

this planned triple orbit round the earth.

Actually, as a space traveller, Glenn will be going largely for the ride. He is putting his life in jeopardy, but the control he can exert over his craft, once launched on its fantastic journey, is extremely limited. The tasks required of him will be simple ones to indicate how well man can function in a state of weightlessness. Success will depend largely on how well the booster and space capsule function and how effectively the telemetry devices send signals back from outer space.

To ensure this achievement a team of 15,000 persons has been enlisted. They include scientists and engineers at Cape Canaveral, the personnel of 18 stations round the world that will track the capsule every moment, and the crews of 200 navy ships assigned to pick the astronaut up when he comes down at sea.

Yet the public is right, after all, in seizing upon the human factor as of cardinal significance in the experiment. Glenn has become a symbol of the new space age for millions of Americans, and for the Western world at large; and from all that we can gather of his characteristics of courage, coolness and dedication, he appears to be singularly well qualified for the role he has been called upon to play.

Seaway Financing

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority—the organization set up to construct, maintain and operate the big waterway between Montreal and Lake Erie—is still in financial difficulties. In the words of Mr. Douglas Fisher, CCF member for Port Arthur, this project may well become "another example of grandiose schemes on which we overstep ourselves." Mr. Fisher's statement was prompted by the passage of a bill through the Commons this week to increase the Authority's borrowing capacity to \$345,000,000 from \$335,000,000. According to the auditor-general's annual report published recently, the borrowing of an additional \$9,500,000 to pay interest charges "has in fact reduced the amount the Authority may borrow for construction purposes."

In the brief debate on this measure Mr. J. M. Macdonnell (PC, Toronto Greenwood) expressed concern that the project was falling below expectations and the hope that Transport Minister Balcer would "try to let us have the real picture on what is happening." Mr. Fisher also urged the minister to spell out the reasons for greater expenditures at this time; but Mr. Balcer stuck to his seat as the short bill moved swiftly through the committee-study stage.

According to Mr. Fisher, all the growth predictions for the seaway—for the Head of the Lakes at least—are far short of materialization. Costs still remain a considerable charge on shippers. Additionally, there is a considerable residue of contradictory sentiment in the United States, where some groups felt the U.S. should build its own canal across the Niagara escarpment. Others on the eastern seaboard and southern ports are opposed to what they regard as subsidization of the seaway.

The auditor-general indicated in his report that an internal audit staff has been set up to carry out a detailed examination of the Seaway Authority's books and records. But there was no indication from the Transport Minister as to when this examination would be completed, or whether the details, in any case, would be made available to Parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Word that the Twist has been introduced to the Soviet Union won't shake world Communism any more than those new Russian-style fur hats will weaken the brainpower of the West, says the New York Herald Tribune. But it is interesting in that it indicates an avidity on the part of the Soviets to learn anything they can about America.

It is to be hoped that support will be forthcoming for the national school milk program proposed by the Dairy Farmers of Canada and endorsed by its parent body, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Federal agriculture department economists say such a plan would lead to a milk consumption increase of probably less than four per cent and so would not solve the dairy surplus problem, but economists agree that it would benefit health.



PAPA'S LITTLE HELPER

HONG KONG'S REFUGEES

Mixed Blessing For British Colony

The flood of refugees into Hong Kong has been a mixed blessing for the small British Colony on the broad face of Red China.

"Hong Kong Has Many Faces," in the current issue of National Geographic Magazine, describes the progress and problems of that bustling metropolis. The author, assistant editor John Scofield, recently returned from a lengthy tour of the Orient.

Refugees and their doings are still the biggest single fact about Hong Kong, the author writes. Their energy, skill, and

money are found in the clattering textile mills, new hotels, housing developments, and factories which turn out everything from canned fried rice and plastic flowers to shoes, steel, and ships. "To the jet-borne visitor from the West," he says, "Hong Kong beckons as the world's most alluring bargain counter."

The semitropical, tax-free port offers Swiss watches at less than Swiss prices, duty-exempt cameras, silks from Thailand, and Chinese antiques. Custom tailored suits of Italian cloth or British tweed can be made in

less than a day at one third what they would cost in the United States. In the past decade, more than a million refugees have fled Communist China. The result is what Governor Sir Robert Black described as Hong Kong's "most serious problem — the press of population" in an area of 398 square miles.

Adequate housing, food, clothing, and water supplies never seem to catch up with the burgeoning population, now 2,250,000. For every death in 1961 six babies were born. Hong Kong can look forward to a natural increase of another million in the next ten years.

Hundreds of thousands must continue to exist in dark alleys and crowded tenements, or set-up house on a sidewalk or a rooftop. Mr. Scofield writes. The scenic face of Hong Kong combines ancient East and modern West, brought together in vivid contrast. Below famed 1,180-foot Victoria Peak, luxurious villas and packing-box shanties overlook a blue harbor rimmed with neon-crowned skyscrapers and dotted with sampans and brightly painted junks.

Mr. Scofield dined in one restaurant where deadly cobras and kraits were brought live to the table and promptly killed, skinned, and filleted. After a snakejuice cocktail, the author sat down to a meal of "stewed snake; fried snake; snake with shredded lemon leaves and fresh chrysanthemum petals; boiled snake; snake with mushrooms and ham; and a mixture, served on a bed of crisp fried noodles, that was unmistakably cobra chow mein."

Hong Kong means "Dragon Harbor" in Chinese, and the name applies not only to the principal island but also to the peninsula or "New Territories" jutting off the coast of Red China across the way. Here, Mr. Scofield saw glimpses of old China: "Medieval walled villages, me a patiently following teams of water buffaloes, and long lines of women squatting in muddy fields to dig up water chestnuts."

OUR YESTERDAYS From the Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Feb. 17, 1937) Many farmers drive their horse and sleigh to Charlottetown for Saturday night shopping, but few travel 40 miles. Leeman MacPhee and Stewart MacDonald left Wood Island at 5 a.m. Saturday and arrived in the city after eight hours sleighing over roads closed to automotive traffic. They returned to their homes next day, by the same means.

Mr. Ralph Bolton of Sussex, N.B. has been appointed organist and choir master of the Summerside Presbyterian Church. He will take over his new duties in March.

TEN YEARS AGO (Feb. 17, 1952) Dr. John Sterns was elected president of the Charlottetown Chamber of Commerce last night at the third annual meeting of the organization. He succeeds Fred Pound. President Sterns said his chief aim would be for an increased membership which would make the chamber the strongest team of young people in Charlottetown. Gordon MacDonald, liaison officer to the chamber from the Senior Board of Trade, spoke briefly.

Completion of the high power line from the RCAF station in Summerside to Charlottetown, by the Maritime Electric Company has been delayed, due to weather conditions. Most of the line was finished last year, but the part from St. Dunstan's University to the city parallels the line of the C.N.R. and legal difficulties in arranging permission for this have caused additional delay.

POTATO PRICES Sir.—The farmers of P.E.I. find that instead of trying to put up the price of potatoes, the so-called marketing board seems to be trying to keep the price down. Now, there is no reason why potatoes are not a dollar per bag for according to last reports, if I were hauling by truck to foreign markets, I could pay the farmer one dollar for 75 lbs. and make good.

You will find that there are not nearly as many potatoes to sell as at the time of the last reports. I say—don't sell for less than one dollar. I don't think there are enough to go around, and that means they will be worth more than a dollar.

I am, Sir, etc., WILLIAM POUND Hunter River

NO BARGAINING POWER Sir.—The small farmer in Prince Edward Island has no bargaining power: neither has unorganized labour in industry. The small farmer is selling his potatoes and turnips under cost of production: many unorganized workers in urban areas are struggling to support a family on thirty-five to forty dollars per week: which at today's dollar value offers nothing better than a standard of living for the worker and his family.

The economy of Prince Edward Island is centered around agriculture: when the farmer is not receiving a fair profit on his product, he cannot purchase the products produced by industry: as a result many of the employees of industry cease to be employed.

PUBLIC FORUM

There is oil and salt on P.E.I. The salt bed was discovered in 1911 when they were drilling for coal—13 feet of it. Also, crude oil was found the same year—eight or nine feet of it was reported to have been gone through. There are some still alive who had some and kept it for some time. When it was lit, it would burn like a candle.

Of course, it was an American firm that did the drilling. The boss' name was Mr. Stover. Mr. Smith, Mr. Donahue and Mr. Steel were the drillers.

Now, if Confederation means so much as to build great buildings, wouldn't it be more memorable and wonderful to give us back some of the things that we had and were taken from us?

I think it is time we started looking for our rights in memory of the Fathers of Confederation. How about it? I am, Sir, etc. INTERESTED VOTER. Churchill, P.E.I.

TORIES NOT RESPONSIBLE Sir.—May I say a few words in answer to "Housewife's letter"? Does she know of any place in the whole world where they do not have good years and bad ones? If she blames her Tory government for the present conditions, and especially the deserted farms, she is very wrong. She may have a diploma in enquiry as regards the causeway and strait conditions, but I disagree with her.

Let us face the truth. The Tory government took over office with the gift handed to them of over thirty million dollars in debt, left by the Liberals. I think the present government is doing a wonderful job, and we should be grateful to them for saving Prince Edward Island from being sold down the river.

Tourists—yes, we all should strive to have them come, for, regardless of whether they are visiting relatives or otherwise, they are a goldmine. I am, Sir, etc. ANOTHER HOUSEWIFE. Portsmouth, Mass.

CONFEDERATION RIGHTS Sir.—How often must we be robbed before we wake up? Three times in 96 years we have been sold out. I think that should be enough, don't you? It is near time the younger generation should be told what's going on. There were leather tanneries in P.E.I., shoe makers and tailors. Also, we had our own brickmaking plants years ago. In fact, there was a very large one at the Long Swamp in Southport. Also, lime pits, lumber mills, flour mills and shipbuilding in many places. We were an independent pro-

Children List Too Qualities Of Good Parent

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen One hundred thousand children from the Americas, Australia, India, and 12 European countries were asked what 10 things they would most like their parents to do and not do. Boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 14 were questioned in this international quiz conducted by R.F. Herz, Ph.D., and a British teacher.

The 10 commandments were: 1. Treat all your children with equal affection. 2. There should be comradeship between parents and children. 3. Treat your children's friends as welcome visitors in your home.

4. Don't quarrel in front of your children. 5. Mutual tolerance between parents. 6. Never lie to a child. 7. Always answer children's questions.

8. Don't blame or punish your child in the presence of others. 9. Be constant in your affection and moods. 10. Concentrate on the child's good points, not on his failings.

Children the world over have similar needs, feelings, desires, and hopes. On the other hand, they still require (and often want) discipline—even though many parents hate to administer it or are afraid to. Youngsters thrive on love and encouragement but excess or foolish attention weakens their character. Don't be a doting parent.

Childhood is a relatively short period in the life of an individual. Let the youngster live the life of a child at this time rather than treating him like a young adult. Boys and girls grow up only too fast. Encourage them to play rather than to spend hours looking at TV or listening to the radio. Parents and their offspring need not be inseparable. It does the youngsters good to play with other children and to be away from the parents from time to time.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

INSANE OR NEUROTIC M.V. writes: Is there a difference between emotional and mental illness?

REPLY Yes, a mentally ill person usually loses contact with reality and lives in a world of his own. He often has delusions or hallucinations and imagines, for example, that he is Napoleon or Gen. Grant. The neurotic represents a type of emotional illness. His anxieties and frustrations disturb his thinking or his relationship to others. In many instances the emotional energy is converted into symptoms such as palpitation, indigestion, headache, or pain in various parts of the body.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Treat your feet with tender, loving care.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Automation is a man's effort to make work so easy that workers can do it.—Calgary Herald. Some people get a lot of enjoyment out of their home—others in it.—Stratford Beacon Herald.

World Wheat Agreement

Ottawa Citizen

More than 30 countries have begun a meeting at Geneva to work out a new international wheat agreement to replace the three-year pact that is due to expire July 31. Both exporting and importing countries are represented in the bargaining sessions.

The IWA has stood up well over the years since the end of the war, in spite of stresses and strains. It has sought to achieve some measure of stability in international wheat values, avoiding both the peaks and the hollows of an uncontrolled market, and on the whole it has succeeded.

Under the terms of these successive agreements, the importing members undertake to buy a certain proportion of their wheat and flour requirements from the exporting members, one of which is Canada.

These, for their part, undertake to keep within the agreement's price range, which at present is from \$1.50 to \$1.90. Most of the trade just now is at the upper level.

It may not be possible to draw up a new record before the end of July, because of several uncertainties; the still unknown effect of the European Common Market agricultural policies; the possibility that the Soviet Union may wish to join the next IWA; and a special study of the wheat problem to be made under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). All these doubtful factors may lead to a simple extension of the present agreement for another year.

The series of agreements has seen first one side and then the other receiving benefits. During the early postwar years prices pushed hard against the ceilings for a time. Then as world production of wheat picked up and surpluses accumulated, prices were held up by the floors.

The Aae Old Story

Your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.

A Propaganda Scrimmage?

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Western powers are watching carefully to see whether Soviet Premier Khrushchev intends to turn the forthcoming country disarmament conference at Geneva into another propaganda scrimmage.

There was a great deal of disappointment in the American camp when Khrushchev proposed that the March 14 opening of negotiations be attended by government leaders.

The immediate conclusion reached here was that Khrushchev merely wanted to turn the meeting into another verbal contest. The Soviet proposal was quickly rejected.

Now the Western powers are waiting to see whether Khrushchev will accept the Anglo-American counter-proposal that a summit meeting on disarmament await some progress by foreign ministers and disarmament technicians.

U.S. authorities believe that if Khrushchev accepts the counter-proposal it would be a sign he is serious about making disarmament progress and that some success may actually be achieved. But if he decides to attend the opening of the Geneva conference himself—as some Moscow reports suggest—it would be an indication of more cold war blarney, and perhaps nothing more. Such a degeneration of the conference would have a damp-

ening influence on the five-country Western disarmament panel which has been working for some two weeks to prepare the Western approach to the meeting.

The working panel, which includes Canada's Gen. E. L. M. Burns, is reported to have completed the preliminary Western position, based on the view that the West should seek the broadest possible steps attainable in the disarmament field.

Generally these would be based on the U.S. disarmament proposals of last September with some specific priorities in mind.

One would seek agreement on avoidance of war by miscalculation or accident. Another deals with control over strategic weapons delivery systems, such as rockets and long-range bombers. A third would provide advance information over military manoeuvres and control over the use of space for military purposes.

These would involve a great deal of East-West discussion by skilful technicians before they could be considered by political leaders.

A preliminary cursory discussion at the summit would merely delay negotiations at the technical level where bargaining and compromise would again have to be referred back to the summit for consideration. This would mean more discussion and possibly more delay.

FARMERS SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE FOR EGMONT BAY AREA STARTING MONDAY FEBRUARY 19th, AT 10 A.M. TO BE HELD AT MT. CARMEL PARISH HALL AND URBANVILLE REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

ALL ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

COURSES WILL BE OFFERED IN THESE SUBJECTS:

- WEED CONTROL ● WOODLOT MANAGEMENT
● FERTILIZERS ● ANIMAL HEALTH
● FARM MANAGEMENT ● ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
● TOBACCO GROWING ● FARM MECHANICS
● DISEASE CONTROL IN POTATOES ● FRUIT, VEGETABLE GROWING

These five-day courses will be taught by the members of the staff of The Provincial Department of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH CHARLOTTETOWN