

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1949

Fishery Prospects

At the East Coast Fisheries Conference at
Halifax this week the fact was brought out
that Canada's salt fish production is continuing
at a very high level, but demands in western
hemisphere markets have been so great that
producers have had to pass up possible markets
in European countries.

This news accentuates the importance of
the establishment here next summer of a central
artificial cod-drying plant, coupled with the
Provincial Government project to provide
bait storage facilities which will be completed
by mid-April.

Elsewhere in today's issue appears a report
of the address given at the conference by Mr.
Sidney Burhoe, president of the Prince Edward
Island Fisheries Federation.

The Cost Of Houses—And Cars

The Financial Post takes a backward glance
to 40 years ago "when the more sophisticated
horse was getting over his fright at an automobile,"
and compares the cost of cars with houses
in that day, when both were almost entirely built
with hand tools, and then makes another comparison
today, with quite interesting results.

In cars, however, there is a startlingly different
story, the contemporary observes. "The price
today is only one third to one quarter the
cost of the standard small house, when government
taxes, not a factor in 1910 car prices are
subtracted."

Aluminum Butter Wrapper

At any Canadian grocery one of these days,
one may get a pound of butter neatly done up
in aluminum. The aluminum is light—it weighs
no more than a breath—but it keeps the butter
sweet longer than the regular parchment wrapper
does. As much as 400 per cent longer.

The Bacteriology and Dairy Research Division,
Science Service, Dominion Department of
Agriculture, put the new wrapper through laboratory
tests recently and it passed them all
with high marks.

By treating the aluminum on both sides to
prevent corrosion by brine and by lining the
aluminum with a very lightweight parchment,
any chance of a metallic taste on the butter surface
has been eliminated.

Comparisons of the aluminum wrap with a
parchment wrap were made, using well-worked
butter made from fresh, sweet cream and commercial
creamy butter. The prints were wrapped
by hand and kept at 40 degrees and 60 degrees
Fahrenheit for 28 days. Prints were also
held in apple and potato storage rooms at 39
degrees.

At both the first two mentioned temperatures,
flavour scores for the surface butter of
prints in the aluminum wrap were one to two
points higher than for butter in parchment.
Except for one lot held at 60 degrees, the aluminum
wrapped butter maintained the same flavour
score at the surface as for the interior of the
print. With parchment, the flavour score was
always at least one point lower at the surface
than for the interior.

In apple and potato storage rooms, parchment-
wrapped butter lost two and one points,
respectively, in flavour score, while there was
no loss of flavour score for butter in aluminum,
nor was there any indication of absorption of odours
or flavours from other products.

Aluminum wrapping gave complete protection
to butter exposed to direct and indirect sunlight
for 12 days, while butter in parchment developed
tallowy flavours at the surface and lost as
much as three points in flavour score after
three to seven hours exposure to direct sunlight.

It also developed definite, oxidized flavours after
one and a half hours exposure to sunlight.
The average loss of weight per pound print
for the aluminum wrap was one-third less for
parchment at 40 degrees and only one-fifth at
60 degrees.

There was a definite deepening of the colour
at the parchment-wrapped butter surface,
but no visible colour change occurred with the
aluminum wrap.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, 5th, Sunday after Epiphany.

The first R. A. F. College founded at Cran-
well, this date 1920.

Onward and upward, may well be the motto
of our egg producers.

This is the time when the City Council's
footpath-by-laws, properly enforced, should prove
a boon and a blessing to men and women.

Everyone will agree that potatoes are the
most filling food in the market, but not necessarily
the cheapest. The cheapest food is undoubtedly
milk containing all the essentials and to be
obtained for the price of an old song.

Financial difficulties for Argentina, which
deliberately treated the war as an occasion for
great profits, indicates that not even business-
like neutrality can be really profitable in a dis-
organized world.

Winnipeg engineers have developed a new
technique for working on underwater bridge
foundations. Dry ice is used to freeze the area
and a shallow excavation is made, freezing
and digging alternately until it is possible to pour
reinforcing concrete.

An exception to the general improvement
in road safety is the frequently blind approach
to intersections located in towns and villages.
An express power for municipalities to remove
trees, fences and other obstructions to vision
would allow the elimination of many hazards.

Prime Minister St. Laurent's proposal that
Canada should have the power to amend her
own constitution has long been generally accepted
in principle. What has prevented it so far
is failure to find a procedure for amendment on
which Canadians could agree.

A branch of the British Legion some time
ago devised a scheme for relieving the tensions
arising out of living with in-laws without pro-
viding additional housing. The idea, which has
caught on over a wide area, is to organize the
exchange of living quarters by couples who find
living with their own in-laws something of a
problem.

The first talking traffic light signal, de-
veloped entirely in the United Kingdom, was
demonstrated at Hayes, England, the other day.
It is an automatic device, operating independ-
ently or in conjunction with traffic lights, which
gives spoken warnings to pedestrians at road
crossings. One typical message given at the
demonstration was "Before crossing look right,
look left, look right again. Thank you." The
apparatus in its compact waterproof housing
weighs approximately 30 pounds and is con-
tained in a box fixed to the top of the signal
post. It can operate either alone, with a timing
device, or synchronized with a normal traffic
signal. The new signal does not shout its
instructions. It quietly coaxes people across the
road or warns them of the need for looking left
and right before stepping off the curb.

Sir Robert Peel, British statesman, born this
date 1788. Was the father of income tax. At a
time of great domestic and foreign misfortunes
Britain was practically at the end of her tether
financially. She had topped every source of
revenue when Sir Robert hit upon the idea of
restoring Free Trade in foodstuffs to encour-
age manufacturers by plentiful cheap labour in
the cities. This showed new strength of man-
ufacturing as opposed to the farm or landed in-
terests, and was followed by an Income Tax Act
providing for a levy on every man's income of
\$500 per annum upwards. Sir Robert claimed it
would be only a temporary tax to be removed
as soon as the wartime financial muddle had
been cleared up. But it never has been removed;
rather it has been expanded and succession du-
ties added as well. Sir Robert retired before
the great new Liberal wave in 1846, and died
from the effects of a fall from his horse four
years later.

A return of the travelling expenses for the
year ended March 1948 of the officials of the
various departments was brought down to the
House of Commons on request of Mr. T. L.
Church as follows: The Agriculture Department
topped the travelling expense list with \$1,766,218
for 1947-48 compared with \$1,507,412 for the
previous year. Veterans' Affairs came next with
\$1,094,951 against \$1,295,151, while the Prices
Board which ran up \$994,715 in travelling ex-
penses to \$430,744 last year. Totals for other
departments in 1947-48 (1946-47 totals in brackets):
Transport, \$620,901 (\$535,448); Trade and
Commerce, \$278,613 (267,493); National Re-
search Council \$105,088 (\$110,280); R. C. M. P.,
\$2,003 (\$893); External Affairs, \$326,518 (\$265,
267); Unemployment Insurance Commission,
\$489,810 (\$507,615); Civil Service Commission,
\$34,770 (\$39,144); Mines, \$516,810 (\$476,483);
National Film Board, \$183,418 (\$254,632);
Health Department, \$441,883 (\$363,540); Re-
venue (customs), \$343,678 (\$320,788); Revenue
(taxation) \$439,110 (\$340,322); Post Office De-
partment, \$114,094 (\$109,100); Public Works,
\$188,556 (\$123,194); Reconstruction \$47,702
(\$198,366); Labor, \$119,844 (\$153,353); Justice,
\$15,094 (\$13,664); Government House, \$418
(\$1,653); Secretary of State's Department,
\$9,354 (\$14,111); Finance, \$37,277 (\$61,599);
Public Printing and Stationery; \$628 (\$1,533).



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

EARLY MILLING OPERATIONS

The following account of milling and
farming operations on the Is-
land in pioneer days is from Lord
Selkirk's diary of October, 1804, and
is the last of a series of excerpts
published occasionally in this col-
umn from a transcript in the pos-
session of Mr. Dougald MacKinnon,
M.L.A.:

"Haydon—millwright—near Char-
lotte Town gave me an estimate
for mills on Lots 58 or 57. A saw
mill of 1 saw 150 including framed
work of iron, millstones and iron
Sawmill of 1000 yds. long, 15 feet
wide with two saws on one
wheel \$60 additional. A grist mill
with log house \$100, if house framed
\$20 additional. This independ-
ent of iron, millstones and iron
Irons reckoned at 1/ per lb. \$25
for each mill. Stoves are charged
from \$40 to \$50 a pair by the mer-
chant. The mill site of water cur-
rent, 15 feet high, 30 feet in fan,
and 8 or 10 at top may cost \$100
and employ 2 axemen and 8 labour-
ers for 2 months.

"The dam is framed of large hem-
lock logs, between which earth is
filled in. The mill is always set
close to the dam or actually forms
a part of it, the reason for this is
that the soil is so porous that the
mill load cannot be made without
great difficulty. It also enables
the mill to work all winter. One
dam may be made to serve two
grist and saw mill. The saw mill
could cut at least 1,000 feet per day
with one saw or 2,000 feet with two,
and one man attend.
"The price of boards is \$3 per
1,000 feet, and half produce is al-
lowed for the mill, when people
bring the logs. At this rate, if
constantly employed, we should be
able to turn out about \$450 the single
or \$900 the double saw. Constant
employment could not be
reckoned upon from the country,
but if men were employed to pre-
pare logs, Haydon Junr. says that
2 axemen could nearly keep it go-
ing and would supply lots at 1/
each to Halifax or 50/ price of cur-
riage, or 2/ if within 2 miles; 4
logs at average furnish 1,000 feet.
"James Williams reckons 2,000 ft.
per day with one saw at night and
day—200 ft. per log at average—cost
1/ per log on Pinette and total ex-
penses for exportation 20/ per 1,000
feet on board; cannot depend on
portage to Halifax and bring a higher
price. Laird, however, thinks that
4 or 5 hands would be required to
keep it going and old Haydon
said 6, and that a mill cutting 2,000
feet required 12 men to attend.

"The grist mill is reckoned to
grind about 4 bushels per hour or
100 pr. day—at 1/ 12 produce 8
bushels at 5/—\$2 for its day's work;
but it could not be kept at work
but a very inconsiderable propor-
tion of the year. The farmers grind
only for their own use, and the
neighborhood at present would not
afford 30 or 40 families to grind
at the mill, and that in competition
with another at Cherry Valley.

"Grinding for exportation could
be but a small business from the
very small quantity of grain which
the farmers sell. It is an extra-
ordinary thing that the mill should
grind 100 bushels and the generality
of old settlers even not above 50.
Haydon reckoned the average about
30 bushels; Mr. McEachern taking
old and new overhead 20 bus. pro-
duce of wheat 20 to 30 bushels
weighing 56 to 63 lbs. Barley and
oats 30 to 40 bushels. Oats are
sent to Halifax and bring a higher
price there than the Nova Scotia
oats.

"Most farmers sow a small patch
of Indian corn, but chiefly for eat-
ing in the milk. Cows eat more
than most and has had 60
bushels per acre; but the quantity
of labour it requires is against its
spreading, tho' it does not require
more than potatoes.

"Tillage, however, of any kind is
but a secondary object in the Is-
land. It is on cattle that the run-
is, and from that money is ex-
pected. About 400 are exported an-
nually to Newfoundland. At \$3

PUBLIC FORUM

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

HOG MARKETING PROBLEM

Sir,—In your Wednesday's
edition, Feb. 3, you had an exceedingly
valuable article on the hog market-
ing problem. This is of great im-
portance to the people of Prince
Edward Island, owing to the fact
that the Island bacon hogs are de-
cidedly superior to those of the
other Canadian Provinces and of
the United States as well. For some
reason, we seem to lack the ambi-
tious spirit to market our hogs as
a monopoly, due, I believe, very lar-
gely to the fact that the Provincial
Government is afraid that if we in-
crease our hog population the time
might come when the Northwest
would not be willing to sell us all
the barley and oats that we should
require.

In this connection it is well to re-
member that it is only the matter
of a few years when the Rocky
Mountain Watershed will have
been turned eastward in sufficient-
ly large quantities to irrigate that
very rich but dry area in southern
Alberta, where the black soil, to
my personal knowledge, is quite
deep, and with ample water will
be the greatest grain producer in
the West. The Maritimes are subscrib-
ing to the enormous cost of con-
verting this Rocky Mountain
Watershed and it is well to keep
this fact constantly before the Fed-
eral Government, so that when the
day comes when the course grains
are being produced, we shall be en-
titled to demand the full supply of
whatever is required to increase to
its limit the production of our
bacon hogs.

Nor may it be forgotten that
when we consider the question of
bringing grain to P. E. I. from the
West there will be two routes to
consider—namely, via Port Arthur
and the Hudson Bay. Moreover, if
the Ungava steel production is de-
veloped as Montreal and Toronto
seem to expect, we shall have in
the Maritimes a large number of
vessels built to carry iron, which,
without notice, can be made to
carry grain equally well.

But then, what about an eleva-
tor? You can carry grain in any
vessel unless you have an elevator
in which to unload it.

I am, Sir, etc.
H. K. S. HEMMING.
Charlottetown,
Feb. 4, 1949.

The Age-Old Story

I am with thee, with the Lord,
to save thee; I will correct thee
in measure, and will not leave
thee altogether unpublished.

The Poet's Corner

Daybreak was silver and its im-
portance lay
Upon the sea. The last stars hang-
ing high
Against the slumbering pillars of
the sky.
Blinded and went out and sudden-
ly the day
Turned into rainbows, when the
dawn unfurled
Its blazing banners. Down the
side of a gull
Cried down the lonely marshes.
Then the full
Colors swept through the gateways
of the world.
And standing there upon the very
rim
Of beauty, seeing how the day
came true.
And how from darkness such a
wonder grew:
Seeing these things, the riddle
once so dim
Clearly was solved, beyond
what had seemed dense—
Really erased impermanence.
—Harold Vinal in the Christian
Science Monitor.

Running a Newspaper
Hazardous Business

(The Ottawa Journal)
Seven months after it appeared
as the successor to Marshall Field's
PM, the New York Star has died.
Worth noting, this, by the way,
is a noted British character, wrote
the prospectus for the old Pall Mall
Gazette, he said it would be a
paper "written by gentlemen for
gentlemen." PM would be a paper
for intellectuals written by intel-
lectuals. There would be no ad-
vertising; no comics; none of the
"features" which made ordinary
newspapers "deplorable." Here
would be a journal which would
print the "real news," which would
appeal only to intelligence, quench-
ing the thirst of people for politics,
philosophy, and the arts and
science.

Seven years and \$4,000,000 after-
wards, PM died. Worse than that,
it died ingloriously. Mr. Ingersoll
and his "intellectuals" discovered,
and Mr. Marshall Field's bank ac-
count as well, that running a news-
paper was not so easy; discovered
also that the number of people who
wanted a newspaper filled with dis-
cussions of politics and philosophy
and science was not as great as they
thought. As their education pro-
gressed they forgot some of their
ideals, came down off their pedestal
to solicit advertising.

Two things. For the advertisers
were not anxious to advertise in a
paper with a circulation steadily
falling because it was an incredibly
dull paper—little more than a daily
pamphlet carrying propaganda for
this cause and that, and being bad-
mannered in the process. Even
when Mr. Marshall Field got rid
of Mr. Ingersoll and his leftist "in-
tellectuals," decided that it was not
the job of a newspaper to provide
a "cure for souls" but simply to
present brightly the news, and to
interpret it fairly and decently, it
made no difference. PM ruined
before recall, passed into night.

Mr. Marshall Field made a final
effort. He sold his controlling in-
terest in PM to Mr. Bartley Crum,
a California lawyer who had been
interested in world affairs and had writ-
ten a book on Palestine, and Joseph
Barnes, a former New York Herald
Tribune foreign correspondent.

Canada's Life - Blood:
Trade

X. CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ON
A BUSINESS BASIS
By
E. L. B. Williamson, M.B.E.

Canada can not afford to continue the present course of mere
drifting with the tide of events in international trade and wishfully
hoping for the best. Napoleon's famous exclamation, "Circumstances?
I make the circumstances!" was more than a boast; courageous men
and women in many instances have been able to shape the course of
events, rather than let events shape them.

2. We must realize that the old circumstances and conditions of in-
ternational trade are gone forever, and then must mould the new cir-
cumstances and conditions to the greatest extent possible. There is
much that we can do.

3. The very first measure which we must take is to put our busi-
ness on a business basis. Henceforth, we must make it clear that we
are not passengers in the American cart, but a capable people who are
able to make our own terms.

4. In a private business, if the owner continually buys more than
he sells, the business quickly goes bankrupt. A nation is no different;
we must buy no more from the United States than we sell to the United
States. If we sell more to them, we can buy more from them; if we
buy less from us, we must buy less from them. That is a simple busi-
ness proposition which every American businessman will understand.

5. There is no question of discriminating against the U. S. We
have goods which Americans want, and will increasingly need as their
own resources are exhausted; we shall sell to them all that they desire
of these Canadian natural products, and with the American dollars so
earned, we shall buy in the American market so long as the dollars last.
But we should make it clear that we will not go into debt to buy in
America.

6. The United States can help Canada earn American dollars, not
only by purchasing more of our primary products than they now pur-
chase, but also by permitting those products to be processed here in
greater degree before export from Canada. Some of our wood-pulp
could be converted into fine paper; some of our copper should be
made into wire and electrical parts; some of our asbestos should be
processed into roofing material; some of our timber should be made
into house-parts (doors, frames, windows, etc.)—to mention only a few
of the many possibilities.

7. As was demonstrated in the third article of this series, however,
the greatest conceivable increase in our sales to the United States could
NOT maintain full employment, or anything approaching it, in Canada.
Canada's employment and income can be maintained only by those mar-
kets which absorb Canadian products that have an "high labour-con-
tent," and those markets lie in the Sterling Area. Every practical and
realistic American should realize the same measure which Canada must find
necessary to maintain her Sterling Area markets, because the military
defence of the United States itself is dependent upon a strong Canada,
and a Canada impoverished by a loss of her Sterling Area markets can
be of no use as a defence to the United States.

8. The measures which we must undertake in order to maintain our
Sterling Area markets, are precisely the same as those outlined above:
necessary to govern our trade with the United States; we must buy as
much from the Sterling Area as we would sell to the Sterling Areas, be-
cause they can buy from us only as much as they sell to us.

9. The practical application of the rule of "business on a business
basis" will result in the switching of the bulk of Canadian purchases
abroad, away from the U. S., and to the United Kingdom and other
Sterling Area countries.

10. It is merely recognition of physical facts, to recognize that Can-
ada and the United States have very much the same resources and very
much the same circumstances; they have parallel economies, and paral-
lel economies are competitive economies. We are friendly competitors,
certainly! But Canada can grow and prosper only by following the same
road and undertaking the same things that the United States undertook
many years ago. There is no basis for exchange between the two coun-
tries except as Canada lags behind the United States in progress, and
contents itself with a primitive economy. We can not, as the slogan says,
"take in each other's washing, for a living."

11. Canada's economy supplements those of the Sterling Area; we
produce what they do not, they produce what we do not. Therefore, the
Sterling Area is a natural market for Canada, and Canada is a nat-
ural market for the Sterling Area. This also is a business view of a
business problem.

- Notes By The Way -

In 1948, prospectors discovered
uranium strikes at Black Lake and
Lac la Ronge. These men were able
to sell their prospecting rights for
substantial sums of money and in-
terests in the Eastern companies
which will develop the fields. Gold
was discovered at Waddy Lake and
nickel, copper and gold strikes
were made in the Beaver Lake area.
And so far, only a minute portion
of the 80,000 square miles of Sus-
tachewan's pre-Cambrian rock area
has been touched. There's lots of
gold in them that hills yet.—
Regina Leader-Post.

Man was given legs with which
to walk, but how he hates to use
them! Right at the beginning he
starts life by riding in a perambula-
tor. Next, by a process of
evolution, he uses a bicycle, to be
followed in succession by a kiddie
car, tricycle and go-cart, to be
jumps to an automobile, a cheap
one or an expensive one, according
to his financial standing. Some
of these are in excess of a kiddie
car, tricycle and go-cart, to be
private railway cars and private
yachts. And then, when they are
through with life, they lead the
procession in their last solemn ride
—But from the beginning to the end
they ride.— Chatham News.

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