

ing through a problem to its solution, but remembering what is the expected answer. The most serious indictment is made on the "labor reserve schools" which by law can siphon off a million less apt youngsters a year so the regular schools won't have to bother with them.

Perhaps Soviet education's greatest asset stems not from methods or mechanics at all, but from what the mission calls the peoples' "grand passion" for schooling—a nation intelligent but hitherto largely illiterate for whom the doors of learning have just yesterday been thrown ajar. This is an enormous asset. It can compensate for any number of shortcomings in method, pedagogy, and instructional facilities.

There is a lesson here for the free world, which has nothing to do with state-provided equipment, state-formulated curricula, or state-set study loads. It was obvious to early educationists, long before the reformers took over, or John Dewey expounded his modern theories. The "grand passion" for schooling—the willingness to work hard and long to obtain it—was one of our own pioneer assets in this Province, and made up for many deficiencies.

We would not put the clock back to those days, if we could; but it would be well if we could recapture the enthusiasm that inspired the abler students to pursue their studies higher and higher and attract able teachers to teach them. It wasn't for the money in it, goodness knows; and there indeed we have improved on the oldtime system, but not nearly enough. We lag far behind Russia in insuring, as a sparkplug to enthusiasm, that educators and the educated are rewarded with both money and status.

**Fiscal Problems**

It is to be hoped that something concrete will result from the resumption this week of the meetings between Finance Minister Fleming and the provincial treasurers at Ottawa. The provinces are anxious for a better tax sharing deal, but the prospects at present are not bright. We note that our own estimated federal payments for the present fiscal year—\$4,271,000—will be less than the 1958-59 figure of \$4,277,000. This despite the fact that gross national product is reported to be at an all-time high this year. Here again, no doubt, it is the population factor that counts against us.

The manifest inability of a small agricultural economy, possessing no taxable surplus, to raise revenues and to finance services on the same scale as the rest of Canada, has been set forth in previous presentations by this Province and no doubt will be stressed at this week's conference by the Hon. Mr. McQuaid. Something in the form of fiscal need grants over and above the general tax-sharing arrangements is needed. Even where federal-provincial programs are calculated on a percentage, or per capita, basis and not upon provincial need and fiscal capacity, the assisted services must, of necessity, be performed at levels substantially below those in other parts of the country.

We do not suggest that absolute equality can ever be achieved in this way; but there should be some recognition of the ability of the various provincial governments to raise necessary funds by local taxation. State per capita income has been accepted by the United States Congress as an indicator of fiscal capacity and is a factor in several of the grants made by the Federal Government to the States.

To get back to the question of population: we have always maintained that this does not provide a satisfactory yardstick to measure the extent to which a province should share in the general tax revenues of Canada. It penalizes us twice over, because in regions where population is stationary, or has increased more slowly than elsewhere, there is bound to be a corresponding lag in industrial development, economic growth, and in the growth of tax potential.

The formula used allows the provinces a percentage of the personal income tax, the corporation income tax, and succession duties, plus an equalization payment to bring the per capita revenue from the three tax fields up to the per capita yield of these taxes in the two provinces with the highest yield from them. In effect, each province receives about the same per capita regardless of whether it is rich or poor.

We have contended that in view of our abnormally low taxable capacity and population problem, some special formula should be considered for Prince Edward Island. This over and above our share of the Atlantic Provinces Adjustment Grants which, welcome as it has been, does not meet our requirements and indeed is considerably less than we had hoped to receive when the grants were first announced.

**The Wrong Attitude**

The Toronto Globe and Mail is a Conservative paper, but this does not prevent it from taking issue with Government policies, as it does in the case of those upheld by Finance Minister Fleming at the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in London recently. We are in full accord with the protest it makes in this connection, which has to do with tariff discrimination.

With moral indignation, Mr. Fleming demanded that Britain remove its few remaining restrictions on imports from dollar nations like Canada because they are unfair and discriminatory. But, as our Toronto contemporary remarks, "it is unreasonable for Mr. Fleming to pose Canada as the aggrieved party, because the very restrictions he attacks as offensive to Canada are largely Canada's own doing. If our trade with the rest of the Commonwealth were more of a two-way proposition, they would have vanished long ago."

Very largely that trade is a one-way proposition in Canada's favor. Last year, the Commonwealth nations as a whole accumulated a trading deficit in the Canadian market of \$322 millions. Britain's deficit was \$249 millions.

Remembering these figures, and the lag in Britain's sales to Canada this year, the British Government probably was not much impressed by Mr. Fleming's indignation. It can hardly have forgotten either that the Canadian Government was elected on a pledge (among others) to expand trade with Britain on a grand scale, and one of its first acts was to clap a higher tariff on British woollens. The Globe and Mail is right in saying that "if we want to see the last of the dollar restrictions thrown out, the best way to do it is by increasing our Commonwealth purchases. . . . Until we do this, it is not Canada but Britain and the other countries that should be complaining about tariff discrimination."

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

A tax-free bonus of three per cent will accrue to those who cash the new Canada Savings Bonds at maturity in nine years. The premium, never before offered on previous series of the bonds, is aimed at encouraging buyers to hold them for their full term.

Premier Hugh John Flemming has issued a statement concerning the Royal Commission on Transportation which will hold its New Brunswick sittings in Fredericton, Feb. 9-10. He has urged upon all concerned, "who feel like doing so, to prepare briefs for presentation so that the Commission may carry away "a comprehensive and detailed picture of all forms of transportation in the province." The Commission sits here on Nov. 12, and it would be well to have an equally comprehensive picture of our Island transportation problems prepared.

**Emphasis On Hard Work**

A week before Mr. Khrushchev arrived in Washington, the first official United States education mission to the Soviet Union issued its report. The majority of the mission decided to avoid any summary comparison of the American and Soviet systems, as the context of cultures and aims under which the systems operate are so different. But fractional comparisons are possible, and the report suggests what these might be.

Perhaps the most fundamental weakness in the Soviet system, the mission found, is that the learning process tends to be mechanical. The nature of examinations and of preparations for them stress not think-



**U.N. ASSEMBLY**

**The Voice Of Africa**

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

While disagreements about major political questions may match the headlines on United Nations discussions, there are other aspects of international discussion which provide more hopeful, if less spectacular, results. In the field of international law and human rights significant advances are made at General Assembly sessions. In the work allotted to the 4th or Trusteeship Committee of the Assembly there are encouraging developments from year to year.

After the first World War the victorious allies decided that the time had come to advance beyond the old pattern of grabbing colonies from defeated enemies. They set up the mandate system under which territories of Germany and Turkey were administered by one of the victor states under a mandate from the League of Nations which set out the regulations to protect the peoples of the territories and to ensure their proper development under the laudable purposes extolled by the League.

**U.N. TRUSTEESHIP**

When the United Nations was formed in 1945 some of these territories had still not reached independent status and with the exception of South-West Africa all were turned over to the United Nations and became trust territories.

The United Nations provisions for trusteeship were more precise and effective than were those by which the League of Nations handled the mandates. There is a careful accounting to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to the General Assembly. Periodic Visiting Missions are sent to the trust territories to see at first hand the progress of the people and their development on the path towards independence.

**TOUCHY ALGERIAN ISSUES**

By David Rowntree, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Although the chances of a quick end to the war in Algeria are remote both the French government and the Algerian rebels are slowly moving toward an agreement.

Neither President de Gaulle nor Ferhat Abbas, leader of the rebel "government in exile," can afford to move too boldly.

Both have fanatical supporters to keep in check. Both men know that any gesture that those supporters consider too conciliatory could undo much of the efforts of the last few weeks to stem the flow of blood that began in Algeria Nov. 1, 1954.

For this reason, Abbas felt compelled to deny an interview which the conservative Paris weekly Jours de France published Tuesday. The interview reported Abbas as saying he was ready to go to Paris to negotiate a cease-fire.

Abbas may have felt that others in his provisional government were not ready to make such a concession—which is one of de Gaulle's prime demands. There were also reports that Abbas let slip a possible negotiating point before he should have.

**CHANGED POSITION**  
 Abbas insisted earlier that the price for peace was recognition of their government-in-exile.

De Gaulle's offer of self-determination was the most he could afford to give. The army is still behind de Gaulle but its support still has to be wooed.

French settlers in Algeria and ultra-right-wing deputies in the National Assembly did not want free elections, but integration of Algeria with France—meaning that at any time 30,000,000 French men could outvote 9,000,000 Algerian Moslems.

When Abbas supported de Gaulle on self-determination, he also criticized other aspects of the general's plan: That if Alge-

**Bigger And Better Oysters**

National Geographic Society

Their good news for oyster lovers—bigger and better bivalves may be on the way.

Interior Department scientists are encouraged by initial results of experiments to improve shellfish through selective breeding. In one year of tests, top-quality specimens of hard-shelled clams grew 17 per cent faster than unselected mollusks. A similar project to produce fast-growing oysters is now in progress.

The tests prove successful, oysters may eventually be bred for taste and other desirable qualities, says John B. Glude, chief of the Branch of Shellfisheries.

Popular belief notwithstanding, oysters are good eating all year long in the United States. The belief that oysters are safe only in months spelled with an "R" is a hangover from the past. Lack of refrigeration once caused spoilage of oysters during the summer.

In Europe, however, summer oysters are sometimes gritty because the species there carry the young for days after they are hatched. The tiny shells of the immature oyster make the adult look and taste sandy.

Science has dismissed another cherished bit of oyster lore—that an oyster-eater may make his fortune by cracking his teeth on a valuable pearl.

Occasional calcareous concretions may develop in eatable oysters, but they have no luster and are worthless. The pearl-bearing oysters found on America's Pacific Coast and in the Persian Gulf are inedible.

Oyster-eaters are compensated,

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**Avoid Quack Cancer "Cures"**

By Herman N. Rudessen, M. D.  
 TIME IS a great weapon that medical science uses to fight many diseases, including cancer. The earlier an illness is diagnosed and treated, the better chance we have of curing it. And many cases of cancer can be cured if discovered early enough.

**WASTE TIME**

Yet each year countless persons waste precious time consulting quack. The field of cancer, of course, is a fertile one for these fakes who prey on human lives.

Not all quacks are aware of the perilous nature of their practice. There are some small-time operators who are just too dumb to realize the danger when they pass on some secret formula or ancient remedy to a gullible patient.

**RECOGNIZE EVIL**

Most quacks, however, do recognize the evil of their ways. Some of them even have a medical degree and they are the really dangerous ones because they waste the time of seriously-ill patients who might have a chance under competent medical care.

The methods quacks use to "cure" cancer and various other illnesses vary considerably. But generally they fall into one or more of these classifications:

1. A poultice to "draw out" the cancer or other disease; an "internal remedy" which can be swallowed or injected, or a mystical piece of machinery, usually ablaze with brightly-colored lights.
2. Most such machines are nothing but a jumble of wires which produce sound, light and occasionally vibrations, but nothing of any therapeutic value.
3. And the mysterious internal medicines provided by some quacks have turned out to be nothing but plain tap water, sometimes strengthened with a little sugar, vinegar or coloring.
4. Now of course many competent doctors do have X-ray and other pieces of valuable machinery in their offices. And if a physician you know recommends their use in treatment for some specific conditions, follow his advice.

**TRAITS OF QUACKS**

How, then, can you recognize a quack?

1. Well, the American Cancer Society says a quack usually has one or more of the following characteristics:
2. His treatment bears his own name or that of a high-sounding research organization.
3. His treatment is advertised.
4. He claims he is being persecuted by the "medical trusts."
5. His "cured" patients and greatest supporters have only his word that they had cancer in the first place.
6. He discourages or refuses consultations with reputable physicians.

**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

Mrs. H. N. A.: I have what I think is called "seed" warts on my hands. They seem to be spreading and are tender to the touch.

Can you tell me what to do to get rid of them?

Answer: Warts are often caused by a virus infection. They may be treated in various ways.

You should consult a skin specialist or your family doctor.

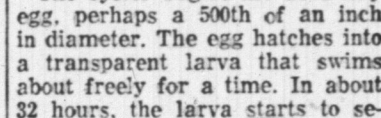
**TEN YEARS AGO**

(Oct. 16, 1949)

An ex-Island member of the R.C.M.P. Corp. Charles W. MacArthur, recently retired from the Mounted in Perth, New Brunswick, is reported to be the City Council's choice for Chief of Police in succession to Chief Birwhistle. It is expected that the appointment of the new Chief will be made at a special meeting of the Council.

**INTERNATIONAL CREDIT UNION DAY**

October 16, 1959



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**NOTES BY THE WAY**

The Russians will soon be ready to shoot rockets at other planets. Any time now we will find out whether the other planets will shoot back.—Toronto Telegram

Our system is better than the Communist system, but our system will not prevail over the Communist system unless we work at it at least as hard as they work at theirs.—Ottawa Journal

A lot of people seem to have a deep ingrown grudge against the human race, as, for instance, those California technicians who produced a loud-speaker that can be heard for miles around.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Englishmen take a dim view of the American custom of using tea bags to make their favorite beverage. When one Briton was asked how he liked his tea, he replied emphatically, "Please, without surgical dressings!"—Wall Street Journal

We like the tale of the ailing Indian. Visited by another Indian in the hospital, the invalid was asked how he felt and answered "Ugh." "And how do you like nurse?" the other Indian asked. "Ugh, ugh, ugh!" the ailing Indian said. "I ask simple question," his friend frowned. "Don't make long speech."—Galt Reporter

The wild west isn't wild any more. Even its wild horses aren't wild. They are being tamed by tranquilizing drugs. There was a time when wild horse breaking was a pursuit that separated the cowboys from the boys. But no more. Today—at least on one large ranch in Wyoming, and no doubt the practice will spread—will horses are being caught and broken with the aid of tranquilizers.—Winnipeg Free Press

**MAXIMS**

An apology is better than an explanation—and quicker.

**OUR YESTERDAYS**

(From the Guardian Files)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**

(Oct. 16, 1934)

Rev. C. Younger Lewis, minister of the Presbyterian Church, Montague, has been appointed minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Moncton. Rev. Mr. Lewis will take up his duties in his new charge immediately. He has served in charges in Buctouche, Valleyfield, Quebec; and has already preached on occasion in the Presbyterian Church at Moncton.

One of the greatest nights in tug-of-war sport took place at Bedouque last night when the Bedouque team defeated the Kilmuir team, two pulls to one. A crowd of over six hundred witnessed the struggle between these powerful and popular teams. The coach of the Bedouque team was Robert Baker and that for Kilmuir was Freewill Saunders.

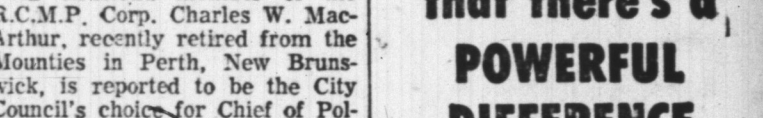
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**SPECIAL MEETING**

P. E. I. Mental Health Association

The organizational meeting of the Prince Edward Island Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association will be held at the Charlottetown Hotel, Monday, October 19th at 8:00 p.m.

Public invited to attend.

**A Case-o-matic**

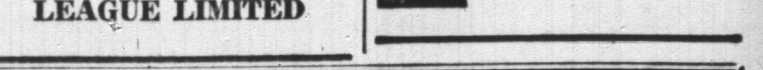
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