

# GIANTS and JESTERS In Public Life

(By FRED COOK)

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## THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION AS I KNEW IT.

The contention of the Department of Justice representatives was that the International Waterways body had no jurisdiction in the matter. They held that if action were taken by the Commission it would violate a clause in the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 and, therefore, was a question solely for the two governments to deal with. This view was rejected by the Waterways body, Mr. Justice Mignault, a Canadian Waterways member, supporting the Conservation view. The knot was cut by the granting of the application upon certain conditions. Naturally the government was furious at its defeat through what it regarded as the undue interference of the Conservation Commission, and the doom of the latter body was sealed. There was a split correspondence between Sir Clifford (he had been knighted in 1915) and the government, which ended with the resignation of the chairman in November, after nine years' effective service. Senator Edwards, of Ottawa, was acting chairman until the Commission was abolished, but owing to ill-health he was not able to pay much attention to its affairs.

As I have already stated, the commission was a law unto itself. In a few years it issued thousands of volumes of publications, all printed outside the Printing Bureau, and costing the country fully three hundred thousand dollars. The typography, paper and binding of these books was far more expensive than any other class of departmental publication. Then the editorial committee, of which I was chairman, stepped in in 1918. Knowing the Printing Bureau was short of work, we secured the passage of an order in council requiring the Conservation Commission to turn all its printing over to the government establishment. Mr. Whit fought strenuously against the change and had to submit. I recall one report, on the "Fraser River Salmon Situation." The author was Mr. J. P. Babcock, an American who had secured employment with the B.C. government. The editorial committee, reviewing the manuscript, discovered that this question had been dealt with by the International Fisheries Commission, and that practically all the material appearing in Babcock's paper had already been secured by the International Commission from other sources. It was decided in its report to be distributed as soon as the convention had been ratified by the U.S. Senate. My committee reported that as the printing of this work would duplicate the international finding, at a heavy cost to Canada, and further in existence ten years earlier, that nothing had been done by the Dominion to remedy conditions on the Fraser, no action be taken. The Privy Council accepted our recommendation and on the 9th of January, 1920, an order in council was passed approving our view. After that, whenever Mr. White and I met on the street, he gave me the cold shoulder. Had the editorial committee, originally created in 1917, upon the recommendation of the joint committee of both houses on the printing of Parliament, been in existence ten years earlier, we could have saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars more than we did. For instance, we should promptly have put the clamps on Conservation Commission publications like "Goitre: Its Prevalence and Prevention," "The Farmers' Handbook," "The Farmers' Account Book," "Fishways in British Columbia," etc. What the Conservation Commission had to do with these topics is beyond comprehension.

The members of the departmental inquiry committee found that in its publicity work the Conservation Commission had not an equal in Ottawa. By a carefully thought out system of propaganda it made a determined effort to obtain for itself credit for practically all investigations relative to Canadian natural resources, generally ignoring the constructive work already done by the permanent governmental organizations, and in many cases claiming credit for their work to the detriment of the public, of the organization which had been responsible for its actual accomplishment. One ecologist champion of the commission said that for years twenty of Canada's foremost scholars, scientists and business men, had given their services freely with the cooperation of representatives of the federal and provincial governments, for the purpose of conserving Canada's great natural resources, and had splendidly carried out their work. They did nothing of the kind. As already pointed out, these "foremost scholars, scientists and business men" only came to Ottawa, if at all, for the annual meeting, while provincial representatives appeared only when they had something to submit affecting their particular provinces. As a sample of the commission's work let me mention an incident which happened at the annual meeting in 1912. Mr. Patton, of the commission's staff, had reported that the "present need" of the commission is an energetic chairman for the committee on "fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals." From the beginning, he said, work in connection with the fisheries had been without direction from the committee, and the drafting of the program as well as the execution of it, had been left to officials of the commission, who on account of other duties could give only a part of their time to work.

Mr. Sifton, commenting upon Mr. Patton's statement, remarked, "We have never succeeded in making much of a success of our committee on fisheries. I would suggest that Dr. Jones (of New Brunswick) should take the chairmanship." Whereupon Dr. Jones, with great candour, remarked, "I can only say that I know very little about fisheries or fishery questions." To this Mr. Sifton replied, "You have an open mind." Whereupon Dr. Jones confessed, "Not only an open mind but almost a vacant one. I shall be glad to make the experiment for a year, and if I do not accomplish anything I suppose someone else can take the matter up." Actually this conversation is reported in the annual record of proceedings.

The search for a qualified expert continued from 1912 until 1918, and then the annual report for the latter year states, "Your committee recommends that as soon as possible a qualified expert be engaged to undertake fishery investigations, etc." Nevertheless during this period the Conservation Commission offered advice on fish culture, oysters, salmon and whitefish; published a small library of expert treatises, and tried its hand in the settlement of international, federal and provincial fishery disputes.

The investigations of the departmental committee showed that in the course of years the Conservation Commission had encroached on the work of the different departments as follows:

Agriculture: with regard to fertilizers, farm and county surveys, demonstration farms, health of animals.

External Affairs: by independent reports to and before the International Joint Commission, and by publicity propaganda which confused the settled policy of the different departments dealing with international problems.

Interior: in connection with water powers, stream flow, forestry, wild life, natural resources inventory, etc.

Marine and Fisheries: by reports on the depletion of the sockeye salmon in British Columbia, at a time when the question was being dealt with by international negotiation.

Mines: with regard to coal, peat, pulverized fuel, gas, mineral fertilizer, mining resources survey.

Research Council: in connection with fuel problems of Western Canada, the briquetting of lignite, utilization of fishways, etc.

The committee found, moreover, that in three or four years the Conservation Commission had spent thousands of dollars of public money in forest surveys in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; as also upon the regeneration of cut-over pulpwood lands. All this work involved expenditure for field surveys, compilation and publication, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Dominion already had and has today an efficient forestry service which for years had dealt with forest economics and research, and maintained a well-equipped and managed forest laboratory.

When the report on the "Water Powers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan" was ready for publication, the Department of the Interior raised serious objections to action being taken until its officers had had the opportunity of examining the proofs. Several members of the commission were then asked to refuse and then extensive and expensive charges. After the report of the commission was finally completed, it was discovered that about seventy-five per cent of it was original data copied from the reports of the Interior Department.

I could go on enumerating a score of additional encroachments by the Conservation Commission on the work of the public departments, but lack of space forbids. Anyway the government decided that the organization must go and at the session of 1921 a bill for its abolition was adopted by Parliament. The view of the Prime Minister (Mr. Meighan) was that the Conservation Commission had done valuable pioneer service by awakening public interest to the need of conservation, and in giving advice as to the development work to be followed, but in the government's opinion with the extension of the services by the public departments there was, he said, an



# "Father Time"-- Our Oldest Employee!

A view in one of the ageing warehouses at Delhi, Ontario, where as many as 25,000 hogsheds can be stored, representing a net weight of between 23 and 24 million pounds of tobacco leaf.

**B**TWEEN the green leaf in the fields and the golden brown tobacco you buy, many things intervene, involving two main factors — Time and Processing.

To grant you the boon of complete smoke satisfaction, tobacco must be aged. It must be aged exactly right, and only Father Time can do the job. He will not be hurried. Thirty months is the average period; but just leave him alone and how wonderfully he matures and mellows the leaf for you.

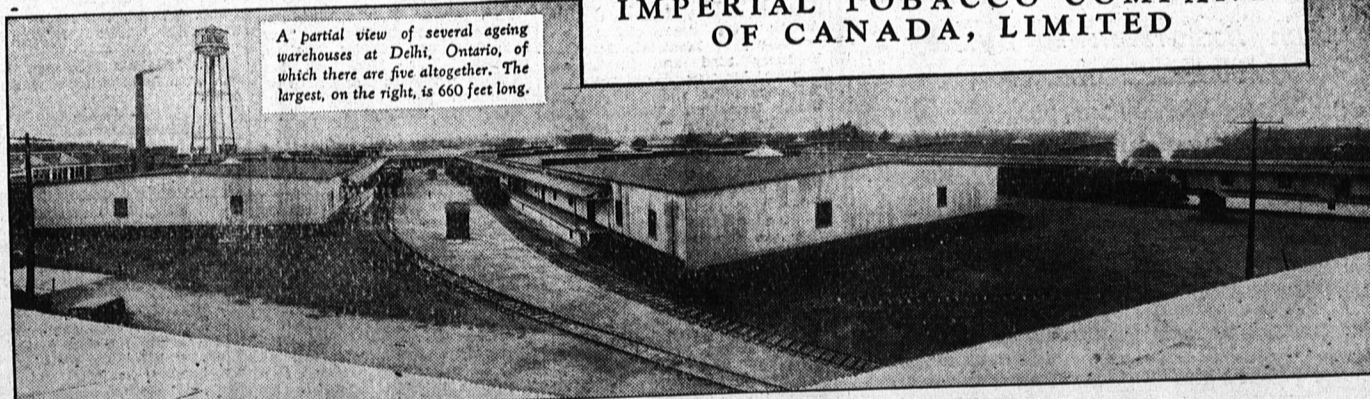
Our tobaccos are aged by Father Time in many different storage warehouses located throughout the world, but the Ontario grown, flavored leaf we buy goes through the mellowing process at Delhi, Ontario, in a plant operated by this company.

That vast warehouse at Delhi stores tens of thousands of wooden hogsheds packed with slowly maturing tobacco leaf. It is an unusual warehouse, without a floor. The ground is covered five feet deep with builder's sand as insulation against earth odours and damp. Above the sand the hogsheds rise row on row, resting on stringers, with free air space all around. Plank runways between the hogshed rows provide access to them, for removal or replacement.

For nearly three years these hogsheds of selected tobacco leaf lie mellowing under the subtle influence of Father Time. Summer breezes, winter blasts, circulate around and about them, until at last the tobacco is just right, "aged in the wood", fit and ready for manufacture.

We have reason to be proud of our Delhi plant. Experts from abroad have called it: "The last word in a scientific tobacco handling plant."

## IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



A partial view of several ageing warehouses at Delhi, Ontario, of which there are five altogether. The largest, on the right, is 660 feet long.

## The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

### CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

ENTERTAIN FOR VISITOR—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cudmore entertained Tuesday evening in honour of Mr. Ed. Shaw, Winnipeg.

### RENEWED INTEREST IN TOURISTS

A renewed interest in the tourist traffic is indicated by the increased number of contributions in the City, and it is gratifying to note that interest in the country has been aroused. A substantial cheque has been received from B. Compton, Ltd. Belle River, which is much appreciated by the Travel Bureau.

### WEDDING BELLS

A pretty wedding took place Saturday in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, the bride being Miss Marie Fink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valmore Fink, of Mattawa, and the bridegroom, Mr. George Fraser, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, son of the Hon. George Fraser, of Souris, P. E. I. The bride was given away by Dr. J. Fink and wore a dress of coral rust silk crepe with hat and shoes to match. She carried a bouquet of carnations and sweet peas. An informal reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of Dr. Fink, after which Mr. and Mrs. Fraser left for their wedding trip. Going away the bride wore a smart navy blue coat trimmed with fur with a navy blue hat. They will reside in Ottawa.—Montreal Star.

### RAT CHASED CAT

Douglas Gordon of the Canadian National Hotel staff, Charlottetown, witnessed a surprising incident when on his way to work the other day. He was amazed to see a large cat being pursued by a rat. The cat took refuge in a tree with the rat remaining underneath and surveying his intended victim as a dog does a kitten. Doug threw several pieces of ice at the rat before it could be persuaded to leave. A man sometimes reverses the usual order by biting a dog but still more unusual is a rat trying to catch a cat.—New Glasgow News.

Mrs. Charles Martin, Haverhill, Mass., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ivan Darrach, Clyde River for the past month.

Miss Bertha Irving, Lethbridge, Alta., is visiting in the city the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones and Mrs. George T. Binns. Miss Irving is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Irving, formerly of Pownal.

## Halifax Port Arrivals

### VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE:

- Feb. 17—Gezina from Saint John. Fort Amherst from St. John's. Pilsudski from New York. Incomer from Boston. Lovland from Halifax. Makeport from U. S. ports.
- 18—Ghana from New York. Nova II from Halifax. Airthra from Glasgow. Can. Victor from New Zealand. Belle Isle from Newfoundland.
- 20—Man. Exporter from St. John. Lady Nelson from B. W. I.
- 21—Caveller from Jamaica. D. of Bedford from Liverpool. Bearhill from St. John.
- 22—Montcalm from St. John. Larchbank from Fort East. Dom. Shipper from Halifax. Aurania from New York.
- 23—Auronia from Havre. Antonia from New York. Ba from Jamaica. Cairnglen from St. John. Chedabugo from E. O. ports. Can. Highlander from N. Z.

## Those Splitting Headaches A Symptom of Disease

The cause of headache is the accumulation of poisonous matter in the blood which spreads with it, every moment, to all parts of the body.

This poisoning of the system must be cleared up before you can get rid of the headache, which is a symptom of an unhealthy condition of the body.

Remove the poisonous matter from the blood with Burdock Blood Bitters, then, "No more headaches!"

### GRAYING HAIR HAS CROWN-ING CHARM

A woman whose hair is turning gray should consider this the crowning charm of her whole attractive appearance, so why not welcome your gray locks when they come? The natural graying of the hair softens the line of cheeks and jaw, which otherwise might have some unkind changes.

Some women have a tendency to early grayness which often distresses them. When the natural color and sheen of the hair dulls, a good hair specialist should be consulted, and the general health, and especially the condition of the nerves, should be given attention. But ordinary gray hair gently turning white can bring a new charm and a new interest to the features.

Great care is needed to keep gray hair in a healthy condition. It wants careful brushing, and if inclined to dryness, massage with some good tonic lotion. Above all constant washing and careful setting are needed. If you are interested in a good home-made

### BIG RAILWAY CONTRACT

LONDON—The London, Midland and Scottish railway company has placed orders for 227 newest type locomotives.

### BRINGING UP FATHER

BY GOLLY - WE ARE FINALLY GONNA ECONOMIZE AROUND HERE - I FIRED THE CHAUFFEUR - THAT WILL SAVE HIS SALARY - AN' MAGGIE ISN'T GONNA GO SHOPPING SO OFTEN -

BUT - MOTHER - PLEASE LET ME TAKE THE CAR - I WANT TO GO OVER TO MRS. PERCY WALTON'S GARDEN PARTY -

YOU HEARD ME - I'M HAVING A DRIVING LESSON TODAY - YOUR FATHER'S RIGHT - WE'VE GOT TO ECONOMIZE -

### WHEN YOUR SKIN BECOMES OILY

Wash oily skin with soap and water daily. Oily skins require just as careful attention as dry ones. Most women with dry complexion use rich creams and lotions to keep their skin smooth and soft, yet a good many girls with oily complexion use the wrong treatment, or worse still, use nothing at all, trusting that face powder will absorb the oil and conceal the defects. It will not, of course, and even if it did, temporarily, the oily condition would still exist and continue to get worse.

By powdering frequently you may be able to conceal an oily skin, but too much powdering will cover up large pores, often caused by an excessive flow of oil, blackheads and a permanent shininess. Therefore, if you have any sort of complexion ailment you should take immediate steps to eliminate, not hide, the flaws.

Soap and water are the best cosmetic for an oily skin. If you use cleansing cream, apply it before, not after, a thorough washing with warm soap suds. Rinse several times with ice-cold water. Then use a mild astringent. Repeat the routine in the morning. If, during the day, you notice that oil shows through your makeup, wash again with soap and water, pat on an astringent and apply fresh makeup. Use a light-textured powder, and greaseless foundation cream.

### PROGRESSING TOWARD RECOVERY

The many friends of Mrs. (Dr. L. S. Doyle, president of the Victorian Order of Nurses, will be pleased to know that she is making steady progress toward recovery. She has been confined to her home for several days as the result of illness, during which Mrs. A. I. Killam is acting president of the V.O.N. and presided at the regular meeting of that organization in the absence of the president.—Moncton Times.

### ACID-RESISTING BOOTS

WALTON, Eng.—After months of research, seamless boots that resist action of gasoline, oil and acids have been produced here.

### IT'S A GOLFY ILLNESS

LONDON, Feb. 14.—(CP)—John Woolam, English amateur golf champion, is suffering from sinusitis in the left foot. He will be out of the game for some time.

—BY GEORGE MCMANUS

IT'LL COST YOU FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO FIX YOUR CAR UP -

I REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR INSURANCE HAS ELAPSED -

HOW ABOUT TH' AMBULANCE BILL?

I WANT SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS TO FIX MY CAR -

MY BILL FOR MY MEDICAL SERVICE IS FIFTY DOLLARS -

LATER.