

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester McLure, M.P. Vice-President, J. E. Barrett, P.S.I. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacMillan, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director—J. E. Barrett, P.S.I. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. A. Currie.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1935

PARTY CONVENTIONS

While there has been no announcement as to the date of the provincial election contest, nominating conventions are in progress and on Tuesday, May 14, two such Conservative conventions will be held, one in the 4th District of Prince, at Centreville Hall, the other in 5th Kings, at the Town Hall, Georgetown, at 1 p. m. Premier MacMillan will be among the speakers at the latter meeting, which will be followed by a convention to nominate a County candidate for the coming federal election. Numerous Liberal conventions have also been announced, one having already been held on Saturday last at Moreil, when Messrs. J. P. McIntyre and H. H. Cox, M.L.A., were re-nominated. Conventions of this kind serve the double purpose of getting the party candidates in the field, and of discussing the political issues of the day. Organization, in the coming contests as in the past, will play an important part. There is every reason to believe that Conservative electors will rally wholeheartedly and effectively behind the party standard-bearers, both in the federal and provincial contests. A large attendance of delegates at both Centreville and Georgetown is assured on Tuesday, and the convention results will be awaited with general interest.

WILL VISIT CANADA

It is reported that during the coming autumn, a distinguished party of British educationists will visit Canada. Accompanying G. T. Rankin, the Chief Staff Inspector, as representing the British Board of Education, a number of members of the English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland, Associations of Directors of Education, expect to sail from Southampton for Quebec, on August 29th to make a tour of this Dominion. "Care has evidently been taken," says a Toronto paper, "to make the selecting of this group of visitors as representative as possible, both geographically and educationally. There are four Government nominees, representing Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Included in the party also are delegates from the ancient city (Winchester), the large seaside town (Brighton), the rural and industrial country (Kent and Leicestershire respectively), and the city and metropolitan area of London. The party, therefore, will typify British education in varied aspects and flexible development. Educationally the group comprises men who have achieved fame notably in certain specific fields, and whose possible contribution to Canadian education at this period of flux may be of considerable value." It is to be hoped that the proposed tour will not fail to include the Maritime Provinces. Too often it has happened, in the case of visitations from the Old Country, that these provinces have been completely ignored.

CHAIN LETTER HUMBUG

The following timely comment from the Toronto Globe is applicable to this Province as well as Ontario, where the craze referred to has made its appearance: "The world appears to be always ready to take to its bosom any kind of get-rich-quick scheme. Now it is revival, in new form, of the chain letter. The scheme is ingenious and interesting. It has had a startling vogue in Colorado, and has made its appearance also in Canada. Prosperity is to be promoted and everything is to be made bright by an initial ten-cent piece. Here is the way it works: The chain letter starts with a list of six names and addresses. The first recipient is instructed to send a dime to a person whose name is at the top of the list, marking that off; then his own name is to be added at the bottom, and five copies of the letter sent to friends. These friends are expected to keep the chain going in the same way. During the process the name of the person at the bottom works to the top, and in due time, if the chain be not broken by some indifferent recipient, the set of letters will have multiplied to 15,625, and the person then at the top of the list receives a heavy mail that will net him \$1,562.50 in ten cent pieces. At least that is the way the mathematics have worked it out. The trouble is that the chain generally is broken on the way; then there is confusion, and no one seems to know exactly what happens. Like all get-rich-quick schemes, the scheme is spreading like wildfire. Postoffice revenue is soaring; but, strangely

enough, postal authorities are determined to stop the game. In the States it is regarded as a violation of the lottery laws and a using of the mails for fraud. Lotteries are illegal in Canada, and the postal authorities in this country are intercepting such chain letters and sending them to the Dead Letter Office. Prosecution is impossible, as no one knows who started the chain.

Thus the mercenary appeal enters the chain-letter business. Formerly these appealed only to the superstitious, and dire consequences were predicted were the chain broken. But, of course, it always was broken. Scoffers at superstition threw the letters in the waste basket, and away went the chain. So it will be with this money plan. It can do nothing but collapse in aimless, and while no one will lose much, neither will he be taken out of the depression. The danger is—and already this is happening—that the amount will be raised, and the business become a barefaced lottery. And in Canada that is against the law. Don't bother about chain letters of any nature. They are all humbug.

U. S. TRIBUTE

A Canadian Press despatch records that on the eve of the King's Jubilee celebrations a resolution voicing appreciation to King George "for the religious tolerance, progress and equity enjoyed by about 500,000,000 members of various faiths united under his gracious and inspiring leadership," was adopted at a Jubilee observance held in a New York church under the auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths. "Tolerance, justice, progress, comments the Ottawa Journal, go hand in hand with freedom of speech. They are not attainable in any great degree without it, they can not be maintained without it. It is owing to British freedom of speech, and to the developments which have taken place under it, that the marvellous spectacle of Jubilee Day was possible, where in all quarters of the globe and among five hundred million people there was such testimony to the content with the conditions which prevail in the main under the British flag.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hon. J. L. Ralston, according to L'Evenement, Quebec, is reported considering retirement from public life.

Mother's Day fell fittingly this year on the anniversary of Florence Nightingale (May 12, 1820), who "mothered" many a sick and wounded soldier and who has been acclaimed as the founder of modern nursing and the inspirer of the Red Cross movement.

Year in, year out, the hospitals throughout the land are performing a service which, weighed in any scale of community values, is absolutely priceless. Many of our citizens, as a result of the open invitation extended to visit the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown Hospitals yesterday, are now better acquainted with the work these institutions are doing. The nurses' graduating exercises which take place this month afford a further opportunity of showing public interest in hospital activities. The first of these functions takes place in St. Paul's Parish Hall on Tuesday, May 14, when seven graduates of the Prince Edward Island Hospital will receive their diplomas.

According to the report of the Natural Resources Department of the C.N.R., "Farming seems to be growing into a variegated industry apart from cultivated fields, lowing herds and bleating sheep. We have fur farms, the Japanese have gone in for pearl farming and now there is the oyster 'farm.' The latter industry is being successfully expanded in eastern Canada, particularly in Malpeque Bay, Prince Edward Island, once noted for its oysters but, due to the depletion of the beds, the output fell off. Now these beds are coming back since the inauguration of oyster culture. New Brunswick is also prominent in the oyster industry, the Bouchouche oyster coming from that province, as is also Nova Scotia. It takes about 27 months for an oyster to grow from spat to marketable size. After fifteen months, those that have attained a good growth are largely immune from attacks by starfish, one of the oyster's worst enemies."

Notes By The Way

"The world today is at war—economic war. We are all busy fighting mad battles with one another, combating our neighbors—friends and foe alike—with tariffs, import quotas, exchange restrictions, currency devaluations. Such a situation cannot continue. Something must be done soon, or from economic conflict we will drift straight into a world war."—Christian Science Monitor.

If critics in the future take to throwing real brick-bats at politicians and editors they are liable to raise larger bumps than if modern critics took up the sport. For bricks are going to be larger. It has been found, after intensive research in New York City, that builders can save money by enlarging the brick, and economy in the use of bricks is to be despised.—Hamilton Spectator.

It gets back to the fact that unless there is resort to force, Germany may go on arming in the Rhineland as well as in the rest of the country, and nobody supposes that expeditionary forces will be set in motion in an attempt to restore to life treaty provisions that Germany has made, or may make, dead letters. Rather the probability is that the German watch on the Rhine will be restored, and the rest of Europe, however repugnant they may find the process, will make the best of it.—Providence Journal.

In his radio broadcast the other evening President Roosevelt said "Feel free to criticize. Tell me of instances where work can be done better or where improper practices prevail. Neither you nor I want criticism conceived in a purely fault-finding or partisan spirit, but I am jealous of the right of every citizen to call to the attention of his Government examples of how the public money can be more effectively spent for the benefit of the American people."

Three years ago the Soviets let it become known that by methods vaguely described, the coats of fur sewers could be marvelously controlled. It was declared for example that a sheep could be so treated that it would produce four luxuriant fleeces a year, of any shade desired between jet black and snow white and that the sheep could be done in a way that would cause it on three days' notice to shed its fleece without shearing. The system, it was asserted, could be adapted to any other animal. Those who had studied the long and painstaking methods pursued by orthodox breeders to better their flocks restrained their enthusiasm for this revolutionary departure in practice, though their curiosity was aroused. It has now become known that the great fleece-increasing feat of bringing self-shedding process is not the unqualified process its advance notices proclaimed. True, it had one defect, but that was an important one: the sheep could not stand it.

Old superstitions die hard in rural Ireland. A County Monaghan newspaper reports that a series of accidents and mishaps in a certain district have been attributed to the fact that a "lone" whitethorn bush had been cut down by a local farmer. This belief is based on an old superstition which associates "lone" bushes with fairies, leprechauns and other eerie inhabitants of the spirit world. The fairies are supposed to hold their revels around such trees, and it is held that who overtakes any who interfere with them.—Ex.

A trade paper published in Germany has had the temerity to assert that "the average German gets his news now through gossip and has lost faith in the strictly censored newspapers of the Fatherland." It is said that at the present time 80 per cent. of the newspapers of the world are muzzled in various countries. This is deplorable as a free press is one of the prime essentials in any land.—Brantford Expositor.

And it (Congress) also has before it a bill appropriating \$110,000,000 for "the establishment of far-flung defence bases for the Army Air Corps. It is this last bill that favoured "defending" the border between Canada and the United States. One defence item of the United States calls for new power bombers, capable of hurling tons of loot from the sky, and which are to be taken seriously such as "defensive" weapons, purely for defence. So if the world again suffers from a major calamity such as the Great War, it will doubtless be—all for defence.—Hamilton Herald.



SONNET

I live on hope and that I think do all Who see into this world, and since Myself I swim with such good company, I take my comfort whatsoever befall. I bide and abide, as if more stolid and tall My spirit would grow by waiting still, And, clear of others' toil, it pleasesh me In dreams their quick ambition to forestall. And if I thrive' careless eagerness I share To some accomplishment, I give my voice Still to desire, and in desire abide. I have no stake abroad; if I rejoice In what is done or doing, I confide Neither in friend nor foe my secret choice. —Robert Bridges.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of correspondence of the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SOME POTATO THOUGHTS

Sir—A peculiar error crept into my letter under the above heading in your Saturday issue in which your typesetter made me say that the flaking machinery would last for "many months" instead of for "many years." The flaking machinery, as a business proposition, is being run slowly is not subjected to a heavy strain. I should suppose that a 5% annual depreciation would be sufficient to take care of "wear and tear."

I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING Charlottetown, P.E.I. May 11, 1935.

FISCAL NEEDS

Sir—In a triad of letters to the Editor Mr. W. S. Stewart sees fit to ridicule the claims of the Province to an increase or adjustment of subsidy on the ground of "fiscal needs." Mr. Stewart suggests that

"To the ingenuity and lively imagination of Premier Macdonald of Nova Scotia, sometime a professor in Dalhousie College, belongs the credit for discovering for the first time an entirely new ground or source for the Central Government increasing provincial subsidies. He gave it the name of 'fiscal or revenue need.'"

This claim, which Mr. Stewart calls "an absurd proposal, a fantastic claim," he states was then followed by the advocates representing the two other provinces. The principle, we are told, is "destructive to harmony and stability." It is a "policy" which has been carried out in conference, not yet in any one of the existing provincial legislatures. Our friends in Lower Canada, I understand have a constitutional distinction in direct taxation, and it was obvious that if the confederation scheme had attached to it a provision for the imposition of such a system of taxation, my honourable friends opposite, etc. etc. etc. would not have been confined to Lower Canada—all the lower provinces stood in exactly the same position.

Such a principle, once opted, would most likely bring on either civil war or the complete destruction of the Canadian Government's credit in the world's financial markets.

As a proof, no doubt, of this possibility of grave danger and peril to this Province and to the Dominion Mr. Stewart quotes the minority report of the White Commission, as follows:

"There is no doubt that when the final terms of Union were first being considered one controlling principle accepted was that in return for the surrender by the contracting provinces of their principle source of revenue—the Customs and Excise—the Dominion was to grant such subsidies as would enable these provinces to carry on their local administration without resort to direct taxation."

Referring to this, which Mr. Stewart calls "an extraordinary statement," we are told that "if this statement were based on fact, it would give more than a reasonable basis to the claim of one of the provinces to establish its validity."

The statement is not directly made that civil war and financial bankruptcy of the Dominion would be sure to follow if our claim were based on fact and if the Dominion were established, nor does Judge Stewart advise that for the sake of peace and Dominion solvency we should refrain from presenting the claim, however valid.

This aspect of the situation is lost sight of by the learned ex-Judge in his condemnation of the "gross carelessness" of the Confederation delegates and all concerned "for neglecting to have placed in the resolutions and in the Act an objective to which all their are said to have agreed."

While admitting that the principle referred to is not in the B.N.A. Act nor in the Quebec resolutions, Judge Stewart informs us that it is an elementary principle of law that no such idea could have prevailed since it was not "written in the bond." The principle is so very elementary he tells us that even the two gentlemen who signed the majority report of the Commission would well know it.

Not but that the Judge has heard something to the contrary. His memory does seem to warn him that "after the pact was completed and agreed to some of the speakers at the banquet given were so elevated and enthused by the refreshments provided as to picture a 'Provincial Utopia where no taxes would be levied' . . . but no one would think of taking seriously such effervescent utterances."

How comes it that this happy solution of the Province's financial difficulties has never been thought of by any one for seventy long years, until its discovery by the Premier of Nova Scotia? That such a simple and effective remedy should have eluded the "best" of men who have during that time composed Maritime Provincial executives is simply amazing.

Amazing it is, if true; but is it true? To the law and to the testimony. Let us see if all this is quite so novel as Judge Stewart suggests. Hon. George Brown was hardly in his cups when he stated in the Provincial Parliament of Canada in referring to the proposed federal subsidies:

"The local governments of Upper and Lower Canada will severally not only have funds from the subsidy and other sources, to meet all expenditure, but a large surplus besides."

Was it a mere post-prandial or effervescent utterance of Politician General Langevin when in the same Parliament in referring to the amount which Prince Edward Island would receive from the federal treasury he stated:

"The truth, however, is that Prince Edward Island, like the other provinces, was treated with justice and equity by the Quebec

Conference, and that its local requirements were considered, and that sufficient revenue to provide for them was awarded to it."

What are local requirements? Are they not "fiscal needs"? Were Prince Edward Island's fiscal needs not being provided for, according to Sir Hector Langevin?

Let us examine a few more "effervescent utterances." Col. John Hamilton Gray, a delegate from the Province of New Brunswick, in 1872 published a book narrating the events which took place at the Conference. He referred specifically to the very great difficulties which took place at the Conference upon the subject of taxation and subsidies. Referring to the Maritime Provinces he stated:

"It was absurd, therefore, to suppose that the delegates from those provinces could consent to any propositions for union that did not make adequate provisions for meeting the existing wants and contributions to which their people had become accustomed."

He stated the per capita plan was suggested and rejected and finally the appointment of a Committee of Messrs. Brown, Evans and Galt, Dr. Tupper and Mr. Archibald, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Pope and Mr. Shea, who finally agreed upon a plan which was supposed to accomplish the purpose, namely, to meet all local or provincial requirements. Referring to the insuperable objections on the part of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to resorting to direct taxation and the need of finding a solution that would meet these objections, that is, provide a revenue to meet all their needs, Hon. George Brown stated, after referring to his own proposal for some alternative scheme:

"But, Mr. Speaker, there was one difficulty in the way—a difficulty which has often before been encouraged in this world—and that difficulty was simply this, it could not be done. We could neither have carried it in conference, nor yet in any one of the existing provincial legislatures. Our friends in Lower Canada, I understand have a constitutional distinction in direct taxation, and it was obvious that if the confederation scheme had attached to it a provision for the imposition of such a system of taxation, my honourable friends opposite, etc. etc. etc. would not have been confined to Lower Canada—all the lower provinces stood in exactly the same position."

These matters, it is true, took place seventy years ago. They were the opinions of the parties who took part in framing the Confederation Compact. Whether the delegates were "open to severe censure for gross carelessness" in neglecting to have them placed in the resolutions and in the Act is not the question. Those matters are not on trial. If Judge Stewart examines the Confederation Compact he will search in vain for any system on the subject of whether the subsidies provided were supposed to be adequate or inadequate for the purposes for which they were intended. On that subject there is complete silence. It is not a question of the law of evidence or of the contradiction or violation of locutions. The rule Judge Stewart refers to has no relevance. The question is one of justice and equity for the provinces. They were never supposed to come begging, hat in hand, for enough to carry on their provincial affairs. It is a matter which transcends evidence, rules and procedure. The question is one of the several Maritime Provinces to receive an adequate subsidy to carry on their provincial affairs, goes directly to the spirit of the Confederation agreement. As stated by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, more than a quarter of a century ago, when a readjustment of provincial subsidies was taking place:

"This money is not paid to the provinces as a favour. The grants now given to them are necessary to carry out the spirit of confederation."

But to show that this claim is not new, that it was recognized not merely seventy years ago when the terms of Confederation were being negotiated, but has been repeatedly recognized since, let me, at the risk of being called a bore, quote a few more quotations from the utterances of public men, not at after dinner speeches, but from their place in Parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nearly thirty years ago, declared: "The testimony is conclusive. Lower Canada would not have entered Confederation if, as a consequence, she had been obliged to resort to direct taxation to levy the revenues necessary to carry on her domestic affairs. What was true of Lower Canada was equally true of the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, would not have agreed to enter Confederation if, as a consequence, direct taxation were to be resorted to."

"I have not seen that the people of Ontario . . . would have been willing to tax themselves to carry on the burden of their legislative. Ever since the British provinces of North America have been granted representative government, the only mode, so far as my information goes, by which they carry on their domestic affairs, their municipal governments and their legislatures, has been by means of customs, excise duties. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that when the provinces agreed to surrender to the Central Government the exclusive power of taxation by way of customs and excise, they should at the same time have stipulated as a condition precedent that a certain portion of the revenue thus collected should be returned to them, and a portion sufficient to permit them, without having recourse to direct taxation, to carry on their provincial affairs."

And referring to the difficulties and disputes in the legislatures of the provinces prior to effecting confederation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated:

"The ground of dispute in the legislature was the question whether or not the allowance provided by the resolutions adopted by the

What Body of Hours

PREVENTING SLUGGISH LIVER AND THE FORMATION OF GALL STONES

When an attack of gall stones, colic occurs your physician will usually have no difficulty in recognizing it. It comes on suddenly, a most intense, agonizing pain in the right side of the body at the upper part of the abdomen or lower part of the chest (whichever you wish to call the spot). The pain often extends to right shoulder and shoulder blade. There may be vomiting which relieves the pain to some extent. There may be a chill, increase in temperature, profuse sweating and collapse. After the stone passes pain disappears.

However there are a great many who suffer with liver and gall bladder trouble in whom stones may have formed or be forming who might avoid gall stone colic by a little care in their diet. Many of these patients think they have "stomach trouble" because many of the symptoms concern the stomach. There may be indigestion and stomach discomfort, inability to eat acid foods—meat, eggs, cereals, fatty foods—butter, cream, fat meat, and coarse vegetables. There is often a "burning" sensation in the stomach and gas comes up from the stomach. In fact, gas is almost a constant condition. Nausea and vomiting sometimes occur.

There is often a stabbing pain in the gall bladder—upper right hand side of abdomen—which may extend to right shoulder and shoulder blade as in gall stone colic. When these "bilious" attacks occur it is wise to abstain from food for as long as 24 hours, using either calomel and Epsom salts, or Epsom salts alone. Often just a level teaspoonful of Epsom salts daily for a week or ten days drains the gall bladder, removes liver congestion and gives the whole liver and gall bladder system a fresh start.

The two methods of preventing sluggish liver, biliousness, or the formation of gall stones is by exercise and diet.

The exercise consists in simply bending the body from side to side keeping the knees straight—20 to 30 times each day, night and morning. The diet consists of (a) eating certain foods—scrap, fowl, fish, lamb, beef, ham, mutton, spinach, asparagus, celery, green peas, stringbeans, potatoes, raw fruits, stewed fruits, and (b) avoiding spices, shell fish, cheese, pasta, creams, rich desserts, stews, salmon, mackerel, pork and gravies.

conference . . . would be sufficient to enable the provinces to properly carry on their own domestic affairs and to provide for their needs and requirements."

During the course of his address in Parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked by Mr. Bergeron, "Was it not understood in the discussion that took place that the provinces would have to resort to direct taxation, and that this would be just a beginning for them? Was it not generally understood that the provinces would have to adopt direct taxation?"

The answer given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was "No." He added, "It was said that confederation would be endangered if in consequence of insufficient means being provided for by the Quebec Conference the provinces had to resort to direct taxation to carry on their domestic affairs."

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, stated:

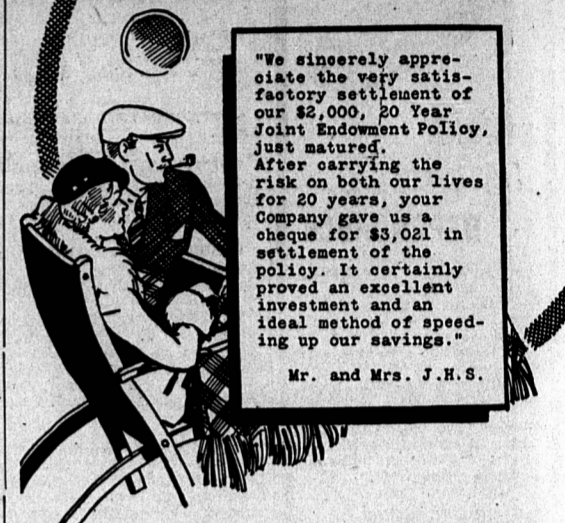
"When the provinces were asked to become parts of a great Dominion they had the right to stipulate the terms and conditions upon which they would enter, and they determined they would not accept the principle of direct taxation. They determined that they must receive out of the federal treasury a proper proportion of these customs and excise duties which they were called upon to surrender. The principle of avoiding direct taxation, of raising money not only for the purposes of the Dominion but for the purposes of the provinces as well, by indirect taxation was recognized by the provinces from the beginning. It is not reasonable to suppose that the provinces entered confederation with the expectation that they should be called upon to resort to direct taxation in a general form, for the purposes of maintaining 'their provincial governments and provincial legislatures.'"

Hon. Mr. Bergeron stated: "According to the intention of the Fathers of Confederation the provincial governments were not to run into debt." Hon. Senator Ferguson stated: "I remember George Brown saying that it was felt all around that there could not be a union unless assurance was given to the small provinces that the provincial governments could be maintained."

COMPLETE MAKE-UP ENSEMBLE \$2.10 VALUE, \$1.10 Evening in Paris NEW SILK-FINISHED FACE POWDER... PERFUME... LIP AND CHEEK CREAM ROUGE BOURJOIS E.A. FOSTER Druggist CENTRAL DRUG STORE

LIFE INSURANCE WEEK May 13 to 18 SAVE AND BE SAFE WITH LIFE INSURANCE

They Found a Way to SPEED UP THEIR SAVINGS



THE above extract from a recent letter is only one example of how you can "save and be safe with Life Insurance," and speed up your savings. If you can save money, you are interested in speeding up the effect of your savings; for savings take time, and life is sometimes too short to allow them to reach the proportions planned.

Countless letters in our files show how satisfied policyholders of this Company have solved this problem. Their savings were insured for the full amounts of their policies and "speeded up" to that extent. They made sure that, no matter whether they lived or died, a definite part of their saving programme would be carried out.

Among the many policies issued by the Great-West Life, there is a plan "made to order" for you. Inquire of our nearest branch office, or send your request for information to Head Office direct. (The coupon will bring you, by return mail, our attractive booklet, "Actual Stories from Real Life.")

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

The Great-West Life Assurance Company Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dept. 45-J Please send me "Actual Stories from Real Life." Name Address

without recourse to direct taxation." Judge Stewart sees fit to suggest that a claim based upon "Fiscal need" is illogical and ridiculous and that it is not a definite plan, and thinks that if the claim were admitted the Dominion would have to take over the administration of provincial affairs in order to keep its hands on the purse-strings. Ridiculous as it may appear, Judge Stewart, not only not new but is as old as Confederation itself, and has been recognized and admitted in the clearest terms and expressions.

It is not necessary to go farther to show that the principle underlying the expression "fiscal need" is not only not new but is as old as Confederation itself, and has been recognized and admitted in the clearest terms and expressions. I am, Sir, etc. PRO BONO PUBLICO

The February movement of bacon from Canada to Great Britain, viz: 14,765,200 pounds, was almost double the volume for February, 1934. The total value of bacon exported during January and February, 1935 was 28,370,600 pounds, an increase of 9,823,600 pounds over the shipments in January and February, 1934.

"Fiscal need," necessarily, "which knows no law"—is a much more important factor than Mr. Stewart's judicial mind seems to realize. It has been recognized in public statements, as has been shown. It has been recognized by various Acts of the Parliament of Canada. Reviewing the course of Federal legislation since Confederation in making additional grants to provinces because of their "fiscal need," Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated:

"What is remarkable in this portion of our history is, that all these grants have been made by Parliament without any plan, without any guiding principle, but simply as the expediency of the moment suggested, or rather as the financial difficulties of one province or the other were met or less urgent."

That the provincial governments themselves could be trusted to carry on their own affairs in a reasonable way, and that their judgment regarding provincial needs could ordinarily be trusted and acted on by the Dominion, and has been so acted on, without destroying provincial autonomy, is shown by past acts and utterances.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated on one occasion, "We took as a basis of judgment of the Ministers of the several provinces assembled with us, who told us that according to their experience, this was the amount they needed to carry on

their public affairs." Mr. Fielding stated: "There can be no other basis than a calculation as to what is a fair and reasonable sum to enable the provincial governments to maintain themselves in a proper way." It is not necessary to go farther to show that the principle underlying the expression "fiscal need" is not only not new but is as old as Confederation itself, and has been recognized and admitted in the clearest terms and expressions. I am, Sir, etc. PRO BONO PUBLICO

MOTHER'S DAY We have a complete line of Molds, Chocolates, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, etc. which make very pleasing gifts for Mother. DR. L. B. EVANS Of London, Eng. Noted physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach which we have prescribed which we have procured and sell under the name of Evans Stomach Mixture. We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your stomach. Serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a bottle today. Mail Orders C. O. D. Promptly Attended to. The Two Macs