

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
Editor and Managing Director, J. B. Burnett;
Associate Editor, Frank Walker

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1948

Immense Production Increase

Canada's tremendous strides in production since the outbreak of World War Two are highlighted in an illustrated booklet, Canada Produces, which has just been published under the auspices of the foreign trade service of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Here are the figures of production, in millions, for the years 1939 and 1947, the latter being estimates, in the chief industries of the Dominion:

Table with 3 columns: Industry, 1939, 1947. Rows include Manufacturing, Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Construction, Electric Power, Fisheries, Trapping.

Manufactures are now more than 50 per cent of the total production, cheap water power having contributed greatly to that situation.

The importance of the figures is enhanced when one considers that the Dominion's population, without counting the barren Northwest Territories, is still only 5.74 per square mile—as compared with 717 for the Netherlands and 507 for the United Kingdom.

The Maritime Commission

The attack in Parliament upon the King Government for failure to include shipping men from the Maritime Provinces on Canada's Maritime Commission is strongly endorsed by the Moncton Transcript, which says:

"The critics reminded the Government that the personnel of the Commission do not possess the necessary background for the duties entrusted to them. A case in point is that Mr. J. V. Clyne, chairman of the Commission, is a lawyer by profession, is said to have had no practical experience in shipping or in general matters that are likely to come before the Commission, while other members, all from Central Canada, are far removed from the seacoasts of the country and their experience in such matters has been limited."

"It is a strange paradox that the Federal Government, after announcing that the main aim of the commission was to have Canada's shipping brought to the highest possible standard so it could compete on the world shipping lanes, should appoint to that body men from areas so far removed from the seaports. It must be well known, even in Ottawa, that Canada's shipping industry is located chiefly on the sea coasts, and that is where men are to be found with the knowledge and experience to qualify them for seats on the Maritime Commission. It would seem only reasonable to expect that when such a commission is set up that the west coast and east coast would both be well represented. Members of the Commission must be familiar with the nation's shipping problems before these problems can be solved."

A National Library

Early last year, a brief supported by the Canadian Library Association and a number of learned societies, was submitted to the Dominion Government, outlining the benefits of a National Library, and a plan for organizing it. The 1947 session passed without action, but now the proposal has been referred to the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament "for consideration and report."

An essential function of such a National Library would be to maintain a master catalogue or bibliography of all the books in Canadian libraries, so that every sort of research might be facilitated. Thus, if one library were to be called on for a certain book which it did not have, it would consult the National Library index, and probably locate it elsewhere. It could then be borrowed, or abstracted, as the researcher required. The master bibliography would also indicate the available total of books in Canadian libraries, afford many services to scholars and other citizens outside the country, and serve as a record of Canadian literary, scientific and cultural achievement.

In addition, there is at present no general repository of books about Canada in its every aspect. Government documents are not properly catalogued, nor is there one single place where they all may be consulted. Long overdue is an amendment to the Copyright Act requiring copies of all published matter to be deposited with the nation. Correlation with the literature and learning of other countries is difficult, and many educational activities are neglected because there is no agency with a natural responsibility for such things.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first Atlantic flight this date 1919.

United Nations organization instituted this date 1942.

Another "over-the-top" for the City in charitable and philanthropic giving. The Cancer Fund Campaign was well organized and ably carried to a conclusion.

Five out of six women candidates in the Ontario general election were beaten at the polls. There, as elsewhere, woman suffrage seems to have withered away.

On the principle that half-a-loaf is better than no bread Islanders will be pleased that we now have at least a Parliamentary Assistant to a Cabinet Minister at Ottawa.

The various organizations for sending relief supplies to Britain are hoping to co-ordinate their activities in what is called the United Emergency Fund for Britain. Much duplication of effort should be avoided by this move, and at the same time considerable economies effected in purchasing and shipping supplies.

The question as to whether Mr. Abbott's budget policies are anti-inflationary because they remove surplus money from circulation, or inflationary because they contribute directly to the higher cost of commodities can hardly be settled by argument but consequently or nevertheless the cost of living index continues to rise.

The men who served in the Reserve Army during the war, giving up their evenings and holidays from their regular jobs, are now receiving recognition. A certificate suitable for framing will be available for those with not less than 180 days service.

New Brunswick's new ballot system seems to be recognition that voters are not familiar enough with candidates to correctly mark the slate of the party they intend to support. The probable result will be to reduce the number of ballots spoiled by "party men" at the expense of making it more difficult for those who prefer to vote for the individual.

Jerome K. Jerome, English humorous writer, died this date 1927; was successively a clerk, school master, actor, journalist; his outstanding successes Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, and Three Men in a Boat; his best play The Passing, of the Third Floor Back: "It is impossible to enjoy idling thoroughly unless one has plenty work to do."

Mr. Culbertson of bridge fame has produced a prescription for peace which includes elimination of the atomic armament race, establishment of a tyranny-proof but powerful international police force, and elimination of the veto. He does not explain, however, how the prescription is to be administered.

To Canadians who are not in a big business way, says the Halifax Chronicle, the subtle arguments adduced by Mr. Abbott for increasing the penalties on slow income tax payers strike a chilling note. There may be those, admittedly, here and there who, as Mr. Abbott declares, keep back part of their due tax and use it in their business as a sort of unofficial loan from the government. But most people who let their income tax balances lie over to the last possible moment do so simply because they haven't the money to pay them.

A recent Federal Government return showed it had collected \$344,607,659 in taxes during the fiscal year ended last March 31 in the seven provinces which "rent" certain taxation rights to the Dominion. The seven—all but Ontario and Quebec—were paid a total of \$79,327,497 by the Dominion for the right to impose personal income, corporation income, excess profits and succession duty taxes during the same period. A return tabled in the Commons gave these tax collection totals: personal income \$181,946,946; corporation income \$93,528,529; excess profits \$62,005,900; succession duty \$7,126,284. Now the Government estimate they will collect from the whole of Canada this year \$15,000,000,000.

In London a large motorized conveyance for passengers is called a charabanc, from the French char-a-banc, and in Paris the same sort of vehicle is an autobus, says The Printed Word. It is natural in Quebec province, where people of two tongues mingle daily, that phrases should be swapped even more freely, although there is a strong and understandable desire on the part of French-Canadian intellectuals to preserve their own culture and to prevent too much mix-up of the languages. At the risk of these good people having a fit, we venture to note the business card of a small-town entrepreneur, or contractor, in the Laurentian district. With his name changed for purposes of his security, the card reads: "Jean-Paul Laroche, Contracteur avec Bull-dozer."

Drawing grist to their mill. A plan has been drawn up by the Ontario Government under which British industry could establish plants in Ontario without affecting the United Kingdom dollar position. Premier Drew referred to the plan briefly in an election address before a West Toronto business men's luncheon. It would involve co-operation of insurance and finance companies. Although Mr. Drew did not amplify his remarks greatly it was evident the scheme would involve advancement of capital to these companies on the basis of credit in Britain. At present, the Premier said, there are several hundred British firms who want to set up plants in Ontario. They were retarded because the British Government did not want to jeopardize its dollar position by letting too much money out of the country.

Notes By The Way

Then when a girl gets to 25 she has to marry a good man, not the worthless kind she has so much admired. — Brandon Sun.

Saving for a rainy day is an excellent idea, but there are still too many people who put it off until they hear the thunder. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

All mankind loves a lover, but especially the jewelers who sell the rings and the Department of National Revenue which collects the 25 percent tax. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

Demonstration by a professor at Rutgers that a person can drive an automobile while in a trance merely gives scientific proof of what many motorists have suspected all the time. — New York Sun.

A contrivance that can swim like a duck and scoot across the snow has been developed in Parry Sound for use of foresters. Now, if the thing could fly like an eagle and crawl like a crow, it would be perfect. — Windsor Star.

The modern technical names for diseases often have a soothing effect. The victim may not know what they mean, but they carry a suggestion that his ailment, while doubtless rare and complicated, is not necessarily fatal. They lack the blunt brutality of the old English words, and the associations of fear that have grown up around them. That, indeed, may be one of the reasons why they are so extensively used.

One of the reasons for the spread of Communism without doubt lies in a Romanian condition just revealed. The ex-king, young Michael, owned 143 castles (with 3,000 rooms), 16 hunting lodges, more than 400,000 acres of land and great quantities of jewels and art treasures. His father took out a big fortune from that country, but Michael, it is said, has not been so fortunate. Nevertheless, Hollywood could give him a job. — St. Catharines Standard.

After a visit to the South, a Massachusetts man was pleased to get a letter from a courtly old planter he had met there. He momentarily ignored the typewritten enclosure, and turned to the letter proper. This began: "Out of courtesy to you, I write in my own hand, but to save your time and to spare you the annoyance of deciphering it, I also send a typewritten copy which I have had prepared for you." — Christian Science Monitor.

Not all science these ominous days is being devoted to giving the world back to the apes. While history holds its breath and nations crumble, the American Society of Automobile Engineers is going after a problem that has made a chump out of mankind for many years. They seek a standard height for rear car bumpers and their high purpose is to prevent the things from locking, as stags lock horns in mortal combat. — Winnipeg Citizen.

The hat designers have finally solved the problem which has been a plague of theatre patrons for years. They are putting on the market a new group of hats designed especially for theatre wear. These will be smart skull caps, pill boxes or close fitting little bonnets. No more will the wide brimmed hats, or those setting high on the head, cause so much annoyance to those sitting behind the wearer. It will be a most welcome relief to be able to see a play in the future without so much stretching of the neck. — Boston Post.

A high voltage line is under construction to deliver French-generated electricity to Belgian industries. France is now getting a billion kilowatt-hours of electricity from the German Ruhr. It has been the conviction of many that if Europe is ever welded in economic and political unity the engineers will have done the welding. Here in North America the railroad power lines and pipe lines cross our Mexican and Canadian boundaries, or if they weren't even there. That the European power web there. That the Swiss long since learned how to live together regardless of tongue and breed. — Chicago Daily News.

A flight of six de Havilland Vampire jet fighters will cross the Atlantic on a goodwill visit to Canada and the United States early in July. This will be the first formation flight across the ocean by jet-propelled aircraft. During their visit the jet fighters will give flying displays. The Vampire jet fighter is a single-seater with twin tail booms. It has a maximum speed of 540 m. p. h. and when flying at 30,000 feet has a normal range of just over 1,000 miles. — U. K. Information.

A list of 10 different species of fish showing their nutritive value places the eel at the top with the salmon, trout and herring next in order, states Mr. W. J. M. Menzies, author of a paper on the subject published by the Stationery Office for the Scottish Fresh Water Fisheries Committee. While eels, which are plentiful, are not a favorite dish in Scotland, it is pointed out that the demand in England is such that it has to be met by considerable importations from abroad. "The prejudice which exists against the eel in Scotland," said Mr. Menzies, "is most unfortunate, since it prevents Scots taking advantage of a most nutritious fish." — London Times.

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.

TEACHERS & RURAL SCHOOLS

Sir,—As further evidence that there is lack of a uniform method of teaching in rural schools, the following is the actual experience of one child.

This child when six years of age, began attending school at the beginning of a term, but having a teacher of the slow-speed method was not graded at the close of the term. That was an experienced teacher.

There was a different teacher at the beginning of next term, who did, two weeks after school opening, advance this pupil to grade 2, and about the middle of the term advanced her to grade 3 but did not grade the pupil at the close of the term.

This teacher was re-hired for another term and in less than a month after school opening not only advanced this pupil one grade, but had her skip grade 4 and begin grade 5 studies. This was also an experienced teacher and could be termed one of the high-speed methods, because during a period only equal to one school term he advanced this pupil (and others) from grade 1 to grade 5. And at the close of the term advanced the class to grade 6.

With a different teacher the following term this pupil was only asked to do grade 6 work and was advanced to grade 7 at the close of the term. The next term this same teacher had this pupil (and others) study grades 7 and 8 and this pupil successfully passed grade 8 exams.

Again with a different teacher this pupil done grade 9 studies and successfully passed the junior exams. With this same teacher for the second term she studied grade 10 and wrote the entrance exams, but failed by only a very few marks to make a pass. Really the reason for this failure was that the parents had been telling the child that even if she passed, she would not attend college on account of her age, so the child did not make the necessary effort.

Again a change of teachers, this one having been a very brilliant student and was recommended by the Department not only to be fully trained and fully qualified but to have been the outstanding teacher prospect of the year's training class. But alas, this pupil that had so nearly passed grade 10 the previous year, had by this teacher only been permitted to do about 26 per cent of grade 10 work in the first 70 per cent of the term, so by the close of the term the studies were not even completed, without any review whatever. So this is another teacher of the go-very-slow method group.

It should not be necessary to write the results, but just to leave no reason for doubt, the grade 10 pupils failed miserably in their entrance exams while the pupil we have been observing and who almost passed the previous year, again failed, making less marks than the previous year.

This outstanding teacher prospect was rehired for a second term, but made no change in method so that grade 10 again did not complete their studies by the end of the term and the teacher had no apparent concern about this situation.

Therefore, the experience of the pupil observed should establish beyond a doubt that even the most highly recommended teachers by the Department, be they experienced or otherwise, are very often very incompetent, also that there is absolutely no uniform method of teaching, as the foregoing will prove. The reasons for this alarming situation we will examine in another letter.

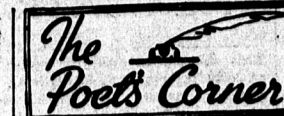
I am, Sir, etc.

Inter-Provincial Trade

(St. John Telegraph Journal) During discussion on a bill to bring the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Act up to date, several Maritime Province members of Parliament urged in the Commons that the government tell the bureau to complete figures on inter-provincial trade—in other words, to keep tabs on how much the Maritimes sell to other parts of Canada and how much the Maritimes buy from other parts of Canada.

Specifically, many of us would like to know how we stand in relation to Ontario and Quebec, for the feeling has long existed that the people of this region purchase far more from the Upper Canadian provinces than the latter do from us. Statistics on two-way trade were kept before Confederation, and for a while after—but when they began to show that the balance of business weighed heavily against us, and the Maritimes were becoming a dumping ground for surplus production, the custom was abandoned. For years now the exact figures have not been kept, and a complex process that accurate figures could not possibly be maintained. But after all, even though inter-provincial transactions could not be computed down to the last dollar and cent, it should be possible to work out approximate statistics, gauged on freight movements by railway, highway, waterway and skyway.

In the absence of official figures we can only assume that the Maritimes are at a very serious disadvantage in inter-provincial trade, and are forced by tariffs to buy manufactured goods from the protected industries of Ontario and Quebec while they buy relatively little from us, and the only way we can scrape together the money



MAN AT GRAND CANYON

Here, where man at first seems small He really towers over all. He stares, a pygmy drawn in size, Yet holds the mountains in his eyes;

Enraptured in space, he walks apart. The panoramas in his heart And where a ribbon winds below He is the river and its flow.

Antlike, on the crest he stands And snatches stars between his hands;

Though such wonder all but blind He smears its beauty in his mind: A fleck against the sky and rocks, Yet vaster by some paradox, Never has man appeared so tall As dwarfed against the Canyon wall!

—Mae Winkler Goodman, New York Herald Tribune.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

STOCKS FOR THE GUARDS

"The exportation of black birch has long been common from all the neighboring countries, and a few cargoes have recently been shipped from this Island. It is nearly the colour of light mahogany, and takes as good a polish. It is chiefly sent to Liverpool and other ports in the north of England, and it is much approved of. Several attempts have lately been made to introduce it into the London market, but the timber merchants appear to be against it, and they have too much the command of the trade, to render it practicable to introduce a new article without their concurrence.

"A gentleman who lately imported a cargo of timber from the Island, consisting chiefly of this article, being informed that it was very fit for stocking fire arms, had a few musket and fowling pieces stocked with it, by an eminent tradesman in that line in the City, who making a favourable report of the timber, it was offered to the Government, and these articles were sent to the Horse Guards, for the inspection of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was pleased to refer the matter to the Board of Ordnance, who sent them to the Tower.

"Here the business turned out very different from what was expected. None of the customary means to obtain a favorable reception had been resorted to, and a report was made against the justice of which thousands can bear testimony, the timber being represented as inferior to common beech, and too soft to hold the screws. At this time walnut tree wood, which is commonly used for this purpose, was not to be had at any price, and this timber which is, notwithstanding the report, believed to be nearly equal thereto could have been supplied at one-third the usual cost of that article. While the musket and fowling piece sent to the Horse Guards, remained there, they were seen by several experienced officers, and the stocks much approved of. The gentleman is now convinced, that he began his application at the wrong end."

—From "An Account of Prince Edward Island," etc., by John Stewart, Esq., 1806.

to pay them with is by selling our own products in foreign markets. Our cost of living is high, and our standard of living low, because we have to help keep the smoke pouring from Upper Canadian factory chimneys.

One of the factors that accentuates our disadvantage is the freight charges we must pay on goods brought from other provinces; in the case of numerous heavy products, such as automobiles, the freight rates, paid substantially to the eventual retail price-tag. From time to time efforts have been made to have goods manufactured in Ontario and Quebec sold at a common price from coast to coast thus levelling out the burden of freight rates, but little has come of this idea.

If the federal authorities could be prevailed on to keep track of inter-provincial trade trends, and if the figures showed what we think they would then the Maritime Provinces would possess a

For Foot Ailments CONSULT

H. J. A. BROWN, D. P. Orthopedic Chiropodist

143 Great George Street CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

G. F. Hutcheson & Son OPTOMETRISTS

"Specialists in the fitting of correction of ocular defects."

55 Grafton Street

When You Need COAL. One ton or a carload of Coal, any kind, please remember that we can supply you at the lowest prices. A. PICKARD & Co. Ltd. Phone 240

New Books. "These are Strange Tales," by Anthony Abbot \$3.50. The John C. Winston Co. Ltd.—Mr. Abbot has a world-wide reputation as a storyteller and lecturer, and these are some of his most engaging tales. A few have already appeared in print in such publications as The Rotarian, The Reader's Digest, The Cosmopolitan, Time Magazine, The True Magazine, etc. They are all so amusingly told, and readers will not spend a dull moment perusing them.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Public Stenographer. Mitheson and Peake. A. W. MATHESON, K.C. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. Barristers, etc. J. E. BURNETT, LL. B. Barrister, Solicitor, &c. ODDFELLOWS BUILDING 134 Richmond Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. H. R. Deane & Co. Chartered Accountants 53 Grafton Street Charlottetown Phone 2089 Box 247 Randolph W. Manning, C.A. MacPhee & Trainor E. F. MacPHEE, B.A., K.C. E. SOMERLED TRAINOR, B.A. Barristers, Etc. Frederic A. Large K. C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Royal Bank of Canada Chambers Charlottetown, P.E.I. Successor to George J. Tweedy, K.C. Gaudet & Hazard Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. MONEY TO LOAN GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Joseph R. MacMillan, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. 75 Queen Street PHONE 778 Money to Loan - Collections Charles R. McQuaid B.A. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Eastern Trust Building, Charlottetown Phone 1711 William A. Reddin B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. I.O.O.F. Bldg.—Next to Reddin Bros PHONE 2484 Money to Loan - Collections J. A. McQuigan NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR CURRIE BUILDING Matheron and Peake. A. W. MATHESON, K.C. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. Barristers, etc. Collections - Money to Loan 50 Great George Street Charlottetown. Bell & Matheron Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. R. E. BELL, M.L.A., D. L. MATHESON, LL.B., K.C. Attorneys at Law LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES 150 Richmond St. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Neil W. Higgins Chartered Accountant Currie Building Charlottetown Tel. 1636 P.O. Box 452 A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Phillips Building 111 Grafton St. Money to Loan Collections Dr. J. C. Gallant B.Sc. Dentist Pickard Building 151 Great George St. DENTAL X-RAY Phone 2667 Dr. W. T. Hooper Physician & Surgeon BARBOUR BUILDING 123 Euston St. Office Hours:—2-4 P.M. 6-8 P.M. Phone:—Office: 1717 Home: 1268 PALMER & HASLAM A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, ETC. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN M. Alban Farmer B.A., LL.B. MONEY TO LOAN BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Dr. W. R. Carson Chiropractor Palmer Graduate Charlottetown 201 Prince St. Phone 10 EYES EXAMINED AND GLASSES FITTED J. S. TAYLOR OPTOMETRIST Corner Kent and Queen Sts. Phone 1908 Evenings by Appointment Phone: Residence 1013