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New Health Project

It is interesting to learn that the Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Ministers of Health are to confer in Ottawa on September 8th with the National Health and Welfare Minister, Hon. Paul Martin, relative to the National Health programme passed at the last session of Parliament.

The program for which the Dominion is contributing \$30,000,000 for this year calls for Dominion-Provincial co-operation working out the basis for distribution of the funds. A few days ago Mr. Martin held a conference in Toronto with Ontario's health minister, Hon. Russell T. Kelly, and he will leave Ottawa in a few weeks to hold similar discussions with some of the western provincial health ministers.

A leading subject for discussion has to do with one of the grants available to the Province monthly, the Professional Training grant. This amounts to \$7,473 per annum to be utilized for the training of those desirous of entering the Public Health field, either as doctors, nurses, sanitary inspectors, nutritionists, etc. Allowances will be made out of this allocation to suitable applicants qualified to receive this training, and for their eventual employment in the department.

Hon. Mr. Matheson, Minister of Health, has gone fully into the question, and will be in a position to submit the Government's views for the consideration of the Federal authorities.

Dominion Advice Wanted

A despatch from Washington on Saturday announced that the State Department was hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the Western Powers and Soviet Russia. This was to be constituted by the adoption of a United States of Europe, with one Federal Parliament controlling the main policies of some 16 different nations, each of which would be allowed to run their own domestic affairs, so long as these did not clash with the powers and authority of the Federation Government.

The principal exponent of this new form of Government is France, with the United States declaring its sympathetic support provided the other nations concerned are willing to go ahead. Already there is a smaller organization in being, consisting of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; and France, up till Saturday, was anxious to have a meeting of those in November in order to convene an assembly of the sixteen European nations to sound out their views and to devise some means by which a Federal Europe could be evolved.

Britain has not given its assent to the proposal as yet, declaring that it must first consult the Dominions. It is for this purpose that the meeting of the Dominions representatives in October assumes more than usual importance, and that is why Prime Minister King is anxious to be there in person, to represent the reaction of Canada as well as the Commonwealth as a whole. The fall of the 10th French Government since the war will interfere with these plans; and this shows the wisdom of the British Government in going slowly before putting her weight behind the project.

Ontario Pats Us

As mentioned yesterday, it is highly gratifying having experienced newspapermen visit us and report through their publications what they "came for to see." It is likewise intriguing and encouraging to find a weekly of the standing and reputation of Saturday Night, Toronto, sending a representative all the way to the Maritimes to give them a kindly pat on the back on account of enterprise in the development of minor industries. In an informative article by Miss Harriet Parsons in the current issue we are told all about the "New Outlook" the Maritimes have attained in secondary industry, and how nice it appears to visitors of an inquiring turn of mind. There is a brief reference to this Province, but greater attention is directed to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia especially, as having the natural resources necessary for industrial expansion. Miss Parsons specially commends our neighbour's fishing enterprise, but has not much to say about our own, perhaps on her visit she did not get in touch with the right people, those who are devoting special efforts to raise our fisheries to the forefront of exportable products. It is a mistake on the part of key man not to disclose to newspaper writers the plans and progress they have in view for furthering the particular interests in which we are engaged. Perhaps Miss Parsons could have been in the happy position of disclosing to the readers of her publication the "Forward Look" we are displaying in this connection. As if she gives credit only to two Research Boards, those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, leaving us out in the cold.

Emphasis all through her article is laid on the advantageous position of the Maritimes for the development of an export as against a Canadian market. That, unfortunately, is the "Old Look" of Ontario—not to encourage the Maritimes to have access on even terms to the consumers in the central provinces, not to mention the west, hence the freight rate handicap.

Says Miss Parsons: "The export trade appears to offer almost unlimited possibilities for Maritime manufacturing expansion, especially in secondary industries using Maritime raw materials or manufactured parts." Is that so? What about protective duties in foreign ports and the rate of exchange? We are fortunate in being adjacent to ocean ports, it is true, but what use is that when the markets to which they naturally lead are booted and barred, by economic and tariff restrictions? The natural market of the Maritimes is south of the border, Confederation played havoc with that, and now the Government by its freight rates embargo, is driving us out of the Canadian market as well. The bulk of the consuming public is West of the Maritimes, with Montreal and Toronto as the distributing centres. It is cold comfort at this late date to be told that our geographical situation as a "Pier in the Atlantic" gives us "an ideal position to take advantage of an expanding export and import trade," which is denied us.

What we want and want badly is an expanding market on an equal footing in the Canadian consumers' market. It was for this we were lured into Confederation and induced to abandon our natural market to the south. As it is now we buy most of our supplies in and send most of our hard-earned money to the Central Provinces only to be told to market what we may produce abroad, where the only prospect we have of doing so is by supplying a superior product at less cost than our competitors, which in turn means we must utilize cheaper labour, and let our better qualified young men and women go elsewhere for employment. No, our respective political parties will have to do better than that, and to begin with so regulate our freight rates as to provide a square deal for Maritime products in Canada, be she a Dominion or a Nation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

C. W. L. Convention at Kinkora.

The official end in 1921 of the First World War.

P. E. I. Presbytery meets this afternoon to consider a call from Montague to Rev. F. Norman Young, B.A., of Marshfield.

With city schools and Prince of Wales College opening on the 7th the School Supply is going to be a busy spot for a while.

There will be general regret at the passing hence over the week-end of Mr. Rainy Laird and Mr. "Billy" Brown, both of whom were well and widely known in their respective circles.

Belgium has made a gracious gesture in presenting to this country, through their Organization of Remembrance, a golden book bearing the names of all Canadians who helped free their homeland.

Mr. William R. Reek, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave farmers something to think about last week. The top six inches of soil is Canada's greatest resource. As it deteriorates, farmers must rehabilitate their soil or the government would be forced to take control. More bureaucrats.

The Canadian Bar Association, which is meeting in convention today in Montreal, is one of our most effective instruments of national unity. Through its efforts, and those of its alter ego the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation, the eight common law Provinces it strikes to keep one law for all Canadians in whatever part of Canada they may be.

Lord Rutherford, English chemist and physician, born this date 1871 in Nelson, New Zealand; became Cavendish professor of experimental physics and director of Cavendish Laboratories Cambridge University in 1919; awarded the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society, and the Nobel prize for Chemistry; was Government technical adviser in both Great Wars. His publications include Radio-Activity, Radio-Active Transformations, Radio-Active Substances and their Radiations.

The enthusiastic review by Mr. Forbes Rhude, Canadian Press Business Editor, of Prince Edward Island's progress and prospects has been hailed with delight by citizens in general as a refreshing reminder of our blessings here in spite of freight haulage handicaps. Islanders, preoccupied with day to day problems, are apt to lose sight of the very real economic progress they have made and the possibilities of much greater things to come, when discrimination against us has been removed.

It may be that the Hon. C. A. Dunning will be asked to return as a candidate for election in Queen's. The Liberal Party here are not altogether satisfied with the dumbness of their representative in the House, and feel that with a representative of the type of Mr. Dunning Queen's would "go places." There is another reason. It is felt that Mr. St. Laurent, not being a politician, will not be able to hold the party together long, and there is no other one of outstanding merit in this respect in the House to succeed him. Mr. Dunning was a visitor to the Island over the week-end. Premier Jones could not be contacted while Mr. Dunning was here.



The Age-Old Story

Thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous; with favour wilt Thou compass him, as with a shield.

How Much Should We Eat?

(Uncle Joe) That's the sixty-four dollar question which has been puzzling mankind ever since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden.

The only sensible reply that can be given to this question is: just so much as the system needs and the digestive organs can digest. In general, we may take as much food as we can digest, but often there are conditions when we cannot digest the amount of food we actually need. For instance: when an individual is called upon to use up all his energies of brain and muscle to strain every nerve to its utmost to compass a certain effect of great importance, he may be, for the time being, quite unable to digest enough food to take care of the waste that must necessarily follow. He will lose flesh and strength under such circumstances.

Leading medical authorities believe that great exertion has a tendency to break down the digestive system. Thinking that they need plenty of nutriment which may be true, many eat as heartily as their ordinary work would permit, but their lessened power to digest food, which may be a leading factor in upsetting the digestive tract of professional men.

When called upon to do a great deal of writing I usually lessen the amount of food I usually eat, which course seems to conserve my vital forces. I have repeated the process time and again and I am satisfied with the result. Try it. You may drop a few pounds of weight during the semi-fast; but when you return to your usual routine of work, you'll find that you'll be able to digest the right amount of food necessary for a quick recuperation.

It is only using common sense to regulate one's eating according to the amount of work to be performed. It should also be eaten according to one's age and occupation. A person engaged in heavy physical labor, while he actually requires less food, may be able to

The Poet's Corner

ON CRITICISM But as the slightest sketch, if it is by instinctive but the more disgraced. So by false learning is good sense defaced. Some are bewildered in the maze of schools. And some made cocoxms Nature meant but fools.

In search of wit these lose their common sense, And then turn critics in their own defense. All fools have still an itching to deride, And vain would be upon the laughing side. —Alexander Pope.

Old Charlottetown

(INDIAN CORN)

Many people raise some Indian corn or maize on the Island, which is the short or Canadian kind, and though not so productive perhaps as in the United States, it is of a much richer nature than the southern corn, which is flinty and harsh in comparison. It is certainly a valuable grain, and the cultivation of it for domestic use may be very proper, but it can never come into competition with wheat, for which the climate and soil of the Island are much better suited in every respect. —John Stewart, Esq., 1808.

Mr. Trygve Lie's Report On The U. N.

(By W. N. Ewer)

Mr. Trygve Lie's annual report to the General Assembly of the United Nations is this year inevitably a rather cheerless document. For the record of the last twelve months shows how, at every turn and in every direction, the work of U. N. O. is hampered and even completely nullified by the "two camps."

This was something entirely unforeseen when the Charter was drafted. The whole basis of the Charter, the whole basis of the organization which it created, was that there would be a general union, a real spirit of co-operation, between member states. There might from time to time be occasion to deal with some unruly and turbulent state which refused to abide by the decisions of the Security Council. For that purpose, the Council would be equipped with better means of enforcing the will of the community than its predecessor, the Council of the League, had possessed.

But nobody doubted that the Council itself would act as a world body, exercising its authority impartially for the general good. And ironically enough, this was a cheerful assumption that the Council and the other "organs" would derive much of their strength and effectiveness from the co-operation of the great powers.

Yet, from the very beginning, that co-operation did not exist. Sharp differences had already shown themselves even before the first meetings of the Security Council and Assembly. It was a disaster that the very first state to be the subject of a complaint to the Council was a great power. The whole attitude of the Soviet Government to the Council and to its fellow members of the Council has been the subject of a complaint to the Council was a great power.

Yet the development which came was probably the most inevitable. For it is an axiom of Soviet thought that the world is necessarily divided into two conflicting "camps." It is a doctrine which was first enunciated by Lenin in 1917. It runs through all the canonical expositions of Leninism. It finds a place in the first constitution of the Soviet Union.

Moreover, it is a Soviet doctrine that, as Mr. Vyshinsky frankly told the Danube Conference the other day, "this is an instrument of politics and the reverse theory is untrue." The conception of the "rule of law" is thus explicitly repudiated. The words of the Charter about "the principles of international law and justice" cease to have meaning if law is simply an "instrument of politics."

I am not at the moment arguing which thesis is right. My point is that it is obvious that if within such an organization as U. N. O. you have a group of governments which regard conflict between themselves and the rest of the world as "historically necessary," and which, furthermore, regards law as an "instrument of politics," then the chances of any effective co-operation must be very small.

It is true that both Lenin and Stalin have both repeatedly insisted that the rest of the world conflict does not preclude the possibility, on grounds of expediency, of agreements or of co-operation with countries of the "other camp." If such co-operation is considered to serve the policy and needs of the Soviet Union, then it will be adopted. Soviet policy is entirely self-regarding. It is the interests of the Soviet Union towards the U. S. S. R. and towards the U. S. S. R. alone.

There lies one hope for a change for the better in the development of U. N. O. Mr. Trygve Lie has pointed out the importance of "Nothing would contribute more to the effectiveness of the United Nations than a settlement of the German problem." But the German situation, too, is rather a symptom than a cause of the trouble.

If the Soviet Government were to decide, as it has done at certain past periods — that the interests of the Soviet Union require, in existing circumstances, co-operation rather than open conflict, then the situation will become easier and U. N. O. will be able, at any rate in some measure, to function.

But if it continues to consider as it has for the past couple of years, that conflict is tactically advantageous at the moment, as well as "historically inevitable" in the long run, then the fourth year of U. N. O. is likely to be as troublesome and as full of frustrations as its third year.

Notes By The Way

In Brantford, Magistrate Polson called a man a "slazy" because he went to a doctor with a black eye received in a fight. Perhaps the man only thought a doctor's bill might be less than the cost of a beefsteak, the old-time remedy! — Windsor Star.

A daughter of California's Governor Warren is among the winners of an award for "characteristics typifying the best in American youth." Now her proud pop is hoping the electorate will decide he typifies the best in vice-presidential candidates. — Windsor Star.

Salaries and wages may be high. But there is a lot of fiction in salaries and wages these days. They are not really what they seem to be. It is what one can buy that counts. So the living standard of the man on a high wage is not necessarily high. — Vancouver Province.

What the Indians have been learning this last year the harder way is that independence is no panacea for India's ills. Before last August the Moslems could blame the Hindus for the Hindu-Muslim riots. But now the British have found that they have their own governments they are finding that the problem is freedom. — New York Times.

When the headmaster of a Scottish school said, within the hearing of some pupils, that he would have to go to the bank to change a £5 note, one of his pupils produced a wallet of notes and offered to change it for him. The headmaster sent for the boy's older brother, who said that the money had been won in a football pool. This story was told at a Summer school at Strathearn by Dr. R. E. Macleod, medical lecturer to the Scottish Council for Health Education. An "alarming increase" had taken place in gambling among school children, he said. — Edinburgh Scotsman.

A Melbourne music composer, Mr. Murray Parker, has invented a machine which types music. It is a yard wide, long and deep, and has two keyboards — one of 43 gradually increasing doses, of the pollen to which the victim is allergic. There is a catch to this type of immunization, unfortunately; the doctor must know just what the pollen is, and there are allergies to all sorts of things, including roses, rag-weed, feathers, and the one to which we're addicted work. Especially work, the pollen season of which seems to be with us from one January to the next.

It might comfort those who are affected by hay fever to know that the City has been waging a good job of neutralization war on rag-weed areas, which are sprayed regularly during the pollen season.

A relatively recent discovery is the pollen which neutralizes pollen with allergic bodies in the blood of infected persons, release a liquid called histamine into the blood-stream. Neutralization of the histamine brings about a favorable change, and a number of excellent drugs are presently available on the market, under various trade names, that do a good job of neutralization.

We were told all this by the doctor. But doesn't it strike you as singular that we should have bothered him at a late hour to ask for a prescription when we have a most competent, well-educated, editor sitting right next to us every day?

Well, you see, the education editor knows too much about hay fever. He has been sniffing and crying all day. He obviously dislikes all talk of hay fever. And he's such a big guy!

Popularly known as an "allergy," hay fever is one form of hypersensitivity to pollens (most likely rag-weed, from now until the middle of next month). The dry throat, itching nose, and other painful symptoms are that our assignment book would probably be content with calling "an inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose and eyes due to the presence of foreign bodies therein."

One road to improvement is the desensitization of the membranes, through the injection, in

AT LAST We have received SHIFFER-HILLMAN's fall and winter range of fine imported English and Scottish Cloths. ORDER NOW WHILE THERE IS A COMPLETE SELECTION FROM WHICH TO PICK. J. P. MACPHERSON & SON Ch'town (CUSTOM BUILT CLOTHES) Queen St.

MOST EVERY DAY The newspapers report that Fire has destroyed a Home or Business premises, a car victim sees for \$10,000, or more, burglars make \$5,000 haul, a travel or other accident has happened causing serious injury or death. Adequate insurance is the only protection against serious losses from such hazards. We have excellent facilities for effecting all classes of Insurance. Consult our Agents, or write Hyndman & Co. Limited Insurance Since 1872 Offices: Charlottetown - Summerside - Montserrat Agents Throughout The Province