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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1955

Another Goodly Heritage

There have been so many Acadian Bicentennial celebrations this summer—and quite properly, since the event they commemorate is an important part of the saga of Canada—that it is a little difficult to keep up with them, and very difficult to appraise, even inadequately, their artistic content.

The outward manifestations of this religious basis have been, necessarily of one pattern: High Mass, sometimes pontifical; recitation of the Rosary; Benediction at evensong; and, where possible, a solemn procession to some cherished shrine—each, in its own way, a traditional source of strength to succeeding generations of Christian people.

The artistic side of the celebration varies, as was to be expected, according to local talent and facilities. But, outsiders (non-Acadians, that is) who were present at Miscouche last Sunday were emphatic in their praises of everything they saw and heard.

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So many Acadians have risen to high places in Church and State that one hesitates to select one for special mention at this time. However, without displeasing anyone, whether Acadian or non-Acadian, it can be said of the Rev. Martin Monaghan, who spent practically his entire ministry in Miscouche and who was privileged to come back for Sunday's celebration, as Mr. Longfellow said of the priest in his tale of Acadie, "revered walked he among them."

Unusual Harmony

As in the case of the summit parley that preceded it, the Geneva atoms for peace conference has ended without having accomplished anything very wonderful in the way of ensuring peace through co-operation. That, of course, was the formal objective of both meetings. In the first, the co-operation sought was political, in the second, scientific.

Said a Gettysburg neighbour to Mr. Eisenhower after he had seen him look over a heifer, the gift of a fair association: "Mr. President, you will be a full-fledged farmer when you get through with your job down in Washington." Said the President: "But, her, I hope, I hope." All of which has the Republicans murmuring, and the Democrats rejoicing.

The Ford family has added yet another philanthropy to the long list already at work. This time it is a gift of a million dollars to provide "atoms for peace" awards. The interesting thing about the awards is that they can go to anyone who qualifies, regardless of race, nationality, or political beliefs.

Professor William Levi Carlyle, who managed and developed the Duke of Windsor's E. P. Ranch in Alberta in its first years, died the other day at the age of 85. A noted agricultural scientist, he was at one time President of the University of Idaho and, at another, dean of agriculture at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. He was a grad uate of the University of Toronto and the Ontario Agricultural College.

The campaign for the north- central arterial highway started more than 15 years ago when a group of business and professional men from cities and towns along the proposed route banded together to form the Trans-Canada Highway Association (Yellowhead Route).

been out of the question a year ago. In a sense, it will mean a lifting of the iron curtain—or, at least, one corner of it.

More significant than anything else is the fact that—so far as one may judge from reports—not a single unpleasant incident or quarrelsome word was in evidence for the entire period of the conference. Of no other international meeting—not even the summit meeting itself—in the last ten years could this be said.

The Cheese Situation

A recent statement made by Mr. D. A. B. Marshall, Canada's commercial secretary in London, contains both good and bad news for the country's cheese producers. It says that, by keeping quality at a high level, sales to the British market could very well advance to 15 million pounds annually from the present low figure of 4 million. This is an encouraging prediction; and, since it is admitted everywhere that Canadian cheddar is the finest in the world, it ought not be difficult to convert the prediction into a reality. Even that increase would mean a tremendous stimulus to an important agricultural business that has fallen on difficult times.

The bad news in Mr. Marshall's statement is that there is little hope of increasing exports to the pre-war level of 75 million pounds. This does not indicate that the British have lost their traditional liking for cheese, nor does it mean that their appetite for the Canadian product has deteriorated. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents which, despite the decreasing emphasis on such prosaic items by present-day economic planners, seem to be holding their own in world business. If Canadian producers could be satisfied with ten cents a pound less than the current price, the British market would take every pound they could send over, and ask for more. Mr. Marshall who, doubtless, has explored the situation and the prospects from every angle, says that this is "manifestly impossible". If that is the last word on the subject, presumably there is nothing that anyone can do about it. It is a pity, nevertheless, that when all other necessary conditions are satisfactory, the inability to arrive at mutually acceptable financial arrangements should be permitted to keep Canadian cheddar from assuming its rightful place in the world's best market.

Twelve miles from the shaded, elm-lined city of Fredericton, New Brunswick's second largest industry taking shape. Only the lush timberland of the interior forests will yield more revenue in years to come than Camp Gagetown, the \$60,000,000 Army development being built along the banks of the Saint John river at the village of Oromocto.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A woman writer says: "Let's face it—women need fewer words and more thought". Don't we all?

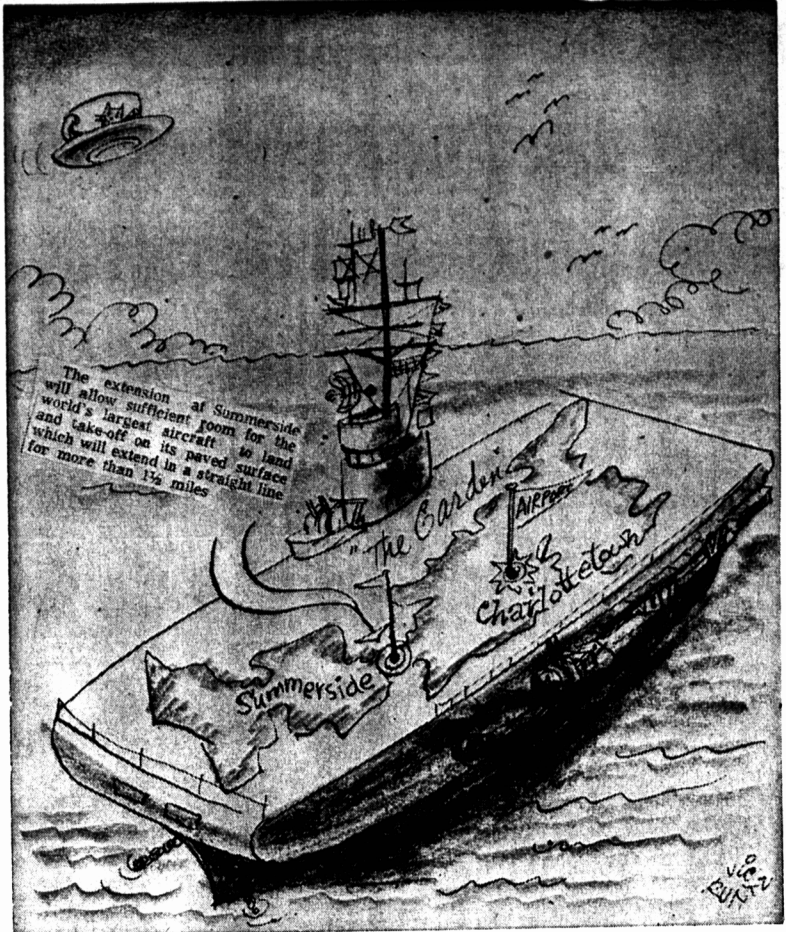
This is the 200th anniversary of the birth of former Chief Justice John Marshall, regarded by historians as the most distinguished of all American jurists. He served in the high office for 34 years, the longest term in the court's history.

According to the chairman of the United States Energy Commission, ordinary granite may soon become an important source of atomic energy. This may mean that many coastal communities now unknown will spring into industrial prominence.

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Aircraft Carrier Of The Gulf

Operation Gagetown

Montreal Gazette

Now that the division-size exercise is completed, the trucks can move along more swiftly with their loads of forest wealth. Two new military roads are being constructed over the 26-mile length of the camp, leaving the so-called Broad Highway (two lanes) between Fredericton and Saint John relatively free for civilian autos. One of the new roads will connect with the existing highway system while the other is planned mainly to transport troops into simulated battles.

Following the first divisional exercise, the general area is marked by the tracks and wheels of more than 1,500 army vehicles. But an effort will be made to avoid ready-made tactical situations. Every weapon pit and gun emplacement will be levelled off to give a fresh start to manoeuvres in the future.

The development, dispersed over the abundant countryside, will have the most modern cement highways, stores, hospital and elaborate drainage systems. Across the main highway will be the military town, to be built among avenues of evergreen trees.

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The Yellowhead Route

By David Ouellet Canadian Press, Edmonton

A cavalcade of cars will rumble next month along a rough, narrow mountain road through the Rockies to Kamloops after making a rendezvous at the foot of 13,000-foot Mount Robson, highest peak in the Rocky mountains. The road they will follow, better known as the Yellowhead route, parallels roughly the old Athabasca trail, one of the busiest trade routes in the days when fur was king and the canoe was the fastest means of transportation.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Baudesen, M. D.

SUMMER INSECT

What is the worst summer-time pest? That's easy, it is the mosquito. I don't think many of you will argue with me about that. Even with all our mosquito control programs and household insecticides, some of these pesky little insects manage to nip us numerous times through the summer.

Maybe you think you've been singled out as a special target, but this is not so. Mosquitoes are pretty democratic. They will bite just about anybody who is not protected. At least the females will and they are the ones who do the biting.

For some mysterious reason, a female mosquito cannot lay her eggs after she has mated until she has a blood meal. That is when she seeks you out and sinks her proboscis into your arm or leg.

Protective Measures However, there are many things you can do to protect yourself. Insect-repellent candles are reported to be pretty good when you are just sitting around outdoors. And there are numerous repellent solutions on the market, especially effective one is a solution of two parts ethyl hexanoic acid, two parts indalone and six parts dimethyl phthalate which can be bought in your neighborhood drug store.

Light Colors Are Best The color and type of clothing also reportedly plays an important part in repelling mosquitoes. Tests conducted by a Canadian professor, a few years ago, showed that mosquitoes were most intrigued by dark-colored clothes. Light summery colors won't attract them as readily, according to the tests. And, apparently, mosquitoes hate green most of all. Shiny Fabrics The reports also indicate that mosquitoes do not like shiny materials, such as satin.

Since these little pests are especially attracted to warm, moist bodies, you're probably more apt to be bitten if you are perspiring. They also like the carbon dioxide of human breath.

Honouring Longfellow

(Ottawa Journal)

Down at Grand Pre last week Acadians, commemorating their famous exile, unveiled a monument to Longfellow. They did it out of gratitude for one whose "Evangeline" did more to make their banishment remembered—and regretted—than all the history books together.

But a monument to Longfellow at any place or time (he was the first American poet to be honored by a bust in the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey) would be fitting. He was never of the giants of poetry, not to be ranked with the Shakespeares or Miltons or Shelleys of England, nor even with American contemporary Whitman who never so captured the hearts of his countrymen.

It would be difficult to question the truth of what is printed on the jacket of the Modern Library edition of "The Poems of Longfellow", a copy of which I dutifully purchased at the reception desk in Longfellow House. "To him," I read, "can be attributed a major share of what love for poetry meant masses of our people cherish". Some of the poems, the blurb goes truthfully on to say, "are part of our heritage, and we read them over and over again with a nostalgia for our youth."

"I remember the black wharves and the slips. And the sea-tides tossing free: And the Spanish sailors with bearded lips. And the beauty and mystery of the ships. And the magic of the sea. "And Deering's woods are fresh and far. And with joy that is almost pain My heart goes back to wander there. And among the dreams of the days that were I find my lost youth again."

Other poets have written more profoundly, with more insight into the human heart and soul or into the mysteries and tragedies of life. Few have written with more mournful beauty than this of the nostalgia that comes to most for days that are gone.

And where Napoleon, column-high, Asserts historic sway. A blackbird singing shrill and shy Tells of a conquest more complete — Eternal Summer's way.

— Sylvia Read in the Christian Science Monitor.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Dr. Bell looked forward to the day when the telephone would reach out to every city, town and crossroad. However, he once assured the late news editor of The Expositor, Arthur Whitaker, that he would never have "one of the damned things" in his own home. — Brantford Expositor.

What is the best day of the year? Opinions on this may temporarily vary, although after thought opinion will go to the true one. It is not Christmas, admittedly a good day, nor is it the birthday, the wedding anniversary or the last day of school. All of them are fine and not to be dismissed, but none is the best. That one is the day before vacation begins. That day has it. That day should be written on calendar pages in deep purple ink, like the superhighway on the road map, which will be followed tomorrow. Without thought there is a temptation to declare vacation's first day as the best, but that is not so. As each hour of that one passes—accelerated speed—the length of vacation becomes so much the shorter. With the day before, nothing is lost. The day before contains twenty-four hours of anticipation and then when it is over the full fortnight of vacation remains. — New York Times.

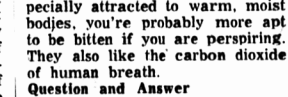
Because of the flexibility of currency management under the central banking system, when inflation signs appear, the brakes can be applied easily and quickly through the raising of the central bank money rate, as has been done. The effect will be to tighten credit, to discourage the spending of tomorrow's earnings today through consumer purchases on borrowed capital. Under the easier money policy, this has soared to new heights in Canada this year. One of the benefits of easier credit has been reduced housing loans under the National Housing Act. While the reductions totaled only one half of one percent, even this represented a cash saving of \$1,000 during the amortization period of the standard loan. It is to be hoped the lending agencies will not disturb the more favorable N.H.A. interest rate so that this incentive to housing construction will be continued. This is one use of credit which should not be discouraged. — Regina Leader-Post.

The question of fluoridation of water has become an active issue all over Canada, although we must admit that in Sherbrooke the more elementary problem of filtration still remains to be dealt with to assure the inhabitants of a supply of good water. But like all new discoveries, fluoridation has aroused in the minds of the timid and the uneducated it is only a few years ago that newspapers of this country were beset by timorous souls who feared the dangers of pasteurized milk and Sherbrooke aldermen less than two years ago were faced with an active campaign against the bylaw to compel the pasteurization of all milk sold within the city limits. — Sherbrooke Record.

At last the Ontario Government is interested in sites for public use and the Department of Lands and Forests has its eye on 60 or more locations. Already much of the best shore-line on the Great Lakes is privately owned and "keep out" signs are up. Quick action is needed. — Farmers' Advocate.

Tensons of whom there are hundreds in the government, are not amused by the latest Texas story going the rounds in Washington. As the story goes a Texan, visiting in Chicago, put in a long distance call and asked the operator to report the charges. "Your call, sir", the operator reported, "was \$3.45." "What!" exclaimed the outraged Texan. "Why in Texas I could call the devil for \$3.45." "You must be mistaken, sir", the operator purred. "The devil is a local call." — Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Woe unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, Who seeth us? and who knoweth us?

say construction between Jasper and Kamloops would be relatively cheap and easy compared with building trans-mountain routes in the south. They add that, once built, the road would be inexpensive to maintain under all weather conditions and that the area is virtually free of rock and snow slides.

Southern routes supporters say the Yellowhead route is much too far from the international boundary to be of any value in attracting tourist traffic, and that it would carry cross-Canada road traffic 180 miles or more away from centres of population in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

They add the easier construction and maintenance is more than offset by its inconvenient location.

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WEST OF THE ALBERTA BORDER is the weak link in the Yellowhead route. The 34-mile section between the provincial line and Blue River, B.C., was surveyed by federal crews and a preliminary road was built by Japanese labor during the Second World War. Little has been done to it since.

But Highways Minister P. A. Gagliardi of British Columbia says he caavalcade will be able to drive over the route in September. Mr. Gagliardi told the association's annual meeting at Kamloops in June that contracts for a major stretch of the road will be called in the not-too-distant future. He said the highways department is surveying the route and construction on some parts is under way.

Supporters of the southern route have to be widened and paved and some still has to be built. The route branches northwestward from the trans-Canada highway at Portage la Prairie, Man. It passes through Yorkton, Saskatchewan, north Battleford and Lloydminster to Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Jasper, over the Yellowhead pass and then southwest through Kamloops to Vancouver.

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