

The Liberal

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The St. Lawrence Seaway

Canadians generally are looking forward to an early start on the St. Lawrence seaway project, and there is particular interest in the greater Toronto area where rapid development is expected as a result of the undertaking.

From the earliest history of colonization in North America the St. Lawrence system has provided a valuable navigation route. From the Straits of Belle Isle, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway extends inland for 2,225 miles.

Canada is anxious to proceed at once with this great development and is hopeful that it may be launched as a joint undertaking with our good neighbour, the United States. If the United States decides against joint action, or if the project continues to be kicked around in U.S.A. politics for any length of time there is every likelihood that Canada will launch the undertaking on her own.

Those who support the waterway and power project argue that greatly

increased economic development would come from completion. In the past, transportation has been one of the basic economic problems on this continent, and the improvement of the natural advantages of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence System has gone far towards resolving some of the difficulties in this field. The successive deepening of the various canals in the system had regularly been followed by an increased flow of goods, taking advantage of the resulting transportation economies. It is argued that the deepening of the present 14-foot canals in the lower part of the system, to accommodate economical deep-draft vessels, would result in a similar development. Industrially, the joint development of power and navigation would encourage expansion and development in the tributary area, and indirectly throughout a large part of Canada and the United States.

A new and important factor in current consideration of the St. Lawrence

project, and one which has secured influential backing for the project in the U.S.A., is the discovery of very large reserves of high-grade iron ore in the Quebec - Labrador region. It is believed that the most economical route for this ore would be via the deepened waterway to Great Lakes ports.

The project has also been receiving recent consideration from the standpoint of defence. The arguments in favour of it are many: a short, protected route from the heart of the continent to overseas ports; greater industrial development in the less vulnerable inland areas; greater dispersal of facilities vital to the industrial defence potential; greatly enlarged facilities for construction of naval and merchant shipping. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, United States - Canada, has on more than one occasion recommended the early completion of the waterway and power project.

Municipal Co-operation

The co-operative spirit that was in evidence at four-council meeting in Richmond Hill last week to discuss a dog control program augurs well for the future for possible joint solution of even bigger problems that are common to these adjoining municipalities.

All of the municipalities represented, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Vaughan and Markham townships are harried by the depredations of roaming canines — depredations which differ in character in urban and rural areas, but which in the latter can be downright expensive as councils who have had to pay out huge sums for sheep killed by dogs, can well testify.

Legislation to control the indiscriminate roaming of dogs would be helpful but the big problem facing the municipalities is the setting up of adequate machinery to enforce such legislation. Bylaws on the books usually aren't worth the paper

they're written on unless there is something to back them up and enforce their provisions.

Larger cities set up such machinery in the form of dogcatchers and a pound where stray animals are locked up and either reclaimed by their owners or destroyed.

Such a plan would involve a fairly heavy financial outlay on the part of the average small community — unless it was prepared to do this, it would have to adopt some hit-and-miss method which would probably be little, if any better, than no enforcement at all.

Suggested solution at the meeting was pooling of resources to set up a central pound and engage the necessary personnel — the costs to be apportioned among all those participating. If this is eventually approved, it should provide efficient enforcement with no more than a rea-

sonable financial burden on any one community.

The meeting also indicated that at some time in the future, the garbage disposal problem might be met with joint financing of a central incinerator and a committee will explore the possibility. Setting up of dumps is, to say the least, an unhealthy way of dealing with the situation and the time will come when incineration may be the only way out.

With the growth of these communities in the past few years and the almost certain growth in the future as Toronto pushes its surplus population northward, demands for additional municipal services are bound to develop. Pooling of resources by neighboring municipalities might provide some of these services without imposition of tax rates of 90 and 100 mills such as prevail in North York.

Cleaning Out Saboteurs

As part of its defense preparations, the federal government has begun a process of screening personnel of lake vessels and after August 1, no person will be given a job on any of these freighters carrying vital grain, coal and ore cargoes unless he or she has been given a loyalty certificate. These will be issued by the Royal Canadian Mounted police after a thorough investigation of the individual.

It is planned eventually to extend this checkup into workers in strategic defense industries particularly in the metallurgical and electrical fields where the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and United Electrical Workers Unions have a strong foothold.

These unions, said to be Communist-tainted, have both been disowned by the CIO.

While there may be a disposition in some quarters to criticize this action as providing semi-regimentation among some classes of workmen, it must be remembered that one of the biggest jobs in any program aimed at defense of the country is the prevention of sabotage within our own ranks.

Perhaps we may never be actively involved in the widely-predicted World War III, but in any event as things shape up today, we can be pretty sure that if such a conflict does eventuate, our main enemy is going to be Communist Russia. While the democratic nations boast of the atomic

bomb and people shudder at the thought of the havoc it can produce, it must be remembered that infiltration from within can be an even more potent factor in a shooting war and the Communists are masters at this sort of tactic.

The insidious part of this weapon is that it is not necessary for a shooting war to start for this weapon to be employed. Events have shown that it is being utilized whenever possible, if not in actual physical sabotage, then in propaganda and infiltration sabotage, influencing the workers in many industries and inducing strikes and work slowdowns. Therefore any effort to check it should be a most important part of our defense program.

Along The Milky Way

Probably no better example of cause and effect in our ever-ballooning price structure could have been provided than the recent Toronto milk strike, effects of which were felt in Richmond Hill.

Apparently activated by the increased cost of living, drivers in the Toronto area asked for a \$3 a week wage increase and this was approved by a Labor Conciliation Board. The dairies countered with the proposal that the price of milk be boosted 1c a quart to compensate for the wage increase and at this point the Ontario government stepped in. Result of the three-way tug-of-war was a short-lived milk strike which wound up with the price of milk being boosted

half a cent a quart. In other words, to meet the increased cost of living, milk drivers were granted a wage boost which in turn resulted in a further increase in the cost of living, that, even though small, will affect virtually the entire population.

It isn't our intention to be critical of either side but certainly there is grim irony in a situation such as this.

Editorial Opinions

Socialism is that part of the economic system under which the State imposes a heavy tax on all God-given

"Know Your Neighbour"

Before settling down in Richmond Hill in 1948, A. R. W. (Art) Uren, whose picture appears on the front page of this issue, covered a wide range of business activity from insurance salesman to operations manager of a Northern Ontario air transport service. Art is the newly-elected president of the Richmond Hill Business Men's Association and was among the first to join this organization when it was formed in February, 1950. In business, he operates the Hillcrest Marketeria on North Yonge Street which he purchased from Pearson & Son a little over two years ago.

A native of Toronto, Art was educated in that city, attending Toronto Normal Model School and Jarvis Collegiate Institute, then completing two years of an Arts course at the University of Toronto.

Fresh from University, he first entered the investment business starting out as a junior clerk, progressing to financial statistics and eventually to the sales field. Later he moved into the insurance field in which he remained for eight years specializing in estate insurance.

Although he devoted himself assiduously to the insurance business, Art always was mechanically inclined

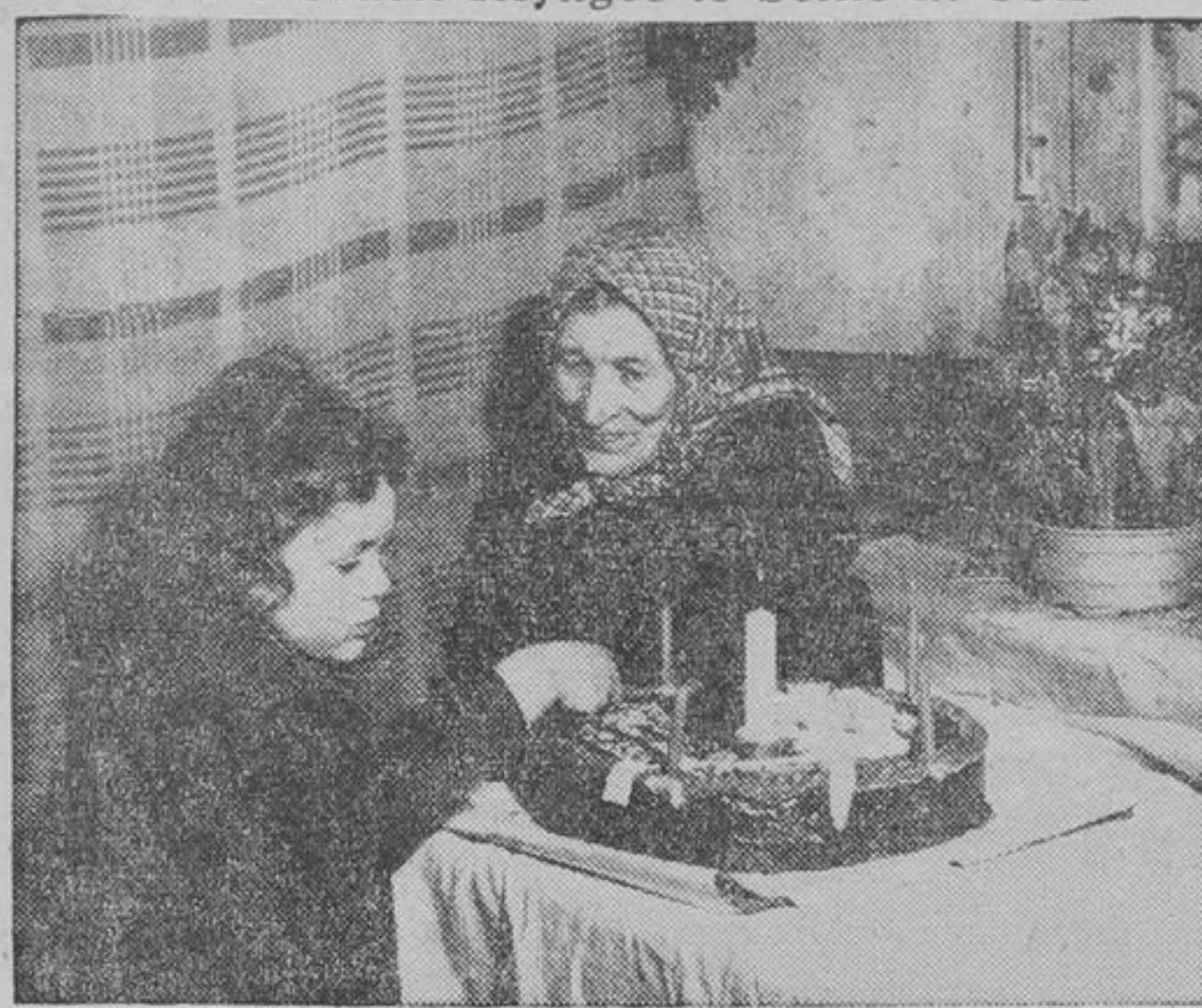
and when some friends of his offered him a job with their air line in Northern Ontario, he accepted and was made operations manager with 11 planes under his wing and headquarters at Sudbury. Although he has been at the controls of a plane numerous times, he never did put sufficient hours in the air to qualify for a pilot's license.

"I was too busy on the ground," he said. After a two-year stint with the air service, he returned to Toronto and pursued his mechanical bent further by taking a post in administration of plant engineering with the Coulter Copper and Brass Company and retiring with the job of personnel manager when he purchased the local grocery business.

As a hobby, Art is much interested in arts and crafts, having in the past done considerable cabinet work and wood carving besides dabbling in oil painting. He keeps pretty busy these days, however, and he hasn't much time to indulge in these hobbies.

Art is married and has two girls one attending the Richmond Hill District High School and the other the Public School. He is a member of the local United Church.

IRO's Oldest Refugee to Settle in USA



Paulina Wilsdorf, the oldest ward of the International Refugee Organization (IRO)—one of U.N.'s Specialized Agencies—recently celebrated her 105th birthday in a refugee camp near Salzburg, Austria. Her adopted daughter, Elizavita, aged 5, reads the inscription on the cake which says happy birthday in English and Polish. On her anniversary Mrs. Wilsdorf received the most treasured gift she had ever hoped for—the news that she would be resettled in the United States of America, as soon as arrangements can be made.

The Gardener's Column

(By Al Rice)

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR FRUITS

Apples
First or Pre-Pink Spray
Apply as soon as fruit bud clusters begin to appear using 4½ tablespoons of dry lime sulphur or bordeaux to 1 gal. of water and add 2½ tablespoons of lead arsenate.
Second or Pink Spray
Apply as soon as the fruit buds are showing pink at the tips using same mixture as in first spray.
Third or Calyx Spray
Apply as soon as nearly all the blossoms have fallen, using the same mixture as first spray.
Fourth or First Apple Maggot Spray
Apply about 4 weeks after the blossoms fall. This is usually the last week in June or first week in July, using 3½ lbs. of dry lime sulphur to 1 gal. of water adding 3 lbs. of lead arsenate.

Cherries
First Spray
Apply when most of the snucks or blossom remnants are off the little fruits. On Sour Cherries use preferably Bordeaux Mixture 4½ lbs. to 1 gal. of water adding 2½ lbs. lead arsenate. On Sweet Cherries use 4½ lbs. dry lime sulphur to 1 gal. water adding 2½ lbs. lead arsenate.
Second Spray
Apply ten days after first spray following same directions as in first spray for Sour and Sweet Cherries.
Third Spray
Apply when the fruit is just beginning to colour. On both sweet and sour cherries use 3½ lbs. of dry lime sulphur to 1 gal. of water and add 3 lbs. lead arsenate.

Pears
First Spray
Apply as soon as nearly all the blossoms have fallen, using mixture of 4½ lbs. Bordeaux Mixture and 2½ lbs. Lead Arsenate to 1 gal. of water.
Second Spray
Apply four weeks after the blossoms fall, usually last week in June. Use Lead Arsenate 2½ lbs. to 1 gal. of water.
Flemish Beauty Pears should receive all four sprays as recommended for apples using preferably Bordeaux Mixture and 2½ lbs. lead arsenate to each gal. of water for first two sprays.

Question: What causes little white worms to com on saucers of house plants; also what causes little flies to hover around these plants? Should soil be baked?
Answer: These were probably in the soil before coming into the house and will disappear in short time of year. Rather than bake the soil it should be sterilized by either steaming or using a 2% mixture of formaldehyde. Soak a sack in a gallon of this mixture and cover over a bushel of soil for forty-eight hours. After treatment spread soil out thinly on boards or floor, turning several times to remove all fumes before using.

More on Small Fruits next week.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON

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CHEERFUL OLD PEOPLE
and imaginary. Once the newspaper columnist, Ernie Pyle, met a globe-trotter from Oregon named Walter Fogler to whom he became quite attached. Pyle, who was probably the most popular columnist in the world ten years ago, loved fun, and Fogler was, above everything else, cheerful. Ernie wrote, "He is one of the few old men who by example take the horror out of growing old. After knowing him for a little while I came very close to wishing sincerely that I were already old."

I have known a lot of happy, cheerful old people; just bubbling over with good nature and goodwill. Many years ago I went to spend a week-end in a small town in eastern Ontario. The railway station was over a mile from the town and I was met by an old man — actually eighty-four, and a lively horse, raring to go. I looked at the horse, then at the old man and hesitated to get into the buggy.

He was a cheerful old fellow but during our ride I pulled a bone. I said: "Isn't that a lively horse for an old man to drive?" As soon as I'd said it I knew it was a mistake. My eighty-four year-old friend asked me to repeat the question, which I did — with a red face.

"You bet she's a lively horse," he said with a twinkle, "and I wouldn't let an old man touch her."

I deserved that rebuke; I should have had more commonsense. Jerome K. Jerome once wrote that a lot of utter nonsense was talked about the joys of childhood. We see everything through rosy spectacles and it all appears to have been joy and gingerbread. We forget the times when we had toothache or the circus came to town and we didn't have the admission.

I know Jerome is right. I had a good average childhood, but I have more fun now than then, and I have faith to believe things will be better yet — in spite of rheumatism and other ills azeal

Our quotation today is a Japanese saying: "The older the sandal tree, the more fragrance."

Oliver Wendell Holmes said he nearly became a clergyman but he went on: "I saw too many ministers that I abandoned the idea." That was a slam both at undertakers and clergymen. All the undertakers I have known have been likeable men, and as for ministers-most of them are good, natured and cheerful. Isn't that the truth?
