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

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1946

Farm Machinery Prices

It is estimated that the direct cost of the 12 1-2 per cent increase in farm machinery prices,—almost the last major episode in Parliament before the Easter recess—will ultimately run into literally tens of millions of dollars.

Here are the disquieting facts with regard to the situation:

(1) A bureaucracy, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, made and announced the decision increasing the farm machinery price ceilings.

(2) The same bureaucracy, working in characteristic fashion, didn't consult either the Cabinet in general nor the Minister of Agriculture, in particular, before enforcing the policy.

(3) When Parliamentary Leader John Bracken of the Progressive Conservatives sought to raise the matter as an issue in the Commons, the influence of bureaucracy was so great that at first the Government refused to allow the matter to be raised. It was only after a reaction of violent protest had warned the Ministry of the storm which the episode had stirred nation-wide, that the Progressive Conservative chieftain finally was allowed to bring the matter before the House.

This evidence of the manner in which irresponsible bureaucracy has entrenched itself during the war, and its cavalier disregard of Cabinet and Parliament alike in formulating policies vitally affecting the livelihood of thousands of Canadians, sent the M. P.'s back to their constituents in thoughtful mood. To the Progressive Conservatives particularly it seemed clear that their Number One task when they returned after the Easter recess must be to break the hold which the bureaucrats have gained over the liberties of the people.

The farmers of Canada are expected to buy in the neighbourhood of $75,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery during the present year. That means that the immediate cost of the 12 1-2 per cent increase to them will be in excess of $8,000,000. In addition to this immediate outlay, however, there is the fact that the increase is a continuing one—the farmers will have to pay it not only during the present year but also throughout years to come.

It was on March 30 that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board raised the ceiling prices on steel by five per cent. It took the agricultural implement makers just under a fortnight — 13 days to be exact—to secure a 12 1-2 per cent increase in their gross prices to make up for the 5 per cent rise in the cost of one of their raw materials.

The experience of the implement makers was in striking contrast to that of the farmers. The Liberal Government promised the farmers duty-free agricultural implements in the 1921 campaign which first returned it to power after the last war. It was more than twenty years later—on July 1, 1944—before the promise was finally redeemed.

Succession Duties

A man dies in Prince Edward Island and leaves an estate of $50,000 to his widow, also a resident of this Province. In the estate are shares in Ontario corporations to the value of $30,000. Prince Edward Island taxes the entire estate, but Ontario taxes the $30,000 at the rate imposed upon $50,000 estates. This estate would pay nearly twice as much in the two taxes as it would have done had all the property been located in either one of the Provinces. If the estate is divided among more than two Provinces, so much the worse for the beneficiaries.

This point is emphasized in an editorial in the *Winnipeg Free Press.* The nigger in the woodpile is that a Province taxing a part of an estate charges the rate (as distinct from the amount) which applies not to the part but to the whole estate.

This is where the big Central Provinces reap a golden harvest at the expense of the smaller Provinces.

In these days a substantial part of all estates is in the form of shares in companies. In 1944, the percentage of shares was 21.4 of all estates. These shares are always taxable at the head office of the corporation and not in the province where the owner lived. Thus a province with a large number of head offices of corporations has a marked advantage over other provinces. Such a province will collect revenues on estates across the whole country.

Yet the injustice of the present system is but half the story. No factor tells more heavily against the investment of foreign capital in this country than our multiple and unpredictable system of succession duties. Equally true is the fact that most large estates are the result of business done on a national, not a provincial scale. This wealth accumulates in favored areas. Hence much of the revenue derived by Ontario and Quebec from succession duties properly belongs to other provinces in which it was created.

If light is required as to why Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis cling tenaciously to this tax, it will be forthcoming if the share which these provinces receive of the total income of all nine provinces from this source is noted. On Page 119 of the Sirois Report there appears this table:

Provincial shares of succession duty collections of all provinces 1926-1937	Percentum
Prince Edward Island	.02
Nova Scotia	2.1
New Brunswick	2.
Quebec	27.4
Ontario	56.1
Manitoba	2.9
Saskatchewan	1.6
Alberta	2.8
British Columbia	4.9

By reference to the volume on succession duties prepared by the joint committee of officials for the recent conference it will be seen that these percentages have held fairly constant since 1937. In 1943, for example, Quebec still received 27 per cent and Ontario 55 per cent of the total.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

"Be prepared", is the advice to autoists in view of the police inspection of all cars and trucks, beginning Wednesday 15th inst.

* * * *

This blustery weather is not the best for the inauguration of Scotia I's temporary service on the Borden-Tormentine route.

* * * *

The voting in the French constitutional election may be the first step towards the recall of General De Gaulle. That will depend, however, on the result of the assembly election on June 2.

* * * *

Cardinal McGuigan provided food for reflection when, in telling an Ontario audience of what he saw recently in Europe, he said: "There is a terrible danger that after all these disappointments and disillusionments we shall lose faith in moral principles and surrender ourselves to the rule of brute force, anxious only to secure that the brute force shall be on our side."

* * * *

Though there is about a half a million drop in the butter in storage at the end of May, it must be borne in mind that this is due to increased export and not decreased production. The farmers and creameries are not letting up by any means, and would do even better had they the necessary help at their command.

* * * *

Scanning over the job application forms to see if they had been properly filled out, a personnel director of Veterans came across one which read: "Age of father, if living — 120. Age of mother, if living — 112." The director called the applicant over and asked in surprise, "But your parents aren't that old, are they?" "Oh, no sir," replied the applicant, "but they would have been—if living."

* * * *

This is how the matter stands, as at March 30, regarding veterans' credits. They collected $5,046,096 in re-establishment credits during March, the highest monthly total yet. A total of 24,456 veterans used all or part of their credits during the month, with the largest number, 15,978, using $2,542,267 for furniture and household equipment. Re-establishment credits, outright grants equal to basic war service gratuities may be used for a wide variety of authorized purposes and usually are taken as an alternative to training or veterans' land act assistance.

* * * *

Sigmund Freud, psychologist, born this date 1856; professor in Vienna University, with whom psycho-analysis is usually associated; his theory (Freudism) regards human life as a struggle between two principles—the pleasure principle and the reality principle; in life we find it necessary to suppress a great many desires because we have no means of gratifying them; these are driven out of our consciousness, with the result that they gather below the threshold, forming "complexes" in the unconscious, and often influencing our conduct without our being aware of the origin of the influence; psycho-analysis is the study of the content of this unconsciousness in ourselves and others.

* * * *

An Ontario milk producers' meeting recently called on 25,000 Ontario dairy farmers "to take prompt and drastic action" if the Federal government does not meet their milk price demands. Producers who attended the meeting said the word "withhold" used several times by speakers indicated the dairymen might keep milk off the market as a means of enforcing their demands. Ontario Whole Milk Producers' Association officials said the association had received word from the Federal Agricultural Minister, J. G. Gardiner, that summer milk subsidies to producers—20 cents a hundredweight less than the winter subsidy—would be put into effect immediately.

* * * *

It is not as widely known as it might be that Josiah Henson, the original of the character of Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", lived in Canada for more than fifty years, after his escape from slavery. He came up on the "Underground Railway" in 1828, and settled near Dresden, Ont., a village near Chatham. He became the pastor of a Negro church there, and died at the age of ninety-four. The little house in which he and his family lived for so many years is still in existence, and has become a minor literary shrine. It has just been put up for sale with the proviso that it be removed from its present site. The *Globe and Mail* makes a strong plea for preserving this link with the past.

Notes By The W...

The army says I can't wear a uniform after I arrive home because I'll be impersonating a soldier. The stores say I can't buy a suit of clothes because they haven't my size. The police say I can't go on the streets naked because it is against the law. I would gladly stay off the streets but I can't find a house to live in, and with the shortage of lumber, I can't buy a barrel. Having been wounded, the army won't take me back because I'm not physically fit. I shall be 21 in 1948. Can you tell me who will be running on the Republican ticket for President? —*Letter to* Rep. George W. Gillie of Indiana.

Gardena, California, recognizes that men will always play poker, lawfully if they can, unlawfully if they must. It therefore licenses, regulates and derives revenue from the playing of poker. After four years of experience, which seem to have proven satisfactory, licensed poker playing will be extended for another four years. There is a licensed poker parlor for every 1,500 residents. Six of them have 173 tables and are taxed at $425 per table. Revenue last year exceeded $73,500. —Vancouver News-Herald.

The king has presented a 14-foot oak tree sapling to "the parishioners of Kentish Town to be planted in their garden of remembrance." The tree, grown in Windsor Great Park, was delivered to the vicar, Rev. Alfred E L Bush, at the parish church, Highgate road, N W. On Sunday the Bishop of Willesden preached at the parish church, and blessed the gift oak tree and read Gospel of the day. Up to about 100 years ago, at the gospel oak in the neighborhood, the Gospel of the day was regularly read on special occasions, and sermons were preached beneath its branches. A commemorative plaque for "the King's gospel oak," as it will be called, is to be given by the children of the parish. —London Times.

Sometimes the problems of the postwar epoch appear baffling and confused. International complications, our own economic difficulties, financial prospects seem to become increasingly entangled. But simplicity is still a virtue. There is another sense in which our tasks may be summarized in two simple words. With food and coal the world can battle its way back to sanity. Without them Europe is doomed. Without them Britain can forsee no recovery. Moreover, the provision of one reacts on the other. Without proper food the miners of the Ruhr cannot maintain their output. Without their product sugar cannot be extracted from the beet, the swamped lands of Holland cannot be reclaimed, transport cannot provide proper distribction of such food stocks as exist. The same interaction can be seen in the miners' homes of Britain Food means coal. Coal means food. Both are urgently needed in increased supply for recovery at home and abroad. —London Daily Herald.

Though it lay in obscurity for many centuries, the Bayeaux Tapestry has been famous since it emerged as an historical relic of high value at the beginning of the 18th century. Whether the Queen Matilda of William the Conqueror had anything to do with that needlework "documentary," or whether English hands had a share in it at the commission of Bishop Odo of Bayeaux, involve points that may never be settled, but there will be doubt about the origin of its later English counterpart, says The Manchester Guardian. It is to be made by members of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, and it will tell in 'Winchester stitchery', which is to be taught at Winchester itself, of what the Women's Institutes did during the past six years in the way of warwork. Each county in England and Wales will have its own section to complete, and the results will be assembled in a final record It will lack the conflict and carnage of the Bayeaux document, but it should be a varied testimony to the work of the distaff side from rose-hip jelly to advice and information centres. Possibly husbands in the Home Guard will argue strongly for a sequel that will stitch their own exploits into a martial picture.

Ever and anon some excited — *frequently exasperated* — feminine voice calls the department to inquire the best way to get rid of a skunk which has had the audacity to take up residence under the house, and threatens by its very proximity to disrupt the family life of an otherwise peaceful home. Much of this reputation, however, is quite undeserved. It is true that in its own defence the skunk is capable of emitting a most effective spray, the odor from which is both pungent and obnoxious. It saturates the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity and if one happens to be in the direct line of fire-one's sense of smell will be seriously out raged, and the memory will not be readily forgotten. Having admitted so much, however, let us be fair and add that the skunk is merely defending himself as Nature intended he should. If left to himself, he has the good sense to mind his own business—even if, in his general demeanor, he appears haughty and unafraid—and, contrary to public belief does not go around seeking to inflict upon poor helpless humans the torment which his latent powers make possible. It is only when attacked, and in the last extremity that he resorts to this disagreeable method of self defence. —Ontario Game and Fisheries.

From the time he became Prime Minister it was manifest that Mr. Churchill's own safety was a major factor in Britain's defence. So looking after him was regarded as a military operation, and it was called "Operation Elephant"— the elephant being the Prime Minister. One of the features of "Operation Elephant" was a mobile anti-aircraft battery which used to accompany the Prime Minister wherever he went. Churchill took immense pride in this anti-aircraft battery. He used to call it, to the indignation of the officers, his personal flak, and when he went away for the week-end to the country he always insisted on having one of the guns mounted outside the front door so that he could display it proudly to his guests. As a personel defence the anti-aircraft battery was a failure. The original arrangement was that if hostile aircraft came within 30 miles of the Prime Minister the guns would be manned and Mr. Churchill and his staff were to go to the air raid shelter. But it did not work out that way. As soon as the air raid alarm sounded, far from going to the shelter the Prime Minister grabbed his field glasses, raced up the stairs and took his stand in the most exposed position on the roof. Up there he insisted on a complete plot of the raid and was always extremely disappointed if his personal flak did not start firing. So finally, unknown to the Prime Minister, it was decided that it was far safer not to sound the air raid alarms at all. —Macdonald Hastings in Picture Post.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

"GOOD OLD ALMA MATER"

Sir,—I have read with interest and at times, not a little indignation, the various letters that have appeared in the press with reference to good old P. W. C., its system, its teachers, etc., as compared with the invaluable services rendered by the rural teachers of this Province, who apparently in the opinion of some people, merit a much larger salary than do the professors in P. W. C. who have spent much time and money, and incidentally have shown intelligence, ambition, and perseverance in fitting themselves for the positions they now hold.

As an ex-P. W. C. student, also an ex-rural school teacher, I may say that I have nothing but admiration, respect and gratitude for P. W. C., its teachers, and all it represents with regard to education in this Province, and my only regret is that I did not have the opportunity to continue my own studies beyond the first year.

Pastures always look greener farther away, but I doubt whether the mainland colleges are gems of flawless perfection, especially in the eyes of those living in their immediate vicinity. How often when we read of the advancement or promotion of some successful Islander either at home or abroad, do we see the statement that he or she obtained their education at Prince of Wales College? This, strange as it may seem to some prejudiced minds, has evidently not proved a handicap to them, quite the contrary, in fact.

"Experience" seems to think that only the rural teachers exhibit the patience and understanding necessary to get their ideas across to their classes. With this, I most certainly do not agree for I know that many of the P. W. C students show a carelessness and inattention to their work which would tax the patience of Job himself. Moreover, when pupils have reached the age of fifteen years or more, and have managed to attain the necessary marks to enter P. W. C., they are supposed to be intelligent enough to absorb, without undue repetition, what their instructors are trying to explain, unlike beginners in the lower grades in school whose minds are not mature enough or in some cases not quick enough to grasp what is being told them.

After all, it is not the brightest pupils in a school who present the greatest difficulty to a teacher (as I know from experience) but rather those who find it hard to learn, and it is on those pupils that the teacher spends the most time and effort, often with very discouraging results.

As to the hardships endured by our rural teachers, I have in mind an excellent rural teacher, who last year, although she had five pupils, four senior and one junior, preparing for entrance, in addition to almost all other grades, did not have to put in any extra hours teaching either before or after school except for a few evenings just previous to the examinations. All five pupils, ranging in age from 13 to 16 years, were successful in passing their exams, all seniors making well over the 400 mark, and this in spite of the fact that the teacher who prepared them had no qualifications other than one year in the despised Prince of Wales College, where she obtained a second class licence. On the other hand, I have known teachers who, although possessing a similar licence, showed no aptitude or liking for their work, and seemed to have little or no interest in the progress of the pupils under their care. Surely P. W. C. was not to blame for their incompetence. Again, most of our rural teachers come from rural homes themselves, and are thus well used to the discomforts (and I grant they are many) of farm homes in winter, so are able to accept their sistuations without too much grumbling.

I say all honor to those of our rural teachers who do their work thoroughly and conscientiously. May their salaries soon be increased to a point where it will be more encouraging for others to enter the profession, and with equal sincerity I say all honor to our P. W. C. teachers, who, I am sure, with very few exceptions, are just as worthy of commendation and encouragement as any rural teachers any where.

I am, Sir, etc.,
STILL LOYAL.

The Poet's Corner

CANADIAN SPRING

This is our Spring! We have known others, true,
But never one like this. Now is the time
When April will be more than bud and shower,
More even than a young, shy-tilted moon;
When May will burn above the primrose dusk,
The lilac dawn, with light that never glows
Save in the soul which has known dark and storm
And blood poured out upon unyielding ground.
This is our Spring! We shall smell earth again
And speak with trees. We shall hear urging water,
The wind of life and unforgotten things.
But, more than this, we shall feel space and time
Within our hearts, the universe our road,
And all the mountains of this little world
Will step to lead beyond the last bright stars.

—Gilean Douglas in Toronto Saturday Night.

Old Charlottetown

(P. E. I. Magazine, 1902)

XII

One of our earliest recollections is of crossing the Hillsborough River (in the 1840's), and the manner in which the passage was accomplished was certainly crude and primitive, compared with the ferry system in present operation. Passengers from the Charlottetown side embarked at the foot of Queen St., the principal wharf being situated there. Southport was not then known by its present name: it was variously termed "over the river," or "Murphy's Point." The landing-place on that side was a long, rough structure, extending from the shore at Murphy's Point. This wharf was so low that at high tide it was almost covered with water. It was hardly safe on such occasions The ferry boats were either sail or rowboats; sometimes, but not often, they carried a horse and wagon.

These simple craft were superseded by a larger boat called a "team" boat, (referred to in previous installments) from the fact that the propelling poser was furnished by a team of horses. The horses walked round and round in the centre of the boat, being harnessed to a machine that resembled a "merry-go-round," which was geared to the paddle wheels on each side of the boat. Later on the horses were transposed to positions either alongside or directly over the paddle-wheels, the rotary power being derived from a machine similar to a threshing mill of the present day.

Subsequent to this we had a steam-boat of the high-pressure order, a fearful and wonderful thing to see. You could hear her puffing and groaning during the whole course of her passage across the river, shattering the calm of the summer's day and sending her notes of distress far on every hand. The ferry was in those days managed by T. B Tremaine, Esq. This boat proved a failure, and she was later to be seen stranded high and dry upon the shore where she made a first rate plaything for the boys of the town.

* * *

In those days the mails were conveyed to and from the Island by what were called sailing-packets. The first steamer we remember was called the Rose; she was not very large, but a very fair boat for that day. After the Rose came the Rosebud—somewhat of a reversion of the natural order — owned by Mr. William Heard. She was built in Charlottetown, somewhere near where the present Railroad Station is situated. She too proved a failure. Then came the ill-fated Fairy Queen, whose tragic history has often been related. Her successor was a screw steamboat, called the Lady LeMarchant — quite a good boat. After her came the Westmoreland, a side-wheeler, distrusted at first on account of her resemblance to the Fairy Queen, but she turned out to be a satisfactory boat. Then came the large paddle boats Princess of Wales and St. Lawrence, and they in turn gave way to the splendid and efficient boats, the Northumberland and Princess.

* * *

In the early days there was a great deal of shipbuilding carried on, and business was brisk and productive of much activity. Each of these firms—Peake's, Duncan's Welsh's, and several others— had large stores containing everything from a needle to an anchor. It was a stirring time when the ships belonging to those firms arrived here, direct from the Old Country. The wharves would be fully occupied with shipping, and Queen Street and the adjacent thoroughfares would fairly pulsate with the life and bustle of business.

We had, also, much more frequent visits from the ships of Her Majesty's Navy than we do now and that added to the liveliness of the place, helping trade and causing frequent flutters in the "high society" circle. Then Government House was, par excellence, the favorite resort and anyone who had the entree was considered to be "in society."

* * *

Old St. Paul's and St. James' (or The Kirk as it was called) were the two largest and most fashionable places of worship. They were the first to procure bells. Then there was old St Dunstan's Cathedral, which had both a bell and a clock, the latter usually being called "the town clock." Those bells were the only fire alarms on which the citizens had to depend, and to hear them sounding in the middle of the night used to strike terror to many hearts, for the means of fighting fire were primitive, albeit there was always a willing and competent volunteer fire brigade ready to answer the call of duty. The most common means of conveying water for the extinguishing of flames was by passing buckets of water along a line of men from the pump to the burning buildings.

* * *

Queen Square in those days was "a wilderness in the midst of the city," a bare grass-grown plot of land in which was situated the Provincial Building and the round Market House. We remember skating many a time on the north side of it, which was low and often covered with water.

(To Be Continued)

QUESTION OF OIL

Chocolate is cacao with the oil left in; cocoa is cacao with the oil taken out.

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W. BENTLEY [illegible]

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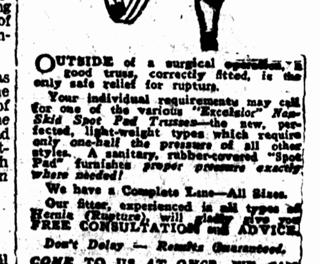

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