live stock
consists of 4 mares, 1 gelding and
4 young fillies, making 9 in all,
3 bulls, 27 cows, 11 heifers, 43
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may presume it is merely guess-
work, otherwise it is not easy to
see how the comparatively small
stock could get through so much
feed if judiciously fed. But we are
not told what, if any, crushers or
chaff cutters are used, or how
anything about the farm utensils.
The average under crop, including
hay, will be 182 acres, leaving the
balance of 135 acres under pasture.
Now, it will be observed that no
tests or experiments of any kind
are made at the farm, yet there
is a loss of \$800 in the year's trans-
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farm being \$324. The charge paid
labor and manager is \$1,265. Now,
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his business no better than that,
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is called our Model Farm! Why,
they don't even grow their own
grass seeds. The fact is, these semi-
political government-run institu-
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gratuitously, one living at Mis-
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proceeds divided."

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

MODEL FARM ECONOMIES

"The valuable property known as
the Government Stock Farm con-
tains 317 acres of fine land, most-
ly all cleared, in the neighborhood
of Charlottetown. By the report
published this year, the live stock
consists of 4 mares, 1 gelding and
4 young fillies, making 9 in all,
3 bulls, 27 cows, 11 heifers, 43
sheep, including lambs, 4 boars and
4 sows and 3 store pigs. Six head
of cattle were sold for beef, real-
izing, with calves sold, \$627. The
sales of oats, barley and potatoes,
tax realized \$86.26. Last season's
crop was 75 acres of hay yielding
125 tons; 33 acres of oats, 13 1/2
tons; 9 1-2 acres of barley, 400
tons; 5 acres of potatoes, 1,000
tons; 6 1-2 acres of turnips, 4,000
tons; 1 1-4 acres of mangolds, 650
tons; one-fifth of an acre of white
carrots, 100 tons; one-fifth of an
acre of kohlrabi, 100 tons. The re-
port says this is only an "approxi-
mation" of the yield, therefore we
may presume it is merely guess-
work, otherwise it is not easy to
see how the comparatively small
stock could get through so much
feed if judiciously fed. But we are
not told what, if any, crushers or
chaff cutters are used, or how
anything about the farm utensils.
The average under crop, including
hay, will be 182 acres, leaving the
balance of 135 acres under pasture.
Now, it will be observed that no
tests or experiments of any kind
are made at the farm, yet there
is a loss of \$800 in the year's trans-
action; the balance against the
farm being \$324. The charge paid
labor and manager is \$1,265. Now,
if any ordinary farmer managed
his business no better than that,
with one half the advantages of
the Stock Farm affords, what
would be thought of him. Yet this
is called our Model Farm! Why,
they don't even grow their own
grass seeds. The fact is, these semi-
political government-run institu-
tions are played out as a farce
a fraud. Six commissioners are
supposed to attend to this farm
gratuitously, one living at Mis-
couche, one at New London, one
at New Perth, and two others near
Charlottetown, who have their
hands full of farming, stock breed-
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