

THE GUARDIAN

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The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1949

Agricultural Price Supports

The Dominion Government cannot be said to
have been prodigal in its authorized expenditures
under the Agricultural Prices Support Act.

Agricultural products receiving support under
the Act, and the amounts paid in each year,
were as follows:

Nova Scotia apples, 1947 crop: 1947-48,
\$1,000,000.00; 1948-49, \$2,299,416.97.

Nova Scotia apples, 1948 crop: 1948-49,
\$1,025,723.02.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
potatoes, 1946 crop: 1946-47, \$109,395.18; 1947-
48, \$61,353.30.

In the year 1946-47 the contracts with Great
Britain in respect to meats, dairy products and
eggs were financed under the Act.

The agricultural products supported under
the Act, and the price support in each case, are
listed as follows.

Potatoes grown in Prince Edward Island and
in designated areas of New Brunswick in 1948:
\$1.15 per 100 lb. for Canada No. 1 grade pota-
toes in growers' bins on and after April 1, 1949.

Apples grown in designated areas of Nova
Scotia in 1948: \$3.90 per barrel if the apples
are sold by the board as fresh apples; \$2.50 per
barrel if the apples are processed by the board
as dried apples or concentrated apple juice.

Apples grown in designated areas of British
Columbia in 1948 (to a maximum of 250,000
boxes): \$2.00 per packed box for the varieties
Newton, Stayman and Rome Beauty of sizes
180, 198, 216 and 234, and for the variety Wine-
scop of sizes 216, 234 and 252.

Dried white beans grading Canada No. 1
and Canada No. 2 grown in 1948 in Ontario:
\$3.75 per bushel delivered to warehouse. (Support
program to include purchase of approximately
35,000 bushels for refugee relief plus such pay-
ments as may be necessary—to a maximum of
\$200,000—to meet any deficiency between the
support price actually realized by farmers in
marketing the product.)

Teachers' Salaries

Annual salary rates for teachers in the pub-
licly-controlled schools of eight provinces of
Canada—Quebec being excepted—showed an
average advance of \$138 between 1946 and
1947, bringing the cumulative average rise since
1939 to \$592, according to annual report on
teachers' salaries and qualifications by the Do-
minion Bureau of Statistics. Close to 51,700
teachers were included in the 1947 record of
whom 38,600 were women and 13,100 were men.

Salary rates for all publicly-controlled
schools in 1947 averaged \$1,446 as compared
with \$1,308 in 1946 and \$854 in 1939. Teachers
in city schools had the highest annual salary
at \$2,120 as compared with \$1,926 in 1946 and
\$1,613 in 1939, while teachers in one-room rural
schools had the lowest of \$1,207 compared with
\$1,181 in 1946 and \$607 in 1939.

British Columbia had the highest average
salary in 1947 for teachers in all publicly-con-
trolled schools at \$2,042, followed by Alberta
at \$1,546, and Ontario at \$1,514. Averages for
the other five provinces were: Manitoba, \$1,304;
Saskatchewan, \$1,265; Nova Scotia, \$1,241; New
Brunswick, \$977; and Prince Edward Island, \$816.

The continued shortage of qualified teach-
ers is indicated by the fact that more than
5,000, or one in 10, were teaching on permits or
temporary certificates—that is without the mini-
mum professional qualifications normally de-
manded. There was a decline, however, in the
number of teachers in this category compared
with the preceding year.

The figures for 1947 indicate a return to
teaching of a further 2,000 men who had left
the profession during the war years. This total,
added to a similar figure for 1946, brought the
number of male teachers to within less than
2,000 of the number of men in 1939.

Rural teachers continued to be a compara-
tively transient group, the majority travelling
from one school to another—or out of teaching
altogether—every two years or less. The
average tenure of city teachers by comparison
is about 10 years.

New Raffles Technique

Suburban burglars in London have developed
a new technique. A few days ago a well-dressed
youngish man, plainly in much distress, rang at
the door of a comfortable villa. He hurriedly ex-
plained to the lady of the house that there had
been "a nasty accident", and asked might he use
her phone.

Permission was promptly forthcoming, and,
after ringing up some address and having a
brief conversation, the young man thanked the
lady and departed. Two days later came a letter,
reiterating thanks, and begging the lady and
her husband to accept the enclosed two West
End dress circle theatre tickets.

The tickets were used, but, on returning
home after a really enjoyable evening at the
play, the grateful recipients discovered that their
house had been burgled and practically every-
thing of value removed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canadian Red Cross annual meeting.

It is expected the Budget will be brought
down tomorrow.

However explained, the figure of 140,103
Dominion Government employees as of January
1, 1949 does not show a trend in the right direc-
tion as compared with 124,889 for the previous
year.

Not so long ago, beside our deep-cut roads
we would have, high on the adjoining bank what
was called the "winter road." Today the cuttings
have virtually vanished and the highway itself
is usually well above the level of the surround-
ing land.

The Federal Government declares that as
there are no surplus potatoes practically any-
where except in this Province and New Brun-
swick, growers in other areas will be entitled to
sell their stock at the equivalent of the support
price. Generous, isn't it?

The report that poliomyelitis has attacked
some sixty Eskimos at Chesterfield Inlet some
350 miles north of Churchill is upsetting to the
general view that the paralysis is a hot weather
menace. It's appearance, however, under such
vastly different conditions may well provide in-
formation which has so far eluded research.

A recent news report indicates that it is
almost fifty years since a Speaker has been elec-
ted to a second term in New Brunswick's Legis-
lature. The situation is not quite so bad here,
but there is no doubt that it would add much to
the efficiency of the House to have permanency
of tenure in that office.

William III of Orange, King of Great Brit-
ain, died this date 1702. Was chosen to replace
the Stewart dynasty in 1688, he having married
Mary daughter of James II of England; he landed
at Torbay, and after James's flight was pro-
claimed King in 1689. His reign was featured by
a succession of wars at home and on the
continent.

The R. C. A. F. are inaugurating a long
week-end in England Saturday, going by New-
foundland and returning by the Azores. We are
living in strange times, but not unkind of the
days long past when we astonished the then
world by having monthly sailings by steamers be-
tween here and the Mother Country. The mode
of transport is different but the object the same,
keeping abreast of the times.

The recent epoch-making non-stop flight
around the world by a U. S. Air Force B-50 plane
was made possible by the technique of refuelling
in the air while the bomber was in flight. This
process is a British invention and the equipment
which was actually used during this remarkable
journey was also British. It was similar to that
employed last year on the British Overseas Air-
ways Corporation's North Atlantic service dur-
ing a non-stop flight from London to Montreal.

RED CROSS BLOOD

Sir.—The present visit of the
Canadian Red Cross Mobile Trans-
fusion Unit to Charlottetown gives
all the citizens an opportunity to
donate their blood to this service
and it is hoped that as many
people as possible will take ad-
vantage of this visit.

The medical staff of the Prince
Edward Island Hospital are pleased
to recognize the inestimable
value of this service. The daily
utilization of both the Red Cross
donor blood and plasma is consid-
ered one of the greatest advances
in present day medicine in Can-
ada.

A great many patients at this
hospital can already testify to the
immense benefit that this service
has meant to them. All the doc-
tors on our staff in medicine, sur-
gery and obstetrics are extremely
enthusiastic about the general use-
fulness of this service as well as
its life-saving quality.

The response of the public yes-
terday to the blood donor clinic
here was excellent. It is hoped
that this unit will continue to
meet with this same excellent re-
sponse during its entire visit to
Prince Edward Island.

The excellence of the blood and
plasma transfusion service which
is provided free of charge, by this
wonderful organization is heartily
endorsed by all the members of
our medical staff.

I am, Sir, etc.,
R. F. SEAMAN M.D., C.M.
President Medical Staff
P. E. I. Hospital.

THE MARGARINE CASE

Sir.—Why is the Canadian Fed-
eration of Agriculture appealing
the margarine case to the Privy
Council?

Several people and many con-
sumer groups have been asking this
question during the past few days.
Many current remarks condemn-
ing the stand farmers have taken
to protect both themselves and
consumers have been misleading.

Members of Parliament and
Cabinet Ministers have been re-
ceiving letters and wires from their
constituents warning them against
interfering with the margarine
question.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

A PROFESSOR'S FINDINGS

Sir.—Professor Raymond Pearl,
of Johns Hopkins University com-
piled the life histories of 12,000
persons. He decided to trace the
record of tobacco on these per-
sons. He found that up to 50 years
the death rate for heavy smokers
is double that of non smokers. At
70 years of age twice as many
non smokers were alive as heavy
smokers. He said there are nine-
teen poisons in tobacco. The burn-
ing of tobacco in pipe, cigar, or
cigarette gives rise to substances
not found in the leaf. Smokers do
not die at tobacco stores, they go
away, and when they die doc-
tors certify it was some disease of
the heart, etc., so tobacco which
kills indirectly escapes the blame.

Those are the findings of a high
authority. And he here gives the
secret of how to get clear of smok-
ing. He says don't try to taper off
—mobilize your will power and
stop at once. Keep away from
smokers. After each meal for a
week rinse the mouth with 3-4 of
1 per cent of solution of silver
nitrate, which creates a distaste
for tobacco smoke, and relieves
throat irritation, chew gentian
root or carnation blossoms, change
the diet from seasoned foods.

I am, Sir, etc.

AN EXEMPLARY CHRISTIAN

Sir.—As many sorrowing friends
stood yesterday at the open grave
of Mr. T. M. MacMillan, their pre-
dominant thought must have been
that they were participants in the
last sad rites over a good and
great man.

During my association and
friendship with Mr. MacMillan for
nearly 40 years, I learned to re-
spect and appreciate his sterling
Christian qualities. For the great-
est part of that time was close
associated with him in many or-
ganizations. I will mention only
two outstanding objects that he
labored long and faithfully to
make successful: The monument
at Scotchfort of the early Scotch
settlers, and the hundreds of
Scotch boys who have been assist-
ed in their life vocations by the
St. Andrew's Society. During a
long life he discharged most faith-
fully his many duties in public,
business and private life. His gift-
ed family is the direct result of
the proper teachings of himself
and his devoted wife.

Exemplary Christian lives such
as his stand out as beacon lights
in the grim darkness of a troubled
and chaotic world and preach a
sermon of good example that must
compel universal and respectful
appreciation, and inspire others to
do likewise.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. J. P. MacMILLAN.

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ing the stand farmers have taken
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Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

With planning under way for a
new Dominion building in Char-
lottetown, the following reference
to the erection of the present
building, from an old newspaper
file, will be of interest:

After the disastrous fire of 1884,
which destroyed among others the
old Post Office and Customs build-
ing, nothing was done until the
summer of 1885 towards the erec-
tion of a new building. Then Mr.
T. C. Connors, of Moncton, being
awarded the contract set to work
May 1st, and on February 15, 1887,
just three years after the destruc-
tion of the old building, the Post
Office and Customs departments
were moved into "the present sub-
stantial-looking structure which
adorns Queen Square." Built of brick
and Nova Scotia freestone, it was
erected at a cost of about \$80,000,
divided as follows: building \$38,000;
steam heating, \$6,000; furni-
ture, etc., \$1,600.

Adorning the front pediment of
the building is a bust of John Cabot,
"the supposed discoverer of
Prince Edward Island, having it is
said, landed here and kidnapped
three Indians twelve months before
Columbus embarked on his second
voyage in 1497." (The authority for
this remarkable statement is not
given. It is now pretty generally
agreed that Cabot never saw Prince
Edward Island.)

The report goes into a lengthy
description of the building, the de-
sign of which, we are told, "is a
free treatment of Romanesque
architecture and depends for ef-
fect on solidity of construction
which is expressed in deep in-
goings at the side of the window
and doors showing the thickness
of the walls, as well as the large
openings for the windows and
doors, allowing the use of strong
effect in powerful stone arches,
and by bold horizontal courses of
stone running across the walls. . . .
The lobby is said to be much larger
than is generally allowed in govern-
ment and banking buildings, this
being permitted because we have
no street delivery. This conveni-
ence, however, will also probably
be ours whenever the houses in
Charlottetown are numbered.

The contractors and sub-
contractors were Messrs. T. C. Con-
nors and W. C. MacDonald for erec-
tion of building; MacKinnon and
MacLean for steam heating apparat-
us; Clarke and Schurman, Sum-
merside, fittings for Post and other
offices; Robert Currie, plasterer;
John Newson and Clarke and
Schurman, furniture; Hermann and
Son, gas fitting and plumbing; John
Meikle, painting.

The first officials to occupy the
building are listed as follows:

Post Office Department: Post-
master and Assistant Inspector,
Frederick De St. Croix Brecken;
First Clerk, William Harris; Money
Order Office, John Auld Lawson;
Railway Clerks, Otto R. Czapke, F.
W. Hazard; Registration Clerks,
Nicholas White, Bernard Trainor;
Clerks, John Munroe Campbell,
Joseph McCarey, Daniel Joseph
McDonald, John George W. Brown,
Matthew William Murphy, John
Neil Robertson; Stamp Vendor,
Bernard McMillan.

Customs Department: Collector,
James Currie; Assistant Collector,
George Bremner; Chief Clerk,
Henry McKenna; Clerks, Alex Dun-
can McNeil, Edwin White, Duncan
McNeill, Michael Joe Moran; Chief
Landing Warder, James Currie.

Savings Bank: Assistant Receiver
General and Auditor, Percy
Pope; Accountant, Thomas Foley;
Teller, Wallace Leitch; Clerk, Fran-
cis Loughran.

Excise and Inland Revenue: Col-
lector, Samuel C. Nash; Exciseman,
Theophilus Moore.

Marine and Fisheries Depart-
ment: Agent, Artemas Lord; Ship-
ping Master and Assistant, Henry
W. Mutch; Inspector of Weights
and Measures, James Reddin.

Gas Inspector, Joseph Knight.

Notes By The Way

From an economic standpoint, it
is unwise to succumb to the lure
of low-construction costs and for-
get about the inevitable high-op-
erating and maintenance charges.

From a social standpoint, it is un-
wise to erect "temporary or emer-
gency" dwellings. "Temporary" struc-
tures erected by a public authority
all too frequently have a habit of
becoming permanent. In the case
of "temporary" houses, such pro-
jects could easily become slums.

In Argentina they have run out
of American dollars and high of-
ficial of the Bank of Canada has
warned Canadian exporters that for
the next few months they are tak-
ing a risk on receiving cash pay-
ments for goods shipped to that
country. There is nothing, how-
ever, to prevent a Canadian export-
er accepting Argentine money, and
buying tallow hides, skins and tan-
ning material to import and sell in
Canada. This rather puts the trade
on the barter basis. Last year the
Canadian volume of exports to the
Argentine totalled \$16,000,000 and
our imports were \$6,000,000. — St.
Catharines Standard.

The first responsibility for his
safety will remain with the cyclist.
If he persists in wobbling all over
the road, he will continue to invite
trouble for himself and for others.
No matter how carefully the motorist
drives, it is difficult for him to
prevent a mishap if the cyclist
won't pedal at a straight course close
to the curb. The bicycle that sud-
denly swerves three or four feet, as
a car is passing or approaching it,
has an inexperienced or absent-
minded rider. It would be in their
own best interests if those worse
than nuisances were denied the use
of the streets. — Windsor Star.

Hundreds of United States news-
papers have conceded Brantford's
claim to being the birthplace of the
telephone, a development in
press relations from which Brantfordites
can take great satisfaction. It
really began at the time of the
Bell centennial in 1947, when offi-
cial publicity on both sides of the
border finally acknowledged that
the invention had been conceived
here by Dr. Bell. The admission
has now been carried a step farther
by a news item carried by the
Associated Press. Perhaps the
crowning touch in itself, as this
city's interest in the item goes is

Public Accounts

As already mentioned, thanks to
the audit of the accounts by the
chartered accountants McDonald
Currie & Co., the citizens of Prince
Edward Island have a correct state-
ment of the financial position of
the Province. The increased
amount of liabilities is correctly
shown as \$1,324,633.69; the unfunded
and net funded debt of the Pro-
vince correctly shown to be \$1,988,346.52,
made up as follows:
Net Funded Debt \$9,133,937.14
Bank overdrafts 1,248,093.28
Deposits by the citizens
of the Province at 3% 1,576,816.00
Total Debt \$11,958,846.51

Lenten Meditations

The Times, London
THE VICTORIOUS PATH
Christendom turns again during
these weeks to the contemplation of
the final stage of the earthly life
of its Lord. Therein, from the
first, Christians saw the power of
God working for salvation. To all
appearance wickedness and death
triumphed; but that was a deceiv-
ing episode soon reversed when
they failed to maintain their em-
pire over the Son of Man.

In the death and resurrection of
Christ the forces of evil were met
and broken. That victory was a
new liberating power over sin and
death, available to work in the lives
of men.

St. Paul, characteristically, calls
upon Christians to carry the power
of that victory into practical living:
"Wherefore . . . be ye steadfast,
unmovable, always abounding in
the work of the Lord, forasmuch
as ye know that your labour is not
in vain."

This is the basis of the present
Christian claim that there is a
word of God for a world in desper-
ate need of it. The most deplora-
ble feature of modern life is the
continuing widespread and open re-
volt against moral and spiritual
teals which 40 years ago, if im-
perfectly apprehended, seemed cap-
able of translation into actuality.

The world in which Christ lived,
died, and rose again was an age
of despair. Little of the surviving
literature reflects any hope, while
the religions which were influen-
tial started from the axiom that
the world was made by or was
under the rule of the powers of
evil.

Pessimism is morally barren in
proportion as it is sincere. The
danger is real that again it may
dominate thoughtful minds. To
Jesus and the New Testament writ-
ers the light of their day was not
the best of worlds in which things
necessarily progress from good to
better and best.

Yet they do not deny that the af-
fairs of the world have worth. They
bid men not to renounce the world
but to overcome it. But—and this
is the essential message—they pro-
claim that victory mainly comes
in the way men fight the battle. To
men of good will, and especially to
the follower of Christ, the world
always presents a challenge, and
if the world is in a bad way the
challenge only becomes the more
emphatic.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE

W. K. Rogers Agencies
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Queen Street Charlottetown



THE WINTER GALAXY

The stars are glittering in the
frosty sky,
Frequent as pebbles on a broad
sea-coast;
And o'er the vault the cloud-like
galaxy
Has marshalled its innumerable
host.

All hail heaven seems! With won-
drous glow
Tenfold refulgent every star ap-
pears,
As if some wide, celestial gale did
blow,
And thrice illumine the ever-kindled
spheres.

Orbs, with glad orbs rejoicing
burning, beam,
Ray-crowned, with lambent lustre
in their zones,
Till o'er the blue, bespangled spaces
seem
Angels and great archangels on
their thrones;

The Age-Old Story

Ye shall serve the Lord your
God—and I will take away stain
from the midst of thee.
WORK OF MONKS
Before the introduction of print-
ing into Europe in the 15th cen-
tury, books were handwritten and
bound by monks.