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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1950

Man Against Pest

Once more summer is with us and with
it the unending battle against pests of every
description. Some such as the mosquito are
merely annoying although they could mean
a decided loss of tourist revenue if permitted
to become unduly plentiful. Others attack
farm crops or animals and mean direct
financial loss to farmer and the community.

It is a matter of common observation
that the pests which attack any crop multiply
exceedingly as that crop is specialized in
by any large group of growers. In the early
days of the potato industry, for example, a
fair return might be expected without any
special precautions for their protection, but
it was not long before that blissful state
ended.

The many troubles to which the potato
is heir did not descend at once. It was
only as greater numbers of the tubers came
to be grown that those troublesome diseases
and pests became serious problems which
had to be met, first by the farmer and then
by Provincial and Dominion agricultural
authorities. The challenge has been met by
the development of resistant strains and by
assorted poisons which do execution on the
offending germ or insect.

Comparison With Australia

Matters of much interest in Dominion-
Provincial relations are reviewed in a publication
entitled "The Federated States of
Canada", by John Fenston, LL.B., member
of the bars of Saskatchewan and Quebec.
Mr. Fenston delves into Confederation
history extensively, his aim being to show
the need of forming a Constituent Assembly
to write a Canadian constitution and
form a truly federated nation. He suggests
that non-partisan committees be formed in
each Province to discuss with, and impartially
present the issues to the people, so that
the latter may be in a position to intelligently
decide whether a Constituent Assembly
should be convened.

Apart from his main issue, Mr. Fenston
makes some points well worth considering.
For example, he has made computations to
ascertain what percentage the Dominion of
Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia
paid, respectively, to the Provinces and
States. Here are his figures:

- 1.—The average yearly payment by the
Dominion of Canada to the Provinces, from
the grand total revenues for the years 1868,
1880, 1888, 1898, 1908, 1919, 1929 and 1938
was 4.35 per cent.
2.—From the grand total revenue in the
year 1941, the Dominion paid to the Provinces
2.20 per cent.
3.—From the grand total revenue in the
year 1946, the Dominion paid to the Provinces
3.73 per cent.
4.—The average yearly payment by the
Commonwealth of Australia to the States,
from the grand total revenue for the years
1927 to 1945 (18 years) was 16.07 per cent.
5.—From the grand total revenue in the
year 1944-45 the Commonwealth paid to the
States 14.35 per cent.

If Mr. Fenston's computation is correct,
it follows that in comparison with the States
of Australia, the Provinces in Canada have
been underpaid to the extent of at least 10
per cent of the grand total revenue of the
Dominion. This makes a very considerable
amount for 1946: an underpayment of some
\$300,000,000.

Under individual Dominion-Provincial
Tax Agreements, entered into in 1947, the
Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Alberta and British Columbia
gave up to the Dominion the certain taxation
rights. Mr. Fenston cites the return
tabled by the Government in the House of
Commons on April 26, 1948, showing the
Dominion collections by Provinces under
these headings. The figures for Prince Edward
Island were: Personal income tax, \$1,236,995;
corporation income, \$686,984; excess
profits, \$328,478; succession duty, \$54,361;
or a total of \$2,302,818. The amounts
paid by the Dominion Government — exclusive
of statutory subsidies — to the Provinces
for the year ended March 31, 1948, are
also cited. For Prince Edward Island the
amount was \$1,635,189, or \$667,629 less
than the revenues collected.

"In all," Mr. Fenston's statement shows,
"the Dominion collected from the seven

Provinces the sum of \$344,607,659 and paid
out the sum of \$79,327,497 in compensation;
or, for every \$430 collected by the Dominion
from the Provinces it paid back to them
\$100. Very excellent business indeed!"

Mr. Fenston is forwarding a copy of his
publication to all the members of Parliament
and of the Provincial Legislatures. It
is to be hoped they will give it very careful
study before the next Dominion-Provincial
conference on fiscal relations is held.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Corpus Christi.
Wonder what Canadian Bank directors
are thinking of our roads?

The world's first regular passenger helicopter
service was started by British European
Airways on June 1st. It runs between
Liverpool and Cardiff.

Mr. Alfred Pickard, our Province's director
of the Bank of Canada, is of the type
of ideal bankers. He thinks a lot but says
very little.

Alberta has reduced her funded debt to
\$101,227,000 from a 1936 level of \$148,613,000.
The steadily mounting debt of this
Province in spite of the prosperity of the
times must make some of our leaders envious
of the Alberta oil resources.

Forty calves and two hogs were killed
in a truck upset in Indiana recently and the
driver walked away with only slight bruises.
No further commentary should be necessary
on the relative protection offered by a truck
body and proper passenger accommodation.

The British Admiralty announces that H.
M. the King has appointed the Duke of Edinburgh
to his first naval command. He will
take charge of the frigate H. M. S. Magpie
in August. He is now serving as First Lieutenant
in the Mediterranean. The Duke will
have under his command a crew of 192 including
six officers.

The Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa
consists of the leading newspaper men of
all English speaking countries, including
the United States. It was intended the delegates
should visit all parts of Canada, including
this Province, as well as Ottawa, but,
unfortunately, both the C. N. R. and the
C. P. R. were unable to provide the necessary
rail accommodation, so the travel tour
is confined to Ontario and Quebec.

It took Royalty to bring about a rapprochement
between the Archbishop of Canterbury
and his Red and wandering Oeas. It is a
way the British Government have of
smoothing over internal differences, and oiling
the machinery of Church and State so
that everything may run smoothly, in spite
of individual eccentricities and differences
of opinions among top-notchers.

Registrations for the first quarter of 1950
show increases of 1.9 per cent for births and
2.5 per cent for deaths with a decrease of
1.6 for marriages. All provinces contributed
to the increase in births except Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick and Quebec, and deaths
were up in all provinces except Quebec and
Saskatchewan. Prince Edward Island to end
of March had 697 births, an increase of
8.5. On the other hand, deaths showed a
decrease of 3.3 per cent. Marriages down:
3.3 per cent.

Douglas William Jerrold, British dramatist,
wit and man of letters, died this date
1857. His first play, "More Frightened
Than Hurt", was staged in 1821, and thereafter
he was regularly employed as playwright
at the famous Old Surrey Theatre. His
"Black-eyed Susan" ran for 400 nights
without interruption, a record up till then.
He contributed to Punch "The Q Papers",
"Punch's Letters to His Son", "Punch's
Complete Letter-Writer", "Mrs. Caudle's
Curtain Lectures." He edited several periodicals
and wrote several novels, chief
of which are "The Story of a Feather", and
"A Man Made of Money."

A suggestion that the current nurse
shortage could be met by shortening the
nurse training course has been made by
Miss Gladys Sharpe, director of nursing at
Toronto Western Hospital. Reporting at
the hospital's graduating exercises, Miss
Sharpe said she did not think the traditional
pattern of nursing education can provide
the public with the nursing service it requires.
The usual nursing course lasts three
years. But Miss Sharpe said the demonstration
school at Windsor has proved that "providing
the students' time is controlled in
terms of her educational needs, she can be
prepared for clinical training in 25 months."
The Windsor School is sponsored by the
Canadian Nurses Association and has been
financed for four years by the Red Cross.
"We would hope that in the not too distant
future such an experiment may be made by
a hospital school of nursing," said Miss
Sharpe.



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.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—On behalf of the Shut-In's
Day Association I should like
to express how much your interest
and help in publicizing the day
has been appreciated.

We should also like to thank all
others who supported our efforts,
but as I am unable to write each
one personally, will you please
publish this brief "thank you" as
evidence of our sincerity and
gratitude?

I have no doubt that the collective
efforts of all caused happiness
to be brought to many shut-ins,
and may that happiness, as the
proverbial bread cast upon waters,
return to all tenfold.

I am, Sir, etc.
DANIEL GASS,
P. E. I. Representative
Cornwall, P. E. I.
June 5, 1950.

FERRY WHARF—AN EYEBROW

Sir,—Your reference to the dilapidated
appearance of the city
water-front is timely and I was
glad to learn that the Board of
Trade had also made reference to
its condition. But what is the
remedy? It can hardly be expected
that the owners of the broken-down
wharves will expend thousands
of dollars to put their wharves
back in condition when there is no
return of revenue in sight or in
prospect. Your suggestion that the
R. C. N. should have its headquarters
at or near the waterfront is
a good one and I would suggest
that the authorities take over the
outer portion of Pickard's Wharf
for that purpose.

The Buntain & Bell's wharf is undergoing
extensive repairs. A gang
of men has been kept at work for
many months. New warehouses
have been built. Many piles have
been driven down and the wharf
will be shortened by 50 feet.
A terrible eye sore is the Prince
Street Ferry Wharf. It is a disgrace
to the Provincial Government that
it be allowed to remain in its present
state. All other provincial
property has received commendable
attention—for instance the
wonderful transformation at
Falmouth—but who is responsible
for the Ferry Wharf remaining as
at present? A couple of hundred
truck loads of earth levelled off
and a few piles driven down and
fastened securely would make a
vast improvement. It would not
cost a fortune. At any rate our
Capital City deserves that the
work be done and I would respectfully
suggest that our senior City
representative use his good offices
with the Provincial Government,
so that no unnecessary delay occurs.
The Board of Trade could also
assist Dr. MacMillan in having
action taken.

I am, Sir, etc.
J. F. W.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

CONTRACTOR'S PETITION

House of Assembly, Wednesday,
March 11, 1948.
Hon. Mr. Palmer presented a
petition from John Renouf, the
contractor for the erection of the
Lunatic Asylum, praying the
House to take into consideration
the loss sustained by him in that
undertaking. The hon. member
said he knew the feeling of the
House was against such applications,
yet as the petitioner was a
steady individual, and his partner
having absconded, he hoped the
House would allow it to be laid
on the table, in order that further
information might be obtained.
Ordered to be laid on the table.

The Age-Old Story

The way of life is above to the
wise, that he may depart from hell
beneath.

TREAT FOR GOURMETS

Ontario is the chief Canadian
centre for the production of caviar
which is made from sturgeon roe.

CP Back At Saint John

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal)
After a lapse of nineteen years,
Saint John is again to be the winter
terminal of Canadian Pacific
Steamships, it was announced yesterday
by Mr. W. A. Mather, president
of the Canadian Pacific
Company. This is good news and
marks the successful conclusion of
a long struggle.

Until 1931 the Canadian Pacific
lines embarked all outgoing passengers
and disembarked all incoming
passengers from this national port.
The fire which swept the western
side of the harbor that year destroyed
the passenger facilities.

Because of this the Canadian
Pacific entered into an agreement
with the Canadian National Railway
for disembarking incoming passengers
at Halifax and bringing them
over the C.N.R. system to Saint
John, from where they continued
to their destination via the
C.P.R. Saint John was assumed
at the time that this was a temporary
measure and that as soon
as the passenger building was
replaced the Canadian Pacific would
once more disembark passengers
here.

In view of this, the city pressed
the Federal Government to erect
new facilities. The C.P.R. joined
the Saint John Common Council
and other organizations in making
representations to Ottawa.

It took seventeen years—from
1931 to 1948—to persuade Federal
authorities to undertake the project.
When the contract was awarded
for construction of the passenger
building in 1948, the price was
\$1,100,000.

This structure, now completed,
is one of the finest of the kind in
the world. It includes everything
from a hospital ward to restaurants,
an assembly hall, and detention
quarters. If the necessity arose
hundreds of persons could be
comfortably billeted there. The
huge, attractively-designed and
efficiently-equipped building stands
today as an asset not only to this
port, but to Canada, for it cannot
help but make a good impression
on all who enter the country at
Saint John.

It was, of course, expected that
the Canadian Pacific would use the
new facilities with alacrity and
ready, so Mr. Mather's announcement
was no surprise. The hope
now is that other steamship lines
will follow the Canadian Pacific's
example. For Saint John is at last
in a position to regain the place
as a passenger port which she lost
nineteen years ago when the old
passenger building was burned.

The Poet's Corner

A MORE ANCIENT MARINER

The swarthy bee is a buccaner,
A burly velveted rover,
Who loves the booming wind in
his ear
As he sails the seas of clover.

A waif of the goblin pirate crew,
With not a soul to deplore him,
He steers for the open verge of
blue
With the filmy world before him.

His flimsy sails abroad on the
wind
Are shimmered with fairy thunder;
On a line that sings to the light
of his wings
He makes for the lands of wonder.

He harries the ports of Hollyhocks,
And levies on poor Sweetbrier;
He drinks the whitest wine of
Phlox,
And the Rose is his desire.

He hangs in the Willows a night
and a day;
He rifles the Buckwheat patches;
Then batters his store of peat
galore
Under the tautest hatches.

He woos the Poppy and weds the
Peach,
Inveigles Daffodilly,
And then like a tramp abandons
each
For the gorgeous Canada Lily.

There's not a soul in the garden
world
But wishes the day were shorter,
When Mariner Bee puts out to sea
With the wind in the proper
quarter.

—Bliss Carman.

Prime Minister's Nerves

(Vanocover News-Herald)

On several occasions recently,
Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent
has displayed a lamentable lack of
poise in dealing with questioners
on public issues. Not to put too
fine a point on it, he has lost his
temper with little provocation.
Temperamentality of the kind
is as bad for the Liberal party
fortunes as it is for the Prime
Minister's prestige and success.
Obviously nothing is gained. Equally
obviously considerable harm
must result.

All Canadians know that Mr. St.
Laurent is a fine type of Canadian
gentleman. They expect him to act
the part. If the cares of office
are impairing his health, he should
try a change of scene and take a
holiday until such time as he regains
his poise and good humor.

The nerves of most men get
frayed at times. Wise men are the
first to recognize the symptoms in
themselves and keep themselves
well under control. Men who are
not so wise, work their feelings
off on others. In private life, men
may get away with exhibitions of
bad temper. No man can get away
with it in public life. No man can
for long be Prime Minister of Canada
and display the temperamentality
of a school girl.

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Notes By The Way

Only a country with a living
standard like that of the United
States could so casually take for
granted and adopt a price
increase of some 15 per cent simply
because such a rise would do away
with the necessity for making
change. And yet that is what is
happening in Milwaukee, where
the city council will probably
adopt a suggestion by the chief
of police that parking and other
minor traffic offence fines should
be upped from the present \$1.75
to \$2.00 "because the boost of \$2.00
would relieve police of the
necessity of making change".
—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

If Mr. Knight erred by proposing
too broad and loose a resolution
on federal aid to education,
we also think that Mr. Gardiner's
rejection of it was too sweeping.
The federal government cannot
be disinterested in the quality of
education young Canadians receive.
They are citizens of the nation
as well as citizens of particular
provinces. There is a basic
minimum below which we cannot
allow educational level to fall without
damage to the national
community and we think the federal
government ought to recognize
this fact. —Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

At the first sign of unemployment
the old hue and cry against
married women in business is being
heard again in certain parts
of the United States and Canada.
In some cases, municipal governments,
always the first to be stam-
peded in these matters, have announced
that no married teachers
would be hired only to find
that they can't get enough single
ones. In a free country there can
be little, if any justification for
this discrimination. So long as the
married woman is capable and
can handle the job she would seem
to have the same right to work as
that of a single woman or a man.
Her private life and obligations,
so long as they do not interfere
with her employment, are her own
business. —Toronto Financial
Post.

In the Soviet sphere, the Russian
"new order" is being established
with rugged simplicity. Moscow
dictates conditions of production
and distribution; plants are allocated
to the satellites in accordance
with Russian needs, and every
item which the Soviet Union
contributes to the economies of
her neighbors must be paid for at
usurious rates. This crude exploitation,
closely resembling the worst
examples of the old colonial system,
although cloaked under appeals
to nationalism and social
justice, has already broken down
in Yugoslavia. It depends for its
success on the Kremlin's ability to
keep the men who control the

police and the propaganda machines
in the various satellites well
in hand. —New York Herald Tribune.

The persistent clamor, in and
out of Parliament, for governmental
economy has been increasing
in tempo of late; and now without
ample justification. It is becoming
more and more evident
even to the uninitiated, that the
expansion in government expenditures
— Federal, provincial and
municipal—has attained alarming
proportions. It is, however, a not
able fact, and one which has been
referred to on numerous occasions
by Ministers of the Crown
and other interested parties, that
the cry for economy has not been
accompanied by any let-up in demands
made upon governments
for social security schemes, public
works and other projects which
involve additions to an already
heavy expense bill. —Montreal
Financial Times.

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