

# The Stouffville Tribune

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## NOTES and COMMENTS

### Eggs and Eggs

In supporting the price of eggs, the U.S. government has gathered 63,000,000 pounds of dried eggs, or enough to supply all the American bakeries for the next nine years. A possible solution, suggests Joe Harrington in the Boston Post, would be to serve nothing but omelets in the Senate restaurant until 1956.

### The Paper Industry

Paper was first manufactured in Canada about 100 years ago but prior to 1860 no wood pulp was used or produced. Rags, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The finest grades of paper in Canada, as elsewhere, are still made of a pulp made from rags. In quality, there is probably nothing superior to rag paper.

But the supply of rags was limited and manufacturers were forced to experiment with other raw materials. They discovered that excellent paper could be made from the spruce, balsam, fir and hemlock. So in 1866 the first wood grinder on the continent was installed at Valleyfield, Que., and the manufacture of wood pulp by the mechanical process began.

From these small beginnings, paper making in the Dominion has grown into a business of immense proportions and Canada has become the world's greatest producer and exporter of newsprint paper.

Of newsprint production 94 per cent is exported. Of the production of fine papers, paperboard, wall boards, roofing materials and other products, about 10 per cent is exported. Pulp and paper is the largest single item in Canada's export trade, accounting for 20 per cent of all Canadian exports and for almost 40 per cent of all commercial exports to the United States.

The Tribune, for its newspaper alone, consumes between 10 and 12 tons per annum.

### Yankee Hogs to be Happy

There will be some happy hogs in the United States this year. In addition to their regular rations of corn and slops they are going to be fed fresh grapes and raisins, possibly some grape juice and wine. It's all a part of the great farm stabilization scheme, whereby swollen wartime production and prices are maintained regardless of demand and the taxpayer.

For the last three years the grape industry of California, points out the Financial Post, has been heading into trouble. Production has been running ahead of demand and great surpluses of fresh fruit, raisins and wine have been accumulating. Uncle Sam has been urging growers to be sensible and reduce production. But the abnormally high floor prices the Government guarantees have proved a much stronger attraction and growers have kept right on planting more grapes. After all why should they worry about markets, so long as the taxpayer foots the bills.

This year's big crop, however, strained things pretty badly. Even when an expanded ECA had been added to normal domestic demand there were going to be many thousand tons left over. Of course nobody even suggested the old-fashioned remedy of reducing prices to gain more customers. Instead they called on the hogs.

Grapes and grape products are going to be fed to porkers. For every ton the grower disposes of in this or any other "non-competitive way" he will receive \$80 from the U.S. Government which is just another name for the U.S. taxpayer. The pig, being notoriously catholic in his taste, will probably appreciate the scheme, the taxpayer may not.

In the floor-priced subsidized farming, thank goodness, we have been a little more cautious in Canada. But we are not entirely immune. While customers turn to cheaper margarine or do without, government-bought butter is piling up rapidly in cold storage. Before the winter sets in, the same thing may well happen with apples and potatoes.

Mr. Gardiner had better be careful. Even if the taxpayers do not object he may find that butter, apples and potatoes make mighty poor hog feed.

### Taking A Great Chance

The Prime Minister at Ottawa is advocating a measure in parliament that would prolong the life of any party in power beyond the five year term in the event of war. It's a risky step, we imagine, perhaps the country would find themselves with a government of which they heartily disapproved. It might be a Conservative government and not a Liberal government, it might be a C.C.F. regime, or something else they may develop over the years.

The Liberal government did very well throughout the last war, but we have no assurance that an equally "safe" group of men may be at the head of affairs, and so we say, such a measure would be taking a great risk by imposing such a bill on parliament, which of course, would pass, if the government so willed it.

### Breeder of Trouble

For the first time since the Anglo-Canadian wheat agreements came into force in 1946 the U. K. Government this fall could have bought wheat in the open market as cheaply as it buys from us. And already there are indications of pressure on the British authorities to switch their business from us, says the Financial Post.

In a syndicated column in a London week-end paper a Labor M.P. claims that Britain is ruining herself in trying to save the Canadian farmer from bankruptcy.

Repeatedly during recent months there have been similar expressions of opinion, though some of them might not have been quite so bluntly expressed.

The plain truth is that this state deal we negotiated with the British is a breeder of trouble, as was freely predicted on both sides of the ocean when it first was proposed. When our government sold at less than world prices, as it did sell to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars during the first three years of the contract, naturally Canadian farmers were dissatisfied. And now, when in the final year of the contract, there is some chance of the pendulum swinging the other way with the U.K. Government paying us more than world price, the British consumer is naturally getting dissatisfied. And because this is a matter of state trading, of direct trade deals between governments, the friction develops at a high and dangerous level.

Aside from the many and serious economic weaknesses of state trading, this political danger should be enough to condemn it. When trouble develops about supply, prices, quality or anything else it is not some individual traders that are involved, but the whole nation. One doesn't need to be a student of history to know where that sort of thing can lead.

## COULD EASE ONTARIO HYDRO HUNGER

Almost unnoticed, Washington took a step last week which many consider of far greater immediate importance to Canada and particularly hydro-hungry Ontario than development of the St. Lawrence power project.

It was the report of the Federal Power Commission on power resources at Niagara Falls. What it contained brought sighs of relief from Ontario Hydro Commissioner Chairman Robert Saunders. If the findings can be implemented by treaty, Ontario could have all the power she wants by 1953. This would be at least three years before power from the St. Lawrence project could be developed.

The U.S. Commission found Niagara Falls was not being used to its full advantage. It estimated U.S. generation could be increased nearly four-fold. There was definite need, the Commission said, for "remedial" power works to "ensure the best use of water diversions for power purposes."

Generate More Power  
This was what Ontario has been waiting to hear. It meant U.S. power authorities now see eye-to-eye with Ontario on how best to utilize Niagara's great resources: allow a greater diversion to Queenston and thus, without using any more water, generate three times as much power. At present, the amount of the diversion is governed by the 1910 treaty and subsequent agreements.

The key, Mr. Saunders told the reporter, is the difference between the head of water at the Falls itself and at Queenston. At Niagara, it's about 140 ft., at Queenston 303 ft. The result: three times as much power at Queenston with the same amount of water.

At present, there are three power plants at the Falls. Under the Ontario plan, water now being used by these would be diverted to Queenston. No more water would be used, but because of the greater head at Queenston, three times as much power could be generated.

Ontario has been asking for this for a year or more. Last week's FPC report was the first major U.S. step toward granting it. A treaty would be required to make it come true.

If it goes through within the next year, another 500,000 h.p. would be available from Niagara by 1953, said Mr. Saunders (it takes approximately three years to build generating capacity of this magnitude).

This should just about take care of anticipated increased power demands in Ontario in 1943. If it doesn't go through, Ontario faces a shortage of power until other facilities are developed or until the St. Lawrence project is developed.

## Marvel at Utah's Scenic Grandeur

(continued from front page)  
was the weirdest piece of erosion we had seen. All the rock formations were a deep brick-red, giving the place its name "The Red Canyon." The combination of red rocks, red soil, and green trees were very picturesque and afforded me several opportunities for coloured shots. Bryce Canyon further along was somewhat similar to the Cedar Breaks formation only on a much vaster scale. There is a road about 18 miles long skirting the west rim about a dozen look-out points, each with its own special features. These vistas must be seen to be believed. To understand how they "got that way" is a real imagination stretcher. The book says that during the last 200 million years the region hereabouts has witnessed many changes in landscape and climate. At times, it was covered by the sea, at other times by broad rivers which traversed its surface, and at still other times it was swept by desert winds. Most of the rocks were laid down by water as gravel, sand, mud and limy ooze. Then they were converted into solid rock by the weight of layers above them and by the lime, silica and iron that cement their grains. Embedded in these rocks are fossil sea shells, fish, trees snails, and the bones and tracks of dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals. Then, according to the geologists, after an accumulation of about 8,000 feet of strata, an upheaval of the earth's surface occurred, lifting the area to a height of nearly 2 miles above sea level. And as a consequence of this shifting of the earth's surface, the present phenomenon called "erosion" was begun, whereby the action of rain, snow, ice, wind, frost, etc. has worn away and broken down the weaker parts of the rock formations and left standing the pinnacles, spires, minarets, castles and what have you, that comprise the amphitheatres both at Cedar Breaks and at Bryce. It is also interesting, while speaking of "erosion" that the Virgin river which flows through Zion national park carries away about 3 million tons of ground-up rock every year at an average rate of 180 carloads each day. The result, to us, of all this terrific natural activity, is an area of amazing beauty, principally useful for taking pictures of, and attracting tourists from all over the world.

The Dixie National Forests are great reservoirs of animal life, principally deer. And at certain seasons, hunters come from all over the country to the uplands to follow their favorite sport. The season is on now, and we noted with interest that standard equipment seems to be dogs, guns and trailers. The little town of St. George, Utah, which was our next stop-over was literally overrun with hunters mostly from California. Their red hats and coats were to be seen on every street and in every store and most of them seemed to have their trailers and their wives with them.

Using St. George, Utah, as a base we planned on making pilgrimage to the Grand Canyon and seeing Zion National Park on the way. So we set out Tuesday a.m. although weather conditions didn't seem too promising. In the Zion Canyon, we were duly amazed at the grandeur and immensity of the mountains. If you want to feel like an ant looking up at a sky scraper and have your importance as an individual human-being deflated to nearly zero—then visit Zion National Park and look up from the bottom of the gorge. We found it almost impossible to take pictures. To get any worthwhile shots would have entailed climbing part way up mountain sides so as to get a complete view of the one opposite. We didn't have the time (or the ambition) for that, so we had to content ourselves with about three pictures which may or may not prove to be any good. In any case they couldn't convey photographically the magnitude of the Zion Canyon.

East of the Canyon, the road is a series of switchbacks up the side of the mountain. And at the top of the highest switchback, a tunnel over a mile long takes you right through a mountain to the other side. The tunnel is a full size highway and is itself on an up grade. From about 6 places, there were pull-offs where you could park your car and look down into the depths you just came up from. These were holes cut from the tunnel to the side of the mountain. This switchback road is an engineering marvel in itself, not to mention the tunnel at the top of it.

East of the pass, there were still more scenic rock formations, but we were by this time driving through rain, so didn't stop very often for pictures. The bad weather stayed with us all the way to the Arizona border, and then it got worse. It rained cats, dogs, buckets, and all the rest right down to Cameron, where we pulled into a "Motel" for the night like a lot of half-drowned rats. Nuff said!

Next morning, the rain had stopped, so we started off for the Grand Canyon. Before we arrived at the gates of the Park, some 50 miles away, it was SNOWING. Having come that far, we decided to give it a whirl anyhow, and we

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## THE OLD HOME TOWN By STANLEY



## EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

by Don Graham

"I'd be happy if I could just solve my biggest problems," said a neighbour of mine the other day.

Here was a man who believed that his whole life was spoiled because he had troubles. Happiness was not for him.

How wrong he was! Life is full of difficulties, trials, disappointments and problems. Yet countless people have learned that they can find happiness in spite of these universal handicaps. Indeed, the wisest of them have also learned that to overcome hardships and create right out of wrong is in itself a source of great satisfaction.

Your work, for instance, may be far from your ideal. But

don't let that fact depress you or mar all the other satisfactions that life can bring. There is no "ideal job". So make the best of whatever is set before you.

No, life is not easy. It seldom hands us happiness ready-made. But from its raw materials, we can build a lot of happiness by our own efforts.

Is there an "ideal method" of meeting people's needs for life insurance? Experience has proved that the efficient service of competing companies, together with the helpful personal attention of their agents, meets everyone's needs most satisfactorily.

### Applications For Assessor

County of Ontario

Applications will be received by the undersigned on or before Monday, December 5th, 1949, for the position of Assessor for the County of Ontario. Applicants please state age, qualifications, experience, references and salary expected.

Wm. G. Manning, Clerk-Treasurer,  
Court House, Whitby, Ontario.

## Do Not Burn Autumn Leaves

You have observed the carpet of leaf mould in the woods. This is nature's way of improving the soil and stopping runoff of water, says Dr. O. M. McConkey of the Department of Field Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Your garden soil is hungry for good leaf mould.

Leaves contain organic matter, nitrogen, minerals, phosphorus, potash, and calcium; all valuable elements for increasing fertility of your garden soil.

Instead of burning leaves pile them on the compost heap. Pile in layers about 8 inches deep, dampen down with water, and then add alternately 2 inch layers of soil. Keep the pile of compost hollow in the centre so that the rain will soak in. In a few months you will have beautiful leaf mould to apply to your soil.

Simplicity, truth and persistence are three factors that build success in advertising.

Nowadays the electric switch makes things go. In the olden days they used the hickory switch.

A stitch in time saves embarrassing exposure.

continued on, much to our later chagrin. About 12 miles from the Grand Canyon Lodge, the car ahead of us lost traction and stopped on a grade. So we had to also—and all the cars behind us, about 15 of us all told. We found ourselves in a blinding blizzard, with no traction to speak of, and in our case not even the proper clothing to cope with the outside temperature. So, we all got together, folks from Texas, Illinois, Utah, California, Wyoming and of course Ontario—and between the bunch of us we turned every car around on the grade so that we could all get started again going downhill. This process took the best part of three hours because they all had to be "bumped" around by man-power. It just wasn't safe to attempt to drive them around. Just to make things more complicated, a woman from Texas got her car mired in the ditch on the mountain side of the road and it took longer to get her straightened out than all the rest of us put together. To cut a long story very short, we all retreated to below the snow level as fast as we safely could, and without even a glimpse of the Big Ditch.

Between them, Canada's two major railway systems maintain nearly 56,000 miles of track, 10,000 bridges, 180,000 culverts and over 100 tunnels.

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