

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Montreal, P. E. I., by the Thomson Company Ltd.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1953

No Buff

Those sceptics—and there were a great many of them—who maintained that President Eisenhower's proposal for American-Russian exchange of military blueprints and aerial inspection was in reality a "bluff", and that the President was sure it would never be accepted by the Russians, must be a little discomfited by the news that the President and his advisers—with the knowledge and consent of all political leaders in Congress—are still pursuing the idea with enthusiasm.

While on this subject, it might not be out of place to observe that anyone who has been reading the news in recent months is aware of the fact that, thus far, the new Soviet approach has consisted almost wholly of smiles, friendly handshakes, and fine promises. There has been only one good deed, the signing of the Austrian peace treaty, and it would be easy enough to find evidence of other things besides disinterestedness in that. The cooperation displayed by Russian scientists at the atoms for peace conference was a good gesture; but, as yet, there is no assurance that the political and party leaders will back them up when it comes right down to international control of atomic energy.

Uses In Peace

A preview of a future world where nuclear reactors will generate power to light homes and where radio-isotopes will help farmers to improve crops is offered in "Nuclear Energy and Its Uses in Peace", an illustrated booklet published by Unesco in connection with the United Nations "Atoms-for-Peace" Conference at Geneva. Its author is Gerald Wendt, the well-known American science writer.

In this booklet—part of a series on Unesco and its Programme—Mr. Wendt warns that if all the peoples of the world were to attain the living standards already enjoyed by certain nations, the earth's known deposits of coal and oil would be exhausted within twenty years. On the other hand, known resources of uranium and thorium would serve for 500 to 1,000 years.

New sources of energy to raise living standards are the fundamental reasons for the interest of the United Nations in atomic power, Mr. Wendt writes, but the interest does not end there. He states: "The power to be generated is not merely electrical; it is economic and social power. The stream of electrons that will gush from the power stations could become the lifeblood of underprivileged peoples. Nuclear power and its by-products may eventually have as great an impact on the pursuits of peace as the atomic bomb had on those of war."

"The challenge to mankind is to foresee and prepare that the consequences be for the good of nations. If nuclear power is a weapon of peace, its tactics are in the competent hands of scientists. But it demands a new strategy in the plans of gov-

The West German Miracle

According to certain facts and figures made public by the U. N. Economic Commission, West Germany's rapid recovery from the devastation of war is the most amazing feat of the last ten years. In 1945 the country was broken economically as well as militarily. Almost every city of importance had been shattered by bombs. There was no industry to speak of, and, if there had been, there were no outside markets to stimulate production. The currency of the country was worthless. Defeat and political disintegration had brought about general demoralization. The belief, both within and outside the country, was that Germany's historic role as the industrial hub of Europe had ended for all time.

Yet, only ten years after, there is no nation in Europe as economically strong as West Germany. In fact, it is the third largest trading nation in the world, being outclassed only by the United States and the United Kingdom. Its currency is stronger than at any other time in its history. Exports are five times what they were five years ago, and they are growing by leaps and bounds. There is virtually no unemployment; indeed, one report says that the average worker in office or factory can have his choice of more than a dozen jobs. There is scarcely a reminder of war havoc anywhere in the republic.

What adverse effect—if any—the new military structure and internal disputes regarding ways and means of bringing about the country's reunification will have on all this economic progress remains to be seen. But at the moment, the experts seem to be agreed, West Germany is the "wonder-man" of Europe.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An impressive memorial to Lord Selkirk, who brought the first white settlers to the Red River valley in 1812, is to be erected in downtown Winnipeg by the Historic Sites and Monument Board of Canada. His earlier achievement in bringing settlers to the Belfast District in this Province, which gets little recognition in Canadian history textbooks, should at least be noted on the Winnipeg memorial.

Approximate total of the world population in the latter half of 1954 was 2,528,000,000 inhabitants, as compared with 2,493,000,000 in 1953, according to a demographic analysis published by the United Nations statistical office. The analysis shows the breakdown in the different areas as follows: Africa 216,000,000, North America 233,000,000, South America 121,100,000, Asia (excluding USSR) 1,323,000,000, Europe (excluding USSR) 406,500,000, Oceania 14,200,000, USSR 214,500,000.

Despite Wednesday's unfavorable weather, the two-day Prince County Exhibition at Alberton was highly successful. The quality of the exhibits was unsurpassed and there was keen competition in the various classes. Agriculture Minister Cullen was quite right in stating that there is nothing better than good livestock to encourage young people to stay on the farm. Throughout the years the Prince County Exhibition has been an important factor in attaining this objective.

We strongly dispute the claim of Agriculture Department officials at Ottawa that the Soviet group of farm visitors to this country are being shown "Canadian agriculture at its best". In the first place, the Russians are greatly interested in high-grade swine production, and Prince Edward Island leads all Canada in this respect. In dairying too we are second to none, and in many other phases of agriculture our producers have achieved Canada-wide renown. Why were we, along with the other Atlantic Provinces, ignored in this itinerary? Because some bureaucrat in Mr. Gardiner's department at Ottawa so decided.



(With P.E.I.'s reputation for longevity)

As Young As You Feel

Darkest Africa

It may be of some significance that Saturday's bloody rioting in French North Africa was confined to Morocco and Algeria. In both of these territories, the French minority constitute the real ruling power, and have shown determination to remain such. There was no rioting in Tunisia, which is to have a measure of home rule under a plan approved by the Assembly and Senate in Paris, and due to be ratified in Tunis around the end of this month.

Man And Masterpiece

Bruce Hutchison in the Winnipeg Free Press: Beside a mountain lake I met an artist working with Canada's oldest art form. That is to say, he was mending a canoe. And as he worked there on the beach he divided his mind and speech equally between worship and blasphemy.

DRUNKEN

VJAYAVADA, India (AP)—Sixty persons drowned in the River Krishna Wednesday when a government public works department steam launch capsized in mid-stream. First reports said the only survivors were three crew members who swam ashore.

INCREASE IN PETROLEUM

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's output of refined petroleum products in 1954 rose to 159,305,000 barrels from 146,327,000 the previous year. Output of refined products in the Maritimes and Quebec rose to 60,833,283 barrels from 59,876,283 in 1953.

FIRE ALARMS

This is a warning to motorists and pedestrians concerning fire alarms. This alarm is sounded only for the benefit of your volunteer fire brigade. Unauthorized persons racing to the scene of a fire or interfering in any way with the efficient operation of the department will be liable to a fine.

- 1. Do not approach within 200 yards of a fire truck.
2. Should you find yourself in front of a fire truck, park your vehicle at the side of the street as quickly as possible.
3. Do not park within 200 yards of the fire, and do not double park.
4. Remember the town speed limit is 20 M.P.H.
5. Refrain from calling the telephone operator; leave the circuits free for the use of firemen, if necessary.

Your co-operation in observing these rules will be greatly appreciated by members of the fire brigade.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. BABY'S GETTING CEREAL The first solid food your baby gets will probably be a cereal. Actually, of course, the food in these first feedings is far from solid; it's mostly liquid. Just the same, it represents an important step in progress.

Begin feeding your tot cereal by the time he is three months old, or even before, if your doctor advises it.

THIN LIQUID The cereal should be so thin that it will easily pour off the end of the spoon. If it is too thick, add a little of your baby's milk mixture. Or if he is breast fed, thin it with boiled or specially prepared baby water.

For the first day or two, offer him only one or two spoonfuls so that he can get used to it. If you give him any more, it may upset his digestion.

Here is a tip which might make these first feedings a little easier. If you give him his cereal before his regular milk feedings, he will be more apt to take it. As a rule a baby looks forward to his regular feeding because he likes the milk better. If he will want to get the preliminaries over quickly, increase the amount of cereal each day, for about two weeks, when he should be getting a full portion.

DRY CEREALS If you give him dry cereals like those especially prepared for babies, a portion is two ounces or one-quarter cupful of the cereal milked with water. If you use canned cereal, give him about four ounces or one-half a cupful, at a feeding.

After he eats his cereal, let him have as much milk as he wishes. If you nurse him, this probably will not take longer than 15 to 20 minutes. If he is bottle fed, he will usually drink anywhere from four to six ounces.

QUESTION AND ANSWER A. M. A.: What would cause dryness of the mouth? Answer: Dryness in the mouth comes from various causes. Nervousness is the most common cause. Excitement and worry may produce it. Some disturbance of the salivary glands may be responsible.

Careful examination by your physician is required.

THE PEABODY CORNER

BAB-LOCK-HYTHE In the time of wild roses As up Thames we travelled Where 'tilt water-weeds ravelled The lily unclothes.

To his old shores the river A new song was singing, And young shores were springing On old roots for ever.

Dog-daisies were dancing, And flags flamed in cluster, On the dark stream a lustre Now blurred and now glancing.

A tall reed down-weighting The sedge-warbler fluttered; One sweet note he uttered, Then left it soft-swaying.

By the bank's sandy hollow My dipt oars went beating, And past our bows fleetly Blue-backed shone the swallow.

High woods, heron-haunted, Rose, changed, as we rounded Old hills greenly mounded, To meadows enchanted.

A dream ever moulded Afresh for our wonder, Still opening asunder For the stream many-folded;

Till sunset was rimming The west with pale flushes; Behind the black rushes The last light was dimming;

And the lonely stream, hiding Shy birds, grew more lonely, And with us was only The noise of our gliding.

In cloud of gray weather The evening o'erdarkened, In the stillness we hearkened: Our hearts sang together.

—Laurence Binyon.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Metropolitan Toronto has a budget for this year of \$62,528,455. Three-fifths roughly comes from the 13 member municipalities and two-fifths in provincial grants. It is more than all Ontario spent only a few years ago. — Ottawa Journal

Whether you are for or against fluoridation of drinking water it may interest you to know that Cleveland has joined Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other large U. S. cities in adopting it. Grand Rapids reports a reduction of 20 per cent of dental caries among school children since the water was fluoridated. — St. Thomas Times-Journal

People who are advocating enforced use of speed governors on automobiles as a device to reduce highway accidents and fatalities, are undoubtedly sincere in their intentions but obviously have had no actual experience. Stakes are driven in the field and string stretched from stake to stake. Mr. Dear says the crows look on the arrangement as some kind of trap and won't come near it. He has been using his string scarecrow since 1918. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal

A British Labor M. P. has a plausible explanation for what he calls the "appalling low standard" of motor drivers. It is, he said, Mr. E. W. Mackay, because they are taught to drive by their husbands. Anybody who has attempted to teach his wife to drive a car would agree, he said, "that there is no more difficult, heart-breaking and unrewarding task" than teaching a woman to drive. A government grant for the training of car drivers, a suggestion which may have some merit. We cannot say as much for the suggestion of a fellow M. P. that the grant should be "for the physical training of pedestrians." It seems a quite frivolous idea. They get exercise enough. — Toronto Star

Litterbugging by motorists has been attacked in many areas in different ways. One of the most effective is in the state across the border where a \$100 fine is imposed for the first offence. In that state the highways and shoulders are particularly clean from debris thrown from cars, for the fine is strictly imposed whenever an offender is apprehended. Something similar, it would seem, should be added to the Ontario law. The fine in Ontario is not sufficiently heavy to prevent motorists from discarding anything and everything they do not require out the car window. It is a peculiarly selfish offense. One of the character of the motorist as does cutting in and out and violent horn blowing. — St. Catharines Standard