

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."

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means been wiped out. In North America, Europe and Australia it still accounts for three-fourths of all deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases occurring after the age of 15.

Gold And Trade

The sterling area, of which Britain is the banker, finances about 40 per cent of world trade. Yet, the area has to make do with about 4 per cent of the world's gold. Britain has something like \$3 billion worth stowed away—literally buried in the ground.

In a dispatch from Paris, Harold Callender of the New York Times says that official British and French opinion is that some of this huge amount should be loaned to the International Monetary Fund which then could make it available to other Western countries for the purposes of strengthening their economies. It is thought that this would do more than anything else to encourage expansion of trade among NATO countries.

Incidentally, while the United States professes to see in Russia's current economic offensive a threat almost as serious as her military strength, Mr. Callender says that this is not, in general, the British and European view. Since there is no way of keeping the Russians from expanding their trade with many countries, it is thought over there that it would be better to try and persuade them to take an interest in programs devoted to expansion of international trade—the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for example.

Certainly, it would seem that economic rivalry is better and less dangerous than increasingly tense political and military rivalry. There is plenty of work to be done in the underdeveloped countries—and in some of the developed countries, too—for both Russia and the West to have a share in it; provided, of course, it can be entered into without the desire for economic domination on the part of either side.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are now only two Liberal Governments in Canada. No doubt, the two Governments are wondering which will be the first to go. The one that can last longer deserves some kind of medal.

Where contracts for Federal Government work have gone to outside firms—this has happened in quite a few cases—local labour and other services should be employed whenever possible. The practice of bringing in men from other Provinces, when there is a labour surplus here, ought to be discouraged.

World Health Trends

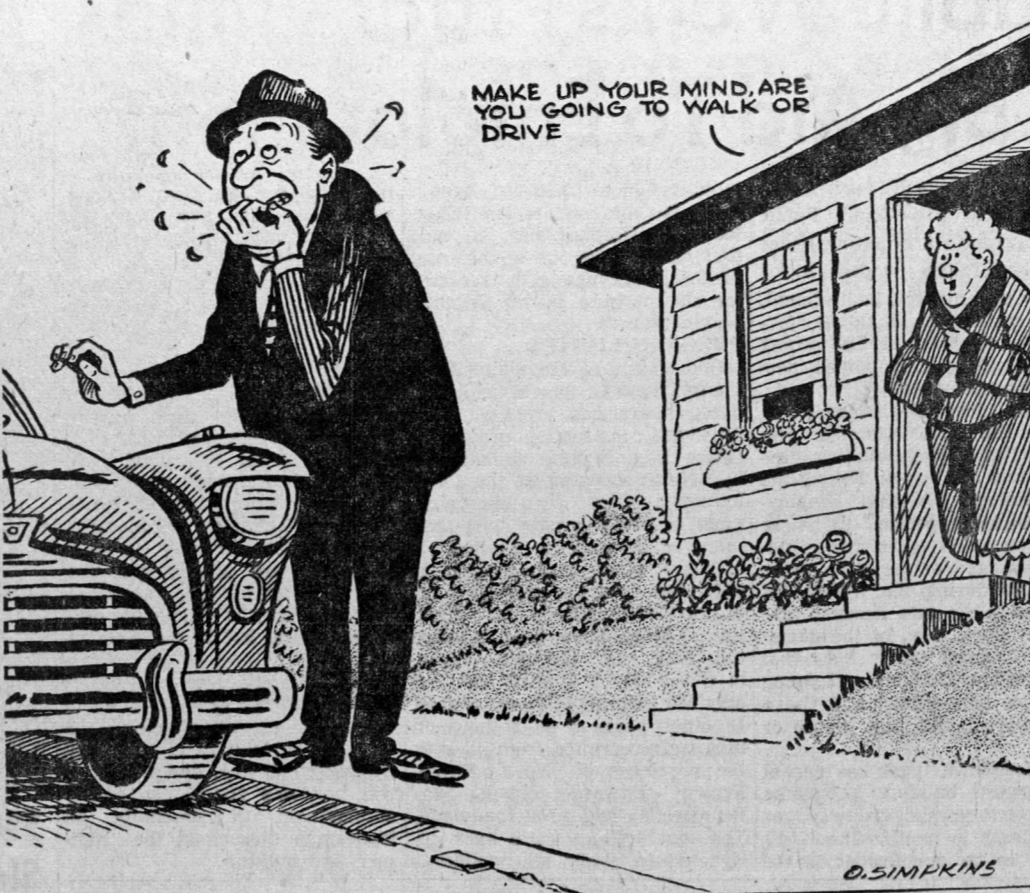
According to a report received by the Health League of Canada from the World Health Organization, great changes in the world's health situation have taken place in the last few years. The greatest change of all is in the mortality rate. Interestingly, the countries with the highest death rate in the early 1940's—the countries of Asia and Africa—experienced the greatest reduction in the first five years of the present decade. This was mainly the result of advances in sanitation and disease control.

While the death rate has been reduced almost everywhere, the birth rate has remained almost steady for several years. As a result, the world's population is growing rapidly. Every hour 5000 persons are added or about 43 million per year. This increase, it is estimated, will double the world's population by the end of this century. It is now about 2,700,000,000.

Following are some of the principal facts contained in the W.H.O. report: The last ten years have seen a drastic decline in such diseases as cholera, typhus, smallpox, plague and yellow fever. Cholera, which only a few years ago took 1 million lives in India and Pakistan annually, from 1950 to 1954 took less than 400,000. The rate now is believed to be even lower. Three-fourths of the world's population live in malaria-infested regions. Up to 1948 300 million persons were attacked by the disease each year and about 3 million died from it. These figures have been cut about 30 per cent. Malaria is still a serious health problem, however, in many parts of the world. The World Health Organization is intensifying its efforts to eradicate it.

In North America and Europe, especially, accidents have become a common cause of death. One-half of all deaths among boys between 5 and 9 years of age result from accidents. Tuberculosis is gradually losing its place as a foremost killer. Between 1950 and 1955 death rates per 100,000 population dropped from 58.1 to 31.1 in France; from 13.8 to 6.3 in Denmark; from 143.6 to 63.0 in Portugal. But the disease has by no

MORE THAN 30 CHANGES IN ONTARIO'S TRAFFIC LAWS FOR BOTH PEDESTRIAN AND MOTORIST



EITHER WAY, HE MUST BE CAREFUL

OTTAWA REPORT

Sweeping Changes Forecast

By Patrick Nicholson
Special Correspondent for The Guardian

OTTAWA — Late in 1956, this column forecast sweeping changes on the political scene in Ottawa. Predictions were made which amounted to a complete upheaval in party leaderships and political alignments as well as popular support. Looking back, now that most of those predictions have come to pass, it is hard to believe that such wholesale changes in the Ottawa scene could have occurred in such a short time.

My chief predictions were in these terms: 1. "The Liberal Leader, Louis St. Laurent, will fight his last election campaign six months hence, in the 76th. year of his life. Win or lose, he is expected to retire from public life within 12 months of that election."

This came to pass. Just six months after that was written, Mr. St. Laurent was fighting his last campaign, and within 12 months he retired completely from public life.

2. "Mr. St. Laurent's resignation will leave empty the chieftainship of the highly important French-Canadian element in the Liberal Party. Commons Speaker Rene Beaudoin is no longer a candidate; there remains a vacuum. And into this, ex-Transport Minister Lionel Chevrier may be thrust, not too unwillingly. He is ready to retire from his 10-year election-free appointment as the \$25,000 a year Seaway boss, to get back into politics." Everyone now knows that Rene

from the disintegration of the C.F., which is an unnatural marriage of farm and labour elements, the Farmers will break away to the right."

As predicted, all four of the 1956 Party leaders have disappeared from Parliament. The Harris-Sinclair-Winters type of Liberal switched to vote Conservative, and all three of these former Cabinet Ministers were defeated by their Conservative rivals. The Martin-Pearson-Pickersill faction remained true to the left-turning Liberal Party, and these three were all able to hold their seats. The C. C. F. has begun to disintegrate as forecast, and its farm section, especially as represented in Saskatchewan, has moved into the Conservative camp, to help return 47 Conservative M.P.'s from the 48 Prairie ridings.

BREAK-UP OF C. C. F.

3. "The C. C. F. leader, M. J. Coldwell, has shown greatly improved health recently, but his age and his inclination point to his retirement after one more electoral fight. The C. C. F. leadership might go to... Assiniboia's Hazen Argue."

Hazen Argue, the only C. C. F. member returned from his part former stronghold, Saskatchewan, is now leader of the C. C. F. in the House of Commons.

4. "The departure of the four leaders of 1956 will result in a complete reshuffle of present parliamentary alignments to revert to the old two-party system, for which our parliamentary and electoral procedures were designed. The division to right and left is expected to fall right down the middle of the Liberal Party which now has a very broad straddle. The Harris-Sinclair-Winters faction is expected to go to the right, the Martin-Pearson-Pickersill faction to the left. This latter group is expected to absorb some of the remnants resulting

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

De la Roque's Census

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL. D.

Joseph de la Roque's census of Ile St. Jean, 1752, continued from Saturday:

RIVIERE DU OUEST (West River). There were then 19 families living in this settlement. There were families on both sides of the river. On the north side of the river lived the family of Joseph Pitre (Peters) ploughman, native of Acadia, aged 55 years, and has been in the country 14 months. Married to Elizabeth Boudrot, aged 51 years, a native of Acadia, 4 sons: Pierre, aged 27 years; Joseph, aged 18 years; Paul, aged 16 years. Jean-Baptiste, aged 14 years. Marie Rose, an orphan, aged 9 years, lives with them.

They have in live stock, 3 oxen, one cow, one calf, one ewe, 2 sows, and 4 hogs.

The land on which they are settled is on the North side of the West River. On it they have made a clearing for sowing 4 bushels of wheat.

(The Pitres (Peters) of the Province are descended from this family) SOUTH SIDE On the South side of West River: Jean Bourg, ploughman, native of Acadia, aged 69 years. He has been 15 months in the country. Married to Francoise Aucoin, native of Acadia, aged 64 years. They have four children: Francois, aged 20 years; Francoise, aged 28 years; Anne, aged 26 years; Marie, aged 23 years.

They have in live stock 4 cows, one calf, one sow, four pigs and 8 fowl. Their land is situated on the south side of the West River. They have sown 3 bushels of wheat.

RIVIERE DU NORD (North River). Seven families were settled along this river. There were four families of Landrys (Francis), Benjamin, Augustin and Charles and three families of Daigres (Deagles), (Amand, Charles and Alexander).

Francois Landry, aged 34 years, a native of Acadia, has been in the country two years. Married to Marie Babin, native of Acadia, aged 32 years. Their children: Joseph, aged 16 years; Germain, aged 12 years; Francois, aged 6 years; Claude, aged five weeks; Marie-Joseph, aged 10 years. Their live stock as follows: 3

Foot Rules For Diabetics

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. REMEMBER the "good old days" when youngsters were to go bareroot all summer long?

We don't see much of this any more, especially in our urban areas. And it's probably a good thing.

With all the glass and other sharp objects left lying around these days as a result of our more civilized way of living the chances of injury and infection are fairly high.

BARE FEET HAZARDOUS

So I suggest that you parents do not permit your youngsters to go around barefoot much this summer, unless it is in the safety of your own backyard.

And I must rule out even this for all diabetic children. In fact, any diabetic, young or old, should never walk around barefoot anywhere any time.

Any kind of an infection in a diabetic should be treated as an emergency. Infection, you see, reduces the effectiveness of insulin. BEGINS ON SKIN

Since infection is apt to begin on the skin, especially around the toes, a diabetic must take meticulous care of his feet. Therefore let me give you a few foot rules that any diabetic, young or old, should follow:

Bathe and powder your feet daily. Pat your feet dry, don't wipe them. Don't bathe in very hot water. Even in the shower, protect your feet with paper slippers.

Don't cut, scrape or injure your feet. Don't use commercial corn remedies. Don't use strong iodine solutions.

WEAR LEATHER SHOES Wear good, supple leather shoes with flexible soles. Old shoes that are out of shape can cause foot trouble. Don't wear poorly fitted shoes or arch supports. Don't wear shoes without hosiery.

Poor circulation also is extremely dangerous to a diabetic. It causes damage to the tissues and the excess sugar in the blood provides bacteria with an excellent opportunity to grow. Consequently: Don't sit with your legs crossed over your knees. Don't use tight bandages or place adhesive tape on the skin. Don't use hot water bottles on your feet.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. R. B.: My 20-year-old son has a very high-pitched voice. This began at the age of 14. What can be causing this? Answer: Some disorder of the vocal cords or nervous system may be at fault. A thorough physical examination will probably reveal the exact cause.

The Poets Corner

TO THE FARMER

And the wars came, and you still practised Your crude obstetrics with flocks and herds. You went out early under a dawn sky, Savage with blood, and turned the patience Of your deep eyes earthward.

The crops grew, Nursed by your hands, to be mown later By the hot sickle of flame; no tears Thawed your bleak face with their salt current.

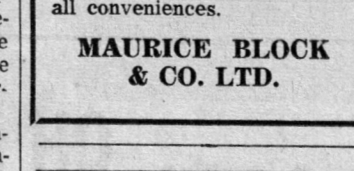
Instead you waited till the ground was cool, The enemy gone, and led your cattle To the black fields, where slow but surely Green blades were brandished; the old triumph Of nature over the brief violence Of man. You will not do so again. — R. S. Thomas — in "The Listener"

LONG TRADITION

Banff in Scotland received its first municipal charter from King Malcolm IV in 1163.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

An Iowa newspaper comes up with a neat solution for handling of surplus automobiles—let government buy them and store them as it does surplus wheat.—Ottawa Journal

The sack dress is counted on to get us out of the recession. If only because, with all the women wearing them, the men can keep their minds on their work.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

Let me end this instalment of Canadiana by stating quite bluntly that George Drew, in the realm of public relations, is the best high commissioner that you have ever sent to London. He satisfies both the eye and the ear.—London Letter in the Financial Post

While the Smith family were having their dinner Friday they were disturbed by a noise in the chimney and on opening the fireplace damper out came a duck. But with no place set for an unexpected guest, it was ushered out the front door. Mr. Smith believes it was a member of the wood duck species, which often build their nests in chimneys.—Russell Man., Banner

Canada Day at the Brussels Exhibition—August 25—will not be without some display of the artistic life of this country after all, for the Canada Council will find some performances there by the Hart House Orchestra, with Glenn Gould as piano soloist. During its European tour—also aided by the Canada Council—La Theatre du Nouveau Monde, too, is appearing at Brussels. Thus Europe will know that Canada is not altogether benighted.—Ottawa Citizen

Live timber wolf pups are needed for some aspects of investigation in the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests wolf research program. Trappers and bush workers are being notified through department personnel. Bounty may be claimed as usual and a reasonable extra fee will be paid to trappers to reimburse them for the trouble taken to feed the pups and bring them out of the bush.—Lands and Forests Bulletin

In an ancient gorge at Olduvai in East Africa, the noted British archeologist and fossil hunter, Dr. L.S.B. Leakey, has found the remains of truly gigantic animals. The sheep were as big as present day cart-horses and had a hornspan of fourteen feet; the hogs had tusks like elephants; and the baboons were as big as modern gorillas when they lived in the region about 400,000 years ago. There is no doubt about this, as complete skeletons have been found.—Edmonton Journal

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 23, 1933)

A new schedule of rates for customers of the Maritime Electric Company in this province has been filed to go into effect on July 1st, and reductions under same will apply on bills rendered August 1st. The new rates have been approved tentatively by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities pending investigation of statements filed by the company as to valuation of property and operating revenues and expenses.

Two new services were inaugurated yesterday by the C.N.R. for the benefit of summer travellers to and from P. E. I. A through sleeping car service went into effect for the summer months and the parlour cafe car service has been extended through to Cape Tormentine.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 23, 1948) With the new plankton job on her rail-deck completed, the P. E. I. car ferry "Abegweit" was cleared from Canadian Vickers docks at Montreal and will arrive at Borden late today. With the plankton there has been installation of some additional firefighting equipment to assist in preventing any occurrence of fire.

Professor J. H. Blanchard, vice-principal of Prince of Wales College, will retire on July 1st, after half a century of continuous service in the teaching profession. Professor Blanchard plans to devote much of his well-earned leisure to literary and historical work. He is a recognized authority on Acadian history in Prince Edward Island.

MAXIMS

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SPECIAL BUS SERVICE TO SUMMERSIDE TO SEE "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"

Buses will leave Charlottetown at 6 p.m. to see this great motion picture, returning here after the show. FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE 3948

SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

A meeting of shareholders of Farmers Abattoir Co. Ltd. will be held July 3, 8:30 p.m. at the Clover Club. All members are requested to attend. Andrew Stevenson, President.

Studying Bossie's Secrets

William M. Blair in the New York Times

New research is under way at Beltsville, Maryland, to fathom the secrets of bossy. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has put into operation a new energy-metabolism testing device to answer such questions as how much feed goes into a cow's milk, what feeds provide the best nutrients and how a cow sustains her bodily functions.

Department scientists said the new project was the start of long-needed fundamental research on a better insight into nature's efficient milk producer and perhaps might lead to better cows and production in the future.

The laboratory at the department's Agricultural Research Center here is said to be the biggest and most automatic facility of its kind in the world. IN AIRTIGHT CHAMBERS Newly designed equipment and instruments will record every movement a cow makes. This is done by using photo-electric cells to note every action and transmit the information to automatic tabulators.

Six cows at a time may be kept in airtight chambers under controlled conditions. The animals are on a movable platform. A recess below the cows contains excreta-collecting apparatus and drying machines. On the floor above are analyzing laboratories. Everything the animals take in—food, water and air—as well as everything that excrete, will be measured, analyzed, and recorded. W. P. Flaith, Peter Van Soest, and four technicians, will delve into the problems posed by intake and use of energy-producing foods by the cows. Identical twin cows now are being studied to determine energy utilization of forages. BEEF CATTLE STUDIED Different animals will be used to provide answers to the effects of environment and genetics of metabolism. The laboratory has plans to study beef cattle later. Metabolism studies are being made on beef cattle at several agricultural experiment stations across the country. A new experiment is under way

at Kansas State College to determine how beef cattle utilize pellet feed, a recently devised method of providing food for cattle that promises to put meat on the animals at a faster rate than ordinary feed.

In the Beltsville laboratory, various forages, alone and in combination with feed concentrates, will be fed to learn more of the relative nutritional values of individual feeds and complete rations.

Samples of all feeds will be analyzed to gain knowledge of their crude fiber, fat, protein, nitrogen-free extract, and carbon. The amount of moisture, mineral content and calories also will be measured. CHEMICAL ANALYSES Rumen and other stomach fluids, and blood will be tested for fatty acids and ketones, radical organic compounds containing several combinations of atoms.

The researchers also hope to devise better analytical methods to get more accurate evaluation of feed and improve the correlation between chemical analysis and feeding values.

Each cow spends two weeks getting adjusted to its new surroundings before tests are start-