

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
Authorised as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1949

Varying Pronunciations

Perhaps when Premier Jones returns from at-
tending the first Liberal Party convention in
Newfoundland he will be able to give us an au-
thoritative statement as to the proper pronun-
ciation of our new sister Province's name. A
mainland exchange notes in this connection the
following pronunciations heard in the broad-
cast of the ceremonies on Newfoundland Day:
Chief Justice Emerson: "New-found-LAND."
Mr. Bradley and Mr. Smallwood: "NEW-
found-land."
The Commissioner for the Yukon: "NEW-
FOUND-land."

A radio commentator: "New-f'nd-L'nd."

Political Pot Boiling

Political activity at the constituency level
is stepping up all across Canada, says the Globe
& Mail. Within the next two weeks, while parlia-
ment is in recess, scores of candidates for parlia-
ment will be nominated. The Co-operative
Commonwealth Federation is in the lead in num-
ber of candidates nominated. It has about 100
named, with new nominations being reported in
every day. By the time parliament resumes in
two weeks the CCF-ers expect to have 125 start-
ers picked. The left-wing party ran 198 candi-
dates for 245 seats at the last general election
and expects to have well over 200 in the run-
ning for the 262 seats in the next House of
Commons. Progressive Conservative headquar-
ters report 50 to 55 candidates nominated, prac-
tically all for seats now held by other parties,
and will have another 20 or 30 political hopefuls
in the running within two weeks. The Liberals
are running neck and neck with the Progressive
Conservatives and have between 50 and 60
candidates named, with a flock of nomination
meetings scheduled for the Easter period. Like
the Progressive Conservatives, the Liberals show
a disposition to hold back until the last min-
ute on nominating candidates in the seats they
now hold. Nearly all their nominations so far
are in opposition territory.

Contrasts in Butter

When the price of butter advanced from 10
to 12 cents per pound, in the late months of
1947, recalls the Winnipeg Free Press, there was
a hue and cry throughout the country. Large
profits were being made on butter held in stor-
age and this, it was declared, was profiteering.
When, in the past few months, the price of but-
ter fell 10 to 14 cents per pound the drop resulted
in a heavy loss on all butter held in storage.
There has been, however, no public outcry what-
ever.

The report of the Royal Commission on
prices, issued a few days ago, deals with the rise
in the price of butter in 1947. It says that the
shortage at that time was artificially created.
Actually there was as much butter in store as
in the preceding year but the public became
afraid that there might be a shortage and "in
the ensuing scramble for the existing supply,
consumers inevitably bid up prices."

The profits, says the report, went "to firms
which had substantial stocks of butter in stor-
age." These firms, the report goes on, did not
build up abnormally large stocks in an effort to
raise prices. "But in following their regular rou-
tine, they made unprecedented profits on their
storage operations, approximately 12 cents per
pound, compared to the average profit of 0.19
cent" (that is less than one fifth of a cent) "per
pound which one of the larger firms had made
in its butter operations during the preceding
nine years."

It was fully explained to the Royal Com-
mission that butter is sold on a replacement ba-
sis. That is, the sale is always at the prevailing
market price, regardless of the original cost of
the butter. And it is now being demonstrated
that selling at replacement values is a rule
which works both ways. The companies which
made a profit in 1947-48 have met with heavy
losses in 1949. The butter they bought at high
prices in the production season of 1948 is now
being sold at much lower prices. There was much
indignation in December, 1947, and the early
months of 1948. But there does not appear to be
a ripple of interest in what is presently happen-
ing.

F A O Report

At the 1948 Food and Agriculture Organi-
zation Conference at Washington, it was possi-
ble to present the most favourable review of
the world food situation since the end of the
war.

Among the chief food commodities, cereals
have reached a virtual balance between export-
able surpluses and effective demand. The rice
situation is not so favorable. With sugar, the
world situation has changed from one of short-
ages and allocations, to one causing fears of
future surpluses.

Production of oils and fats has reached pre-
war level, but consumption in deficit areas, es-
pecially in Europe, remains well below pre-war
levels.

The livestock industry in the Northern Hem-
isphere should show increased output because of
the improved supply of feed cereals. European
milk production has increased with better grass.
In the second half of 1949 the output of meat
should be larger both in Europe and in North
America.

Fish supplies are more nearly equal to
needs in many areas, but some distribution prob-
lems remain to be solved.

Since the beginning of World War II, how-
ever, the population of the world has increased
10 per cent, and even if food were distributed
on the basis of a decade ago, consumption lev-

els would not be as high as those that prevail-
ed in 1939.

The Conference acknowledged two funda-
mental facts. A large increase in production is
obviously needed in deficit and low income areas.
To satisfy this need it was realized that a main-
tenance or expansion of high production levels
in North America would be welcome, if a satisfac-
tory solution could be found to the interna-
tional trade and payment problems. This in
turn raised the query — how can international
trading arrangements be improved to provide a
larger and more regular world flow of products
at prices fair to producers and reasonable to
consumers?

EDITORIAL NOTES

The next holiday, May 24.

June 6th. has been proclaimed as the King's
Birthday celebration.

Welcome to the members of the P. E. I.
Teachers' Federation who open their convention
today.

It is reported the Provincial Government
intends establishing a crown company to provide
a regular shipping service between here and
Newfoundland.

B. C. politicians are in an awkward posi-
tion — the two rightist parties having united to
fight the leftists, on the eve of a Federal elec-
tion in which the two rightists will be fighting
each other.

Newfoundland had a gainfully occupied
population, 14 years of age and over, totalling
112,508 at October 1, 1945, date of the last
Newfoundland census. The 1945 total compares
with 88,710 in 1935, making an increase of
nearly 27 per cent in the number gainfully oc-
cupied in the 10-year period.

Elections provide a two-way education. Can-
didates are at pains to learn what the elector-
ate really think about conditions and policies,
and at the same time they, the various party
candidates, tell the public what they should think
about questions of the day.

Revenue Minister McCann, admitting that
taxation in Canada is heavy and will probably
continue that way for some time, gave as the
explanation that high taxation is tied to high
living standards and heavy demand for protec-
tion and community services. It would seem that
on that basis the farmer is justified in seeking
to avoid the load.

The annual convention of the Prince Ed-
ward Island Teachers Federation opens in Prince
of Wales College hall today, and will continue
until Thursday with a programme of exception-
al interest which will include addresses by Dr.
A. W. Trueman, president of the University of
New Brunswick, and Dr. Bernice MacNaughton,
vice president of the Canadian Teachers Fed-
eration.

Enasmus Darwin, English physician and poet,
died this date 1802. By his first marriage he
was grandfather of Charles Darwin and by his
second of Francis Galton. He anticipated in part
the theory of evolution propounded by his grand-
son and Lamarck. His chief works are Zoonomia
and Phytologia, and his poem The Botanic Gar-
den:

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam, afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the field of air."

It is unfortunate that Newfoundland's en-
try into confederation should be marred by the
spectre of starvation and epidemic in Labrador
outposts. The Canadian Government is doing
what it can to relieve the situation but the New-
foundlanders themselves should have realized that
the expectation of price drops would, unless
offset, result in all concerned trying to avoid
being caught with high priced supplies on hand.

Dominion Prime Ministers are arriving in
London today to take stock of another turning
point in the history of the British peoples. The
establishment of sovereign independent states
in Ireland and soon in India pose new problems
of Commonwealth relations. The Dominions have
been so long independent in fact without drifting
apart that there should be little fear that legal
sovereignty can not be reconciled with our con-
tinued association.

Whereas we here are specializing in pota-
toes, swine and poultry, in New Brunswick they
are directing special attention to grain produc-
tion. Carleton County is in the lead nationally
in the production of registered oats and barley.
Hon. A. C. Taylor, Provincial Minister of Agricul-
ture declares: "In no other county or town-
ship in Canada did so many farmers produce
registered seed oats last year as in Carleton
County." The achievements of these Carleton
County farmers were touched upon as the min-
ister discussed the increased value of holding
the contests for seed grain each year. Mr. Taylor
said that New Brunswick farmers employ
the system prescribed as the seeds act of Can-
ada to guarantee high quality to prospective
purchasers.

Trade Minister Howe, as in duty bound
before the election, is predicting in his con-
stituency of Port Arthur that 3,300 jobs will be
available shortly in his district, precluding the
possibility of a serious unemployment problem
caused by a slump in bush camp operations.
Mr. Howe said in an interview that Canadian
Employment Service reports showed that 1,200
men will be needed on the pulpwood drives on
district rivers. Another 299 will be required in
construction work. The Canadian National Rail-
ways is planning to use 600 men on track-lay-
ing operations in the Long Lac and North
Bay areas of Ontario. If overtime be dispensed
with on the railways that will mean additional
serg labour, all over the C.N.R. system.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

PROVINCIAL AMUSEMENT TAX

Sir,—Premier Jones and his Gov-
ernment should be congratulated on
the recent reduction in amusement
taxes on admission tickets to mo-
tion picture theatres.

This will be a great advantage to
the people who attend movies as a
source of pleasure and recreation,
especially in the rural districts
where entertainment is not so plen-
tiful in comparison with the city
and towns, which have numerous
opportunities for diversified recrea-
tion at their disposal at all times.
The former amusement tax in my
opinion had a tendency to keep the
people of the lower income bracket
away from the smaller theatres in
the country, thereby making it
most difficult for the smaller ex-
hibitors to carry on in business and
give the general public a better
class of pictures, and to build their
theatres to compare with the larger
theatres, and also to have stand-
ard motion picture equipment in-
stalled that would give a steady,
bright and clear picture on the
screen at all times.

In closing may I extend my ap-
preciation to the present Govern-
ment for the reduction in amuse-
ment taxes. This reduction will
be passed along to the movie-
going patrons attending Yeo's The-
atre in Montague.

I am quite confident that my
sentiments as expressed in this let-
ter, are in complete accord with
the general public.

I am, Sir, etc.,
BRUCE H. YEO.

THE TEACHER PROBLEM

Sir,—Your editorial, "The
Educational Problem" of the 13th
makes sad reading — So few
students in normal training, so
many "permit teachers," that last
year 138 teachers have left the
profession and so many children
in our Province not getting a
proper chance to learn to read and
write. One would almost think he
was reading of some backward
foreign country. Teaching is such
a wonderful profession that a
good teacher must find it a pain-
ful experience to be forced to
leave her school and take some
other job; and many a time her
thoughts will return to the school
and the children she left.

There are at least two reasons
why a teacher leaves the profession.
One is that it is a most difficult
type of work, only one who has
been a teacher knows how great
the responsibility and how severe
the strain is. I have known teach-
ers, naturally robust people too,
who at the end of the school
year were near a breakdown. I
remember one young lady coming
home on the last day before
vacation and saying, "thank God
I'm a free nigger." So few people
realize what a taxing job is teach-
ing.

The other reason is financial.
A carpenter gets, today, from 75
cents to \$1.00 per hour. If a
teacher could work as many hours
in the year as a carpenter can
she would receive between 30 and
40 cents per hour; and of course,
during the hours she is not at
work, in school, she must eat her
three meals a day and wear good
clothes, while the carpenter can
do most in overalls. Probably
neither the Government nor the
ratepayers know how poorly paid
our teachers are. Highways that
take so much of the revenue are
important, but far more important
is the efficient education of our
children. A good teacher cannot
be paid in terms of money but
until they are getting a good deal
more it is getting now
we will continue to have the con-
ditions which under present
conditions when they pay their
expenses they have very little
left. A Government commission
has been put upon a less impor-
tant matter.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. I. GREENE
Stanley Bridge.

The Poet's Corner

SPRING SOUNDS

Now, once again, the bare concrete
will bring
Those small glad sounds that herald
early Spring—
The clack of roller skates; the faint
high snap
Of clinking marbles; and the rhythmic
slap
Of rubber balls. And, out beyond
the town,
In fields that still are wet and
Winter brown.
Boys in assorted sizes will appear,
Just as they always have this time
of year.
For that best most exciting sound
of all—
The crack of wood against a leather
ball.
—Albigal Cresson, in the New York
Herald Tribune.

The Age-Old Story

No weapon that is formed
against thee shall prosper and
every tongue that shall rise against
thee in judgment thou shalt con-
demn. This is the heritage of the
servants of the Lord; and their
righteousness is of Me, saith the
Lord. Whosoever shall gather
together against thee shall fall for
thy sake.
THE SYMBOL OF PASSION
The ruby symbolizes ardent pas-
sion.



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

FIRST SCHOOLS REPORT

From the "First Report of the
Visitor appointed to inspect the
District Schools throughout the Is-
land," to the members of the Board
of Education, Charlottetown, Oct.
28, 1937, by John MacNeill, Visitor
of District Schools:

"Through various laws have been
enacted from time to time by the
Legislature of this Island, for the
regulation of Schools, and consid-
erable sums of money have been
appropriated for their encourage-
ment, I regret to have to state,
from recent personal observation,
that the system of instruction pur-
sued in many of the country schools
throughout the Island is extremely
defective, and consequently but lit-
tle really useful and substantial
knowledge is acquired by the chil-
dren attending them.

"This appears to me to arise from
several causes; some of these per-
haps unavoidable in a new country
like this. In many of the settle-
ments, the inhabitants are poor—
and having to struggle with numer-
ous difficulties in procuring the
means of subsistence for their fam-
ilies, the education of their chil-
dren is with them an object of mere
secondary consideration. And even
when they do turn their attention
to this important object, they are
not generally speaking) very scrupulous
in the selection of their
teachers, satisfying themselves with
the common idea, that it is better
to have any teacher than none at
all.

"The little encouragement which
is in most cases held out to teach-
ers of character and qualification,
and the precarious manner in which
their salaries are paid, operate most
powerfully as a bar in the way of
advancement of education. Hence it
too frequently happens that it is
only persons of shipwrecked char-
acter, and blasted prospects in life,
after every other resource has failed
them, who take up the import-
ant office of Schoolmaster, and
hence also the frequent changing
of the teacher; the long lapse of
time that takes place after the
expiration of the engagement of the
old, before a new one is appointed;
in consequence of which the chil-
dren nearly forget what they had
previously acquired.

"The migratory character of the
schools, or the shifting of them
from place to place, has, in my
opinion, another injurious effect
upon the progress of education.
From this cause it happens, that
after the children have made con-
siderable proficiency, their career
is stopped all at once by the re-
moval of the school to another
part of the district, where the
population has recently become
more dense; and then the former
locality is completely deserted; the
settlers immediately around it be-
ing unable, without the co-oper-
ation of their more distant neigh-
bors, to secure the continuance of
the school.

"The irregular attendance of the
children at school, in many in-
stances, where their parents keep
them at home to work, during the
busy season of the year, tends
seriously to retard their own im-
provement, and acts as a drawback
upon the diligence and efficiency
of the teacher.

"I must also mention another
practice which is too prevalent in
the country, and which I conceive
to be exceedingly injurious to the
respectability of the teacher in the

eyes of his pupils, and conse-
quently hurtful to his usefulness
in that respect, is the habit of go-
ing about from house to house; in
which case, he is regarded, both by
parents and children, as little bet-
ter than a common mendicant; and
from the familiarity which must
necessarily subsist between himself
and the family, he cannot exercise
that authority over his pupils,
which is indispensably necessary
for a teacher to maintain.

"The want of a uniform method
of teaching, of a regular supply of
school books, together with the de-
fective accommodations provided for
schools, are other causes which
very much retard the advancement
of education on this Island."

The report gives the following
school statistics: In Queen's Coun-
ty, 21 schools, 624 scholars; in
King's, 15 schools, 490 scholars; in
Prince, 15 schools, 535 scholars;
making a total of 51 schools and
1,649 scholars for the Island.

Among the "best schools" the re-
port mentions the following: W. H.
Nellis, Beedee; Donald Lamont,
Elliot River; Archibald Mackenzie,
Murray Harbour; Robert Robinson,
St. Peter's Road; Malcolm Darrach,
Dog River; John Mackinnon, Ellis
River. The report continues:

"The Princeton School, taught
by Sebastian Davidson, I have rea-
son to believe, might be classed
with the above; but it is to be re-
gretted that but few of the children
attended the examination—the busy
season the harvest causing the ab-
sence from the school of the more
advanced scholars.

"At the East Point (King's Coun-
ty), is a school taught by a very
competent teacher, John Slattery,
in which I met with the only Latin
scholars taught in any school on
the Island."

As a serious obstacle to the ad-
vancement of education, the report
takes notice of "the almost uni-
versal want of suitable books." It
recommends the obtaining of "cheap
elementary works of an approved
character, and embracing as much
variety and accuracy of information
as possible in a small compass."

Emphasis is placed on the ad-
vantage of an acquaintance with the
following branches: ancient and
modern history; general geography;
trade and commerce; geography;
"to which might be added, for the
benefit of the more advanced scholars,
Catechisms of Mental Philosophy
and British Law."

The attention of trustees is called
"to the important duties which the
law, as well as their own im-
mediate interests, imposes upon
them—to take care that the school
be properly conducted, that the re-
quisite conveniences, such as suit-
able school houses, desks, seats,
firewood, &c. be provided—that the
children be at stated periods regu-
larly examined, so that their pro-
gress may be seen, and that the
teacher be not careless or remiss
in the discharge of his duties—to
be strict and conscientious in not
giving a certificate of sobriety and
good conduct to any teacher, but
such as really deserve it—for when
trustees neglect their duty in this
respect, all the enactments of our
Legislature requiring good conduct
on the part of the teacher will be
rendered nugatory.

"If a remedy were applied to
these evils and abuses which I
have endeavoured to enumerate,
and such as really deserve it—for
the advancement of education, our
schools would assume a healthy and
flourishing appearance; and our native
youth, who are remarkable for
quickness of apprehension, and ca-
pacity to learn, would prove a credit
to themselves and their teach-
ers, and an honour to the land
which gave them birth."

DRIVING
Upon the public highways is a privilege as well as a legal right.
We owe it to ourselves and to the other driver to have our cars
in good working condition; to drive at moderate speed; to observe
all traffic rules and to DRIVE CAREFULLY.
This aim combined with adequate Insurance Cover will bring
relief from anxiety in many Canadian homes.
HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED
INSURANCE SINCE 1872
OFFICES: CHARLOTTETOWN SUMMERSIDE MONTAGUE
Agents Throughout The Province

Notes By The Way

The scientists and research work-
ers can never look forward to a
victory. As soon as they find a
remedy for one scourge Old Mother
Nature trots out another and a
worse one.—Farmer's Advocate.

We permit the D.P.'s we admit
to try to find their proper level
after completing the term of em-
ployment for which they are ad-
mitted, but the sort of ability that
many of them possess is not sharp-
ened by months of manual labor.
We waste ability in that way. We
are doing well in the numbers we
are accepting, it is true, but we
are ignoring resources and skills,
fresh ideas and inventiveness, from
which the whole country could not
fall to benefit in our selection meth-
ods.—Montreal Star.

Owen Sound has always been
noted for the fine trees which
flank its residential streets and
many of its business thoroughfares.
The long traffic lanes, cool in the
hot of Summer as great maple
trees meet to form a ceiling over
them, have caused much favorable
comment from our Summer visitors.
At the same time there have been
source of great pride on the part
of our citizens. But trees, like
human beings, have a life span.
And in the past few years many of
these fine old "residents" have come
to the time when they must be cut
down, as they became hazards to
the general public. Many of them
have already been cut, some have
fallen, a number in the recent
storm. Still others are in such con-
dition as to create a hazard and
will have to come down.—Owen
Sound Sun-Times.

The leaders in the agricultural
industry in the Maritimes are de-
serving of the greatest credit for
establishing a high standard in
their animals and it has been a
source of encouragement that men
like Walter Jones, premier of
Prince Edward Island, have led
the way in giving a practical ex-
emplification of what quality really
means. Beyond a doubt an ex-
ample of this kind has an ever-
widening influence and when there
are many producers animated by
the same spirit we become con-
scious of a new influence permeat-
ing our agricultural life. This is
being felt not only by the senior
farmers but it is having a particu-
larly fine influence on the boys
and girls of the farms who have
organized themselves into clubs
and who are now not only produc-
ers but are becoming very capable
judges. We must believe that from
these influences there will come a
higher type of farming in the
Maritimes and that along with
other developments we may with-
in the course of not more than a
decade claim equality with any other
part of Canada.—Amherst News.

Judging by the earnestness with
which girls and women talk about
silk stockings, they are very im-
portant to their self-esteem. When
the shortage was on during the
war, the news that nylons could be
procured at a certain store caused
a frantic stampede to be there when
the door opened in the morning.
Canadian women talked as much
about stockings as British women
talked, and still talk, about food.
We understand that the feminine
sex do not regard themselves as
well-dressed unless their legs are
encased in those sheer weaves that
defy more man to detect whether
they have stockings on, or none at
all. So when Miss Margaret How-
ard of Southampton, England, was
injured in a motor-coach which crashed
into a Liverpool street car and
was so severely burned that her
legs are disfigured for life, she
sued the Liverpool Corporation for
heavy damages. She cannot wear
sheer stockings, and as she liked
to dance and swim, she will have
to wear thick stockings, even for walk-
ing in the street. She was so sensi-
tive about the appearance of her
legs that she broke off an engage-
ment to a young man. The court
sympathized with her tragic mis-
fortune so much that she was
awarded damages amounting to
over \$30,000.—St. Thomas Times-
Journal.

No man can afford to make quips
about bald-headed fellows unless
he himself is bald. Miss V. Sheppard
has written about baldness in the
health magazine of the American
Medical Association. Miss Shep-
pard contends that hair has little
practical value. She goes on to
describe it almost disparagingly as
a limp, vegetable growth that ap-
parently draws no nourishment
from the body. While conceding
that some men may not view
shiny pate as contributing to good
looks, Miss Sheppard recommends
a "new philosophy" of baldness in
which men think no more of how
it makes them appear. We leave it
to the more philosophical of the
bald-headed gentry to take up Miss
Sheppard's idea from there. And
with them we'll be curious to learn
if this new enlightened outlook can
dispel the embarrassment and dis-
comfort of getting one's bald head
burned furnace red by the summer
sun.—Kansas City Star.

We may see develop a Common-
wealth with two classes of mem-
bers, different at least in theory if
not in practice. But if we called
one class "active" members because
they maintain the royal link and
the other "honorary" because they
discard that link, where is the
real distinction in practical affairs?
Despite that our constitution, still
has to be amended in London. Can-
ada is as free and independent as
Pakistan or India ever will be, and
freer than Ireland ever can become
because though in the past Canada
has depended heavily upon the
trade connection with Britain, Ire-
land is almost wholly dependent
upon it. Practically speaking, Pak-
istan, India and Ireland gain no-
thing from their republicanism that
Canada hasn't already got.—Van-
couver Sun.

At the time of the 1946 census
there were 157 people in the little
village of Chaplin in south central
Saskatchewan. It is not a bad com-
munity. The children there are no
worse than anywhere else. In al-
most every way Chaplin is a typi-
cal prairie small town. So is near-
by Mortlach (population 255). The
Regina Leader-Post recently carried
this news story, under the heading
"Chaplin Form Club to Combat
Delinquency": "A community club
for boys and girls will be formed
at Chaplin, patterned after a club
former at Mortlach earlier this year
by the Royal Canadian Mounted Po-
lice, it was decided at a meeting at
Chaplin recently. Four R. C. M. P.
members attended the meeting.
About 70 Chaplin and district resi-
dents attended the meeting, called
by the Chaplin Parent-Teachers'
Association. . . . That the R. C.
M. P. should undertake this work
is cause for rejoicing. "The force"
is usually given the dirty end of
the stick, the job of cleaning up
messes that could have been pre-
vented. Here the Mounties are
working with boys and girls, teach-
ing them that the law is more than
something to fear, earning their
confidence and respect and making
them feel personally responsible for
a clean, peaceful community. This
is constructive police work at its
best.—Calgary Alberta.

Proposals for customs union be-
tween Canada and the United
States for "closer integration of the
economies" of the two countries,
and for equivalent mutual slashing
of tariffs, have bobbed up periodically
during the past year or so as
remedies for the dislocation of Can-
ada's traditional pattern of trade
and exchange. The suggestions have
come principally from U. S. sources,
but have at least been considered
as possibilities by some Canadians
troubled by the breakdown of the
pre-war triangle of trade, which en-
abled the Dominion to convert its
favorable balance of trade with
Britain into dollars to meet the
adverse balance with the U.S. There
would doubtless be material ad-
vantages in any widening of the
flow of trade between this country
and the U.S., subject to certain
reservations. But there would also
be disadvantages, and there would
be serious pitfalls and ultimate con-
sequences which, to a substantial
number of Canadians, would be
strongly repugnant. Belief in political
autonomy and independent
partnership in the Commonwealth
is the basic factor that justifies
Canada's status as a separate political
entity, and gives it life and
being as a nation. It has also im-
portance from a trade and economic
standpoint, and is unlikely to be
lightly yielded to effect an over-
simplified solution of Canada's ad-
vanced trade problems.—Montreal
Gazette.

It's The Fit That Counts
J. P. MacPherson & Son
Men's Custom Built and
Stock Clothing