

**The Federal Budget**

The Canadian Press quotes Finance Minister Fleming, in his budget speech last night, as attempting to steer "a middle course between recession and possible inflation." Perhaps that is as good a description as any of what was, at best, a makeshift budget for a time of grave economic uncertainty. The overall deficit is estimated at \$648,000,000—a peacetime record—as compared with \$39,000,000 last year. There are a few minor tax cuts, totalling some \$8,000,000, and some extension of tax deductible medical expenses. Municipalities are given relief from the 10 percent sales tax on some purchases, and additional farm and building material are placed on the exemption list. It is a relief to note that there are no basic tax increases, the big items of personal and corporation income taxes remaining at the same rate as last year.

The need for combating the current recession with huge additional expenditures accounts, of course, for a large share of the staggering overall deficit. This was to be expected from the Government's own campaign statements as well as from the emphasis placed by the Opposition on the gravity of the unemployment situation. Defense costs also have to be maintained at a mountainous level.

The Government has yielded—to some extent at least—to the demands of the textile industry for tariff increase on wool cloth from Britain. The increase is not large but it is likely to be reflected in higher clothing costs to the Canadian consumer. It is a poor answer to Britain's free trade offer and a poor commentary on the Prime Minister's own campaign of free trade with Britain. This increase was recommended by the Tariff Board but it will still be unpalatable to our farmers and other citizens who find it difficult enough to meet present living costs.

There will, however, be general recognition of the serious financial problem facing the Government and the sincerity of its efforts in keeping the wheels of industry turning. Mr. Fleming sees brighter prospects ahead, with less need for deficit budgeting and more emphasis on tax relief. Let us hope that his optimism will be justified.

**"Utter Nonsense"**

There has been a lot of talk in recent months about the desirability of erecting a military base on the moon. The proponents of this fantastic scheme appear to believe that whoever gets to the moon first with military equipment will be in a position to control the earth.

Writing on this subject in "Saturday Review", Dr. Lee A. Du Bridge, President of the California Institute of Technology, calls the whole thing "utter nonsense" and gives three reasons for his view: "1. Why transport a hydrogen warhead, together with all men and equipment for establishing and maintaining a base, 240,000 miles to the moon, just to shoot it 240,000 miles back to earth, when the target is only 5,000 miles away in the first place? 2. If you did launch a bomb from the moon to a target on the earth, using, of course, an orbit that required the minimum amount of fuel, the warhead would take five days to reach the earth. An intercontinental ballistic missile can reach any target on earth in twenty minutes! 3. As to retaliation, if we have rockets good enough to land men and equipment on the moon, the enemy will surely have rockets good enough to put a hydrogen bomb (a much smaller payload) at the same spot. Either people will land on the moon for peaceful purposes by mutual agreement, or else we will surely launch the nuclear war here on earth. I'll willingly fight a war to keep the Communists off our shores; but I am not interested in getting blown up to decide who shall have a military base on the moon."

"As I see it then," concludes Dr. Du Bridge, "the challenge of the space age is whether we use the

great new technologies of space travel for peaceful and scientific purposes—conducting a bold and exciting program of research and exploration—or will we be led into wild programs of Buck Rogers stunts and pseudo-military expeditions? The decision is going to be made soon, and it is high time that the best people in America—including the best people in industry—do some good hard thinking about it."

**Water Safety**

We understand that the Red Cross water-safety program in this province is highly regarded at Headquarters for its thoroughness and efficiency. The officials in charge of it are to be commended for rendering a valuable public service.

At the same time, the Province has a bad record in drowning accidents. On a per capita basis it stands very near the unenviable top. It is even worse than that of Newfoundland where a much larger proportion of the population is engaged in seafaring.

Instruction in swimming is the main undertaking of the safety program. This, of course, is proper; for, although good swimmers sometimes are unable to save themselves from drowning, in general a swimmer has more chance than a non-swimmer to get to shore in the event of a boat's capsizing. But there are other things, too, which need to be stressed—for example, how to manage small boats and, especially, good judgement in the matter of passenger capacity. Whenever four or five persons leave shore in a boat with safe carrying capacity of two—and this is quite a common practice—disaster is invited.

**Conference On Wildlife**

The 22nd Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference is being held this week at St. John's, Newfoundland.

This conference, which brings together the wildlife administrations of all Provinces, representatives of the Canadian Wildlife Service, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Conservation agencies and Fish and Game Associations, is called annually by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Set up originally for the purpose of co-ordinating Federal and Provincial programs to carry out regulations established by the Migratory Birds Convention Act, in later years it has become an exchange of information all aspects of wildlife conservation. Administration, management, education and research are subjects for discussion.

Addresses at this year's conference include one by Mr. Lansing A. Parker of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

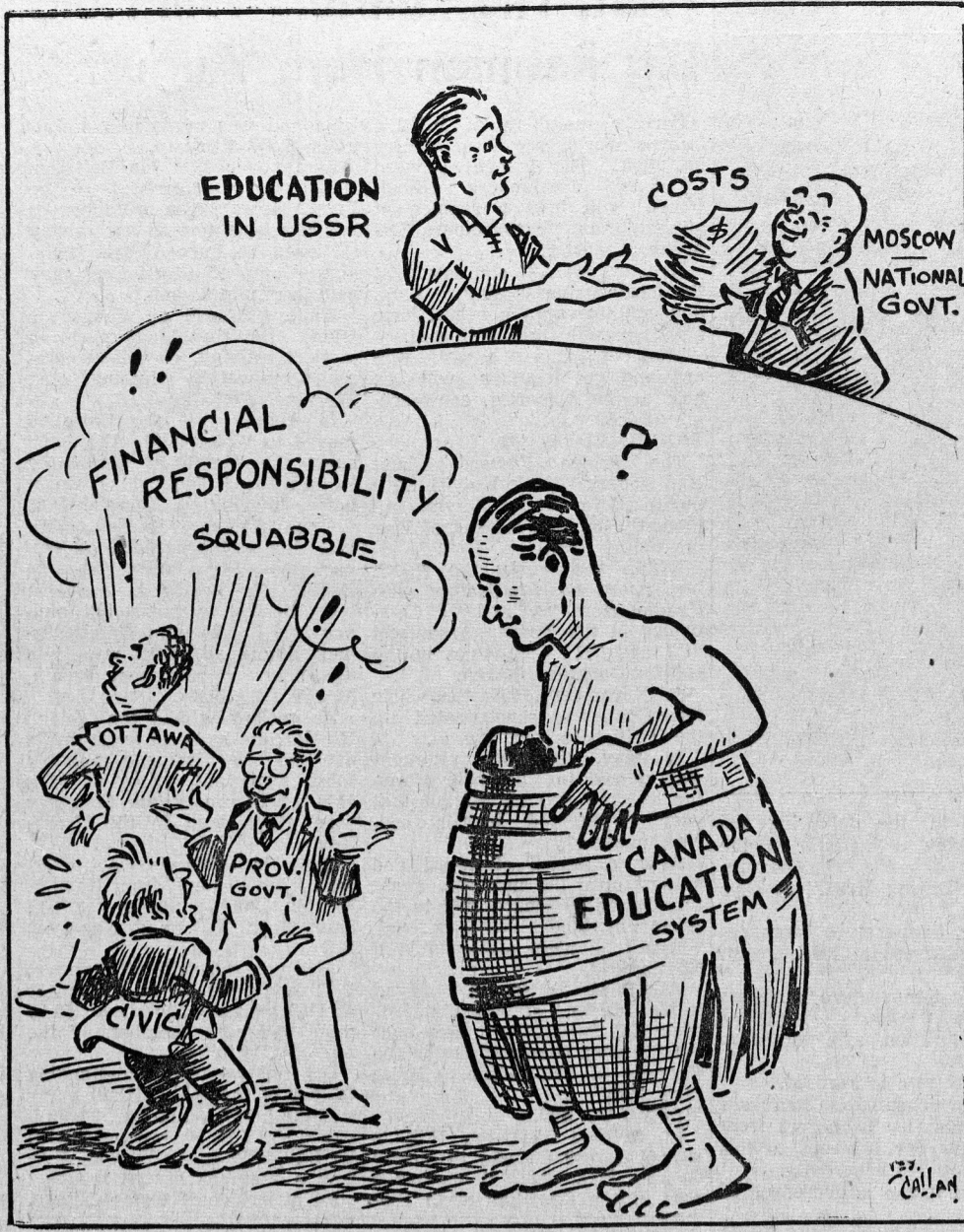
Despite the many complexities of economics, which often make prices appear more unreasonable than they really are, we still find it difficult to understand why lobsters for which fishermen are paid 30 cents a pound should cost consumers 60 cents.

James Reston, distinguished Washington correspondent for the New York Times, told a group of graduates that only one big war is likely in the remaining part of this century—war between Russia and China. It's a fresh idea, whatever other merits it may have.

Here's a new wrinkle in non-cooperation with game officers. A Vermont man was fined \$12.50 and costs for refusing to show his fishing license to an officer. He had one; he merely refused to show it, preferring to pay a fine for being un-cooperative.

Strange flies descended on Grand Bank, Newfoundland, in such numbers and with such ferocity that fish processing plants had to close and residents had to seek shelter in their homes. This is a reminder of what flies and insects could do if they really started all-out war on people. The most modern weapons of destruction including missiles, would be useless in combatting them.

At last the British Conservative Party has won a by-election. In Argyll, the Conservative candidate won by more than 5000 votes over his closest rival, a Liberal, and by more than 6000 over the Labour candidate. The results show three things: Prime Minister Macmillan's Government is slowly regaining some of its lost prestige; the Liberal Party is continuing its forward thrust; the Labourites are not as popular as they were a year or two ago when practically everything in the way of by-elections was going their way.



**PUBLIC FORUM**

**POTATO POOL SUGGESTED**

Sir,—For many years people of the Atlantic Provinces have been pressing the Federal Government for a fairer share of national development, and of the national income. Especially for the spreading out of industry rather than concentrating all in Central Canada, which would result in a greatly improved Atlantic economy. The linking-up of the four Atlantic Provinces to press their claims with Ottawa was a proper and encouraging move. And A.P.E.C. is now playing a leading role in this respect, and concrete results are looked for.

At the moment I believe the most pressing need for Eastern Canada and especially this Province, is a marketing system for potatoes. This single item accounts for approximately 50 per cent of our gross income from exportable surpluses, and in this single item nearly all our Island people share in the profits and the losses, as nearly all our farmers produce some potatoes, and nearly all our business and professional people and labour indirectly benefit or lose. It is a very important item, if not the most important single one in this Province.

Potatoes are now selling at less than 50 cents per 75 lb. bag. While the brief compiled by the Farm Federation, the Horticulture Society, the Marketing Board, the Potato Growers Association, and endorsed by the Government of this Province and presented to the Tariff Board of Canada, showed that the cost of growing a bushel of potatoes was \$1.00. Therefore, if it cost \$1.00 to produce 60 pounds of potatoes, and the farmer is now receiving half that amount for 75 pounds, the net loss per bushel is 60 cents. In other words they are

receiving 40 cents for an item that cost them \$1.00 to produce. How long can they stay in business? How long could any business or professional person stay in business under similar circumstances? This also means that 40 cents per bushel will be spent in our places of business, and with our professional people, instead of \$1.00 plus. One can readily see what a huge total loss this means to the Province as a whole. On our usual 10 million bushel production, it would mean 6 million dollars. What would 5 million dollars do for Prince Edward Island?

A couple of years ago I discontinued growing potatoes, because my books did not show sufficient profit. I grew about 10 acres per year; yields were high, and the records will show all foundation seed was produced. Over a period of 10 years I was approximately \$3,500 ahead. In other words I had a net profit of \$350 per year on 10 acres. I would like to know the average earnings (net) for the whole Province.

The time is long past due for farmers to become properly organized, otherwise, they will continue to pay the price asked, for all they must buy, and take what they are offered, for what they must sell. To my mind there's only one answer, and that is to be as highly organized, as those with whom they deal. The Federal Government has been asked for 75 cents per bushel to relieve the present awkward situation, which is about 3/4 the cost of growing them; but today we learn that 36 cents will be the price paid. I am very doubtful if 36 cents will pay the cost of sprouting and placing them on the market at this season of the year. It

**THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.**

**The Isle Of Savages**

By J. Henry Blanchard, LL.D.

Thomas Pichon's account of his visit to Isle St. Jean in 1752, continued from yesterday:

"The Isle of Savages lies between the east and north-west entrances to Malpeque harbour. Its situation renders it extremely convenient for the reception of vessels in the harbour, as well as for the safety of anchorage. Therefore, whenever they intend to make either of these two entrances, they should turn their head to the Isle of Savages. We made use of this precaution by means of which a vessel is always certain of riding safe in the middle of the channel.

"There is a second island west of that of the Savages. The latter was resigned entirely to them and is three-quarters of a league distant from the former. The lands are high and are covered with beech trees. The rapidity of the currents of this haven has formed three of the entrances mentioned. The other entrance was only formed in 1750 by a violent storm. Ships of two hundred tons can enter this harbour.

**LINKED BY CANAL**  
"Keeping along the west side of the harbour, we came upon a sort of canal which runs north-west as far as the harbour of Casumpeque. This canal admits only of small vessels, and forms a means of communication between the two harbours, distant from each other about six leagues. The lands adjacent to the harbour of Malpeque are of a superior quality, and indeed, by far the best of the whole island of Saint John. The banks of the rivers are covered by all sorts of beautiful trees.

"Between this harbour and that of Casumpeque there is a large grove of cedars, about three leagues in circumference. There are two sorts of cedar trees—white and red; the white is the larger and serves to make shingles, or coverings for houses, and enclosures. The wood is exceeding

light and distils a kind of incense but bears no fruit like the cedar of Mount Lebanon. The fragrance is in the leaves of the white cedar; that of the red cedar is in the wood, and far more agreeable. The Acadian women are accustomed to chew this incense, which preserves their teeth and makes them exceeding white. In the neighbourhood they have a peculiar kind of clay proper for the making of bricks. They have also great plenty of all sorts of game.

**DIRE DISTRESS**  
"Notwithstanding these advantages, the inhabitants are, by unforeseen accidents, reduced to great misery, for which reason they ought, in my opinion, to be allowed the privilege of fishing. It is a mistake to imagine that this method of subsisting would make them indigent with regard to agriculture. The harbours of St. Peter's and Tracadie are proof of the contrary.

Neither is this the only advantage they would derive from the fishery, for the stock of dry cod they would keep by them, together with milk, butter and cheese would supply any scarcity in bad years, and so, in a measure, repair the damage done to the grain by locusts and field mice. "These animals and insects are the scourge of the country. Whenever there happens to be plenty of beech nuts, the field mice come out of their lurking places and devour all they find, either in the woods or in the open fields, and after everything is consumed, they rush headlong into the sea, where in all probability, they hope to find nourishment. In rainy weather, or in thick fogs, the field mice are succeeded by locusts, which complete the devastation. These misfortunes frequently reduce the inhabitants, who are two hundred in number, to great misery, and such, indeed, was the condition when we happened to be among them."

(To be continued)

**Body Effects Of Alcohol**

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

RECENTLY I wrote a column about the advantages of alcohol in certain cases as a therapeutic agent. Now, it seems, everyone wants to prescribe his own medicine—whisky, gin, beer, what have you?

I have received several letters since this column appeared inquiring about the effects of alcohol upon the body. Readers ask what does drinking alcohol do, how does it react.

**HOW IT'S USED**

Well, let me emphasize that it is not alcohol itself, but the way we use it that determines how much good or harm it will do.

Alcohol, you see, affects every organ of the body.

It enters the bloodstream rapidly, since it does not require prior digestion. Alcohol gets into the bloodstream most quickly when it is taken in concentrations of from 10 to 30 per cent, the percentage found in most highballs and wines. Food in the gastrointestinal tract slows the entrance of alcohol.

Once it is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, it travels through the portal vein to the liver. Next it goes through the inferior vena cava to the heart, lungs and arterial blood. After some delay the alcohol enters the various organs.

**IMPAIRS CERTAIN FACULTIES**

Alcohol is primarily a brain depressant. First faculties to be impaired are the more complex ones, such as judgment, learning, self-criticism, memory and environmental awareness.

Mild depression brings relief from life's worries and cares. It serves to relax a person before dinner. And it might help provide a better night's sleep.

**MAKING OF ALCOHOLIC**

The trouble, of course, is that too many persons begin taking a drink now and then for such temporary relaxation and find it a crutch which they do not seem to be able to release. This

costs. Then the Eastern farmer will be given an equal opportunity with farmers in other parts of Canada. The next question that comes to mind is, could the Wheat Pool plan operate successfully for farmers producing a perishable product? This I feel sure would be an advantage, as the greatest obstacle confronting the Wheat Pool, is storage space for surplus wheat. The Potato grower would have a new start every year, therefore, no surplus could pile up year after year.

Under the Wheat Pool system a percentage of the crop is taken from each grower at stated intervals, according to the amount of land owned. Although farmers may grow all they wish, and if the market will absorb it all it will all be disposed of. Otherwise, those over-producing will have to hold their grain in storage. Therefore, in the case of potatoes, a certain number of bushels would be taken from each farmer from time to time in accordance with the amount of land owned, until the demand was satisfied. Those over-producing would have to put them through starch factories, feed them to live-stock, or dispose of them some way.

I believe now is the time to make a united move to obtain a proper marketing system for potatoes, for the benefit of Eastern farmers, and those depending on them. And I take this opportunity of asking our four Federal Members representing this Province at Ottawa, if they will study the Wheat Pool Plan, and satisfy themselves whether or not it would be suitable for the marketing of potatoes for Eastern Canada.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
FRED C. RAMSAY  
Montrose, P. E. I.

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

The worst storm we ever encountered, raged at about 280 words a minute.—Brandon Sun

Last Fall a hunter came in to Port Arthur with a bear he had killed. The bear had been shot previously and by the healed condition of the wounds, it must have been quite some time ago. The bullet had entered one side of its body and passed out the other. It had not injured any vital spot. The bear had applied first aid to itself to stop the blood flow by coating each wound with spruce gum. The wounds had healed perfectly.—Bush News

can lead to no end of difficulties.

More and more alcohol is consumed in an attempt to resolve various difficulties, and there you have the makings for a real alcoholic.

A person's tolerance to alcohol, naturally, depends a great deal upon his resistance to it. The more frequently a person drinks, the more slowly his central nervous system reacts to alcohol.

Those who drink seldom, or not at all, might experience physical and mental impairment when the level of alcohol in the blood reaches 50 to 100 mg per 100 cc. Generally, heavy drinkers must have more than 100 mg before undesirable changes appear.

**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

J. P. S.: Does eating eggs cause hardening of the arteries?  
Answer: There is no evidence that eating eggs causes hardening of the arteries.

**The Poet's Corner**

**THE SOLITARY LEAF**

In the density of summer who has seen  
The solitary leaf, when every bough  
Is choked with leaves? Their  
aggregate growth of green  
Mixes them all anonymously now.

Though the thick season thins them, one by one,  
There are so many leaves at summer's start  
Even at October's ending there is none  
Flaunting its single entity apart.

November is the time, in that earthly grief  
When no reminder remains from spring, and all  
Senses are stricken, to look for the last leaf,  
To find finality, whether it cling, or fall.

Carleton Drewry,  
The Montreal Star.

**The Age Old Story**

Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.

It is a legitimate policy for us to make our leisure time serve to some extent the best interests of our country. Let us restrict our trips abroad in favor of making visits in our own country, in our Canadian provinces, which we know less about that we do about the U.S. or the countries of Europe.—Le Soleil, Quebec City

**OUR YESTERDAYS**

(From The Guardian Files)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**

(June 18, 1933)

Mr. W.E. Massey, C.A. presided at the annual meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants held at the City Hall last evening. Officers for the coming year include George P. Nicholson, president; John Anderson, vice-president; W.E. Massey, secretary; and D.S. Hart, Harvey E. Crowell, F.L. Belyea and T. Harold Johnson.

The racing yacht "Zenith", property of Mr. Frederick Morris, Esplanade, has been removed from where it was at anchor in the harbour, not far from the residence of the owner. The loss was discovered yesterday morning and was immediately reported. It is stated that a craft of the same description was seen off Point Prim.

**TEN YEARS AGO**

(June 18, 1948)

Action will be taken before the end of the current Parliamentary session to ensure early construction of a Federal building at Charlottetown which will provide office accommodation for personnel of ten Dominion Government Departments, it was learned yesterday. Site of the new structure has been approved by Public Works Minister Fournier, with initial estimates the building will cost about \$250,000.

Due to difficulties that have arisen in regard to the selling of bonds and the fact that the recent offer of the Dominion Government to assist in financing new hospital construction has not been clarified, no indication as to when work on the new Prince County Hospital will be resumed could be given at the annual meeting last night.

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