

every worker on the farm there are now about two workers off the farm engaged in other facets of "agri-business"—the overall term which includes the provision of supplies and services and the processing and marketing of farm products.

An increase of 70 per cent in Canada's consumption of food by 1980 has been predicted, and the growth in world population means that countries like Canada will probably have greater demands for food.

There will be need for an expansion in the number of agricultural graduates to meet these requirements. It is estimated that there are potential openings for up to 1,500 each year, yet the number of graduates over the last few years has been averaging less than one-quarter of this figure.

University courses in agriculture range from farm management to chemistry, from dairy science to plant pathology. Graduates pursue their careers in such fields as research, industry, business and education as well as on farms and ranches. In addition to their opportunities in Canada, Canadians are in demand all over the world because of the thoroughness of their education in the agricultural sciences.

It is worth being reminded, too, that agriculture is still Canada's biggest business despite the trend of recent years to diversified industries. It provides 35 per cent of the country's jobs and the agricultural sector of the economy accounts for an estimated 40 per cent of the gross national product.

What more? Lots of it in this booklet which was prepared with the cooperation of the Agricultural Institute of Canada and Deans of Agriculture, and is being distributed through the Bank of Montreal. It can also be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Department of the Bank's head office, 25 King Street West, Toronto.

Halloween Observance

"The two chief characteristics of ancient Halloween," says an office reference volume, "were the lighting of bonfires and the belief that this is the one night in the year during which ghosts and witches are likely to wander abroad." Youngsters can still have good fun practicing the belief, but they had better leave bonfires alone, along with everything else that could be dangerous to themselves or destructive to property.

The police authorities have appealed to all concerned to keep within the law. Younger children should be cautioned by their parents on this point; older ones will be expected to set a good example. Special police precautions are being taken to prevent acts of vandalism and keep the night unchannelled in the right direction.

The "ghosts and witches" will have to frolic within this limitation, or face the consequences.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Whether or not Premier Shaw is "the champion sod-turner" of the Province, it was pleasing to note the oldtime vigor with which he engaged in this activity on Monday, in connection with the first housing project for senior citizens and the new addition to the regional high school at Souris.

Despite the world campaign against continuance of nuclear bomb testing, the two big nuclear powers go right ahead, regardless. Last week it was another U.S. atomic explosion over the Pacific. Now it's three more Soviet atmospheric blasts in Siberia. What are they trying to prove, except that they each possess enough nuclear power to blow us all to smithereens?

A trickle of information is coming through a brief Ottawa case study, as indicated by a statement in the House of Commons this week. But why can't we get Deputy Works Minister Young's comprehensive findings of two years ago updated, instead of these piecemeal reports? How much, if anything, has been learned since the Young report, and how much longer will the engineering surveys take? These questions, surely, could be answered without further delay.



"I THOUGHT I WAS EXTINCT"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

President Kennedy's Unilateral Adventure

President Kennedy's naval blockade of Cuba touched off many trains of controversial discussion, as well as action of unpredictable destination. Here in Ottawa, as in most western capitals, his unilateral adventure to the brink of war aroused approval as well as criticism, the latter sometimes amounting to justifiable bitter resentment on the grounds that Kennedy's act made mockery of the promises of U.N. Sec. General in solemn treaty.

Specifically and paradoxically, by the act of the President has been argued here to constitute the most vigorous reason against Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

Ottawa was the home of the parents and the well-wishers of the "Canadian Clause" of the North Atlantic Treaty. It was also the scene of a birth and ever since as the "united" American and Canadian economic and defensive "unit".

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by its readers of questions of public concern. Letters should be sent to the editor and published only if they are pertinent and do not exceed 200 words.

BLOOD DONOR WEEK

Sir,—Since it is once again "Blood Donor Week" in Charlottetown I think your readers would be interested in the present position of the blood banks. We are all highly pleased at the gratifying results that have exceeded our minimum quota. It is gratifying to note that the results for we have used a much greater amount of blood than in 1961. We required 5,000 bottles in 1960, not quite 4,500 in 1961, and this year we are about 275 bottles.

In Jungle Obscurity

A jungle railroad in Brazil was hailed as one of the world's great engineering feats. It was hailed by North Americans 50 years ago. Today, the line operates in obscurity.

The 228 miles of track were built to open a large part of the Amazon basin to rubber tappers. The road pierced dense tropical rain forest, and spanned turbulent streams to connect the Madeira and Negro rivers.

Men came from 30 countries to work on the project. Hundreds were killed by malaria and other fever. Hostile Indians showed arrows on surviving parties. The road was built in 1908, but it was not until 1961 that it was opened to traffic.

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Cooler Weather Brings Trouble

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen COOLER weather means trouble for the millions of people who wear contact lenses. Orders, victims of Raynaud's disease, for example, will develop the so-called "blue-white fingers" at freezing temperatures.

There is a poorly understood, inherited disturbance that makes the blood vessels in the fingers and toes constrict. A slight chill causes the small arteries at the ends of the fingers to spasm, sending down in a state of spasm. The skin over the digits becomes numb and the fingers turn blue or white in color. Shaking or rubbing the hands may help.

Relief comes only on getting warm. Heat relieves spasms when blood warms the affected parts of the skin. The fingers may turn red and may burn a red, itchy rash. The feeling is comparable to taking a hot bath or shower immediately after coming out doors in sub-zero weather.

The blood vessels constricting the fingers often is linked with another condition called Raynaud's syndrome. This is a condition in which the blood vessels in the fingers and toes constrict in response to cold. It is a condition in which the blood vessels in the fingers and toes constrict in response to cold.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Two little girls were discussing their fathers. "My daddy," one boasted, "is a dentist." "Humph," the other replied, "That's nothing. My daddy is a civil servant." — Montreal Star

Each year it takes a little while to plan the next year's budget in the Fall. — Ottawa Journal

Post-Crisis Speculation

By Curman Cumming Canadian Press Staff Writer

The apparent Soviet backdown on Cuba during the weekend has left the Western world surprised, relieved, and wondering. It is hard to believe that the promise to pull his missiles out of Cuba in return for U.S. assurances against a Cuban invasion is a sharp diplomatic defeat for Khrushchev.

But several questions remain: 1. Why did Khrushchev undertake the Cuban buildup knowing that it could be only a matter of time until the U.S. moved in? 2. Will Khrushchev accept—or refuse—to accept such a defeat?

3. Which way will Fidel Castro move now that the Russian ally is backing away and his left friends among the South American governments appear disillusioned? 4. How will the U.S. react to this move?

On the first question—why Khrushchev decided to send off the missiles to Cuba—some American observers are speculating that the aim may have been to force America to choose to fight.

Cuba, on this theory, goes, was picked as the most successful of the cases of keeping a show-off localized and under the Moscow eye. The other alternative was to let the Cuban missile base be a show-off in the Caribbean. Cuba, on this theory, was picked as the most successful of the cases of keeping a show-off localized and under the Moscow eye.

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On the seventh question—how will the U.S. react to this move?—some American observers are speculating that the aim may have been to force America to choose to fight.

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On the eighth question—how will the U.S. react to this move?—some American observers are speculating that the aim may have been to force America to choose to fight.

Mutual Obligations

A direct confrontation of naked Soviet and U.S. power was never closer than it was last week, and this chastening thought should act as a spur to further efforts in this area. So far as Cuba is concerned, the good intentions of both the major powers may be put to the test very shortly by the little man in the middle—Premier Fidel Castro—who, we note, is already "demanding" that the United States give up its naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

That was not part of the compromise reached between Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy, but it shows that the potentialities for trouble-making by Castro must still be reckoned with.

Castro regards his Russian ally as being in retreat on the Cuban issue. He may be driven into extreme measures—if not against the peace of the hemisphere then against the Cuban people themselves, many of whom have engaged in sabotage, have joined underground resistance movement, and acted in defiance of authority by the United States.

Such a campaign of brutality by the Cuban dictator might lead to events which would prompt the United States government to intervene in Cuba with an armed force, despite its pledge of abandoning any invasion attempt in return for Khrushchev's guarantee to dismantle and remove all Soviet nuclear weapons. There will be need, therefore, for continued vigilance on Washington's part in maintaining restraint.

It can work through the United Nations and through the Organization of American States in keeping Castro in check, but any direct U.S. action would seem to be ruled out from now on.

This, be it noted, will represent a distinct change in American policy towards Cuba in late years, which has been directed to achieving the collapse of the Castro regime. Intensive feelings on this point, expressed by President Kennedy himself in the 1960 campaign and later by the abortive attack on the Bay of Pigs, date from before the advent of Soviet offensive weapons and certainly from before the installation of a new nuclear standard on the island.

So, if there is a heavy responsibility on Russia's part in living up to its new obligations in Cuba, there is an equally serious one on Washington's part. Good faith on both sides will be very necessary in keeping the peace. This arrangement, if it works, will have a double advantage; for there is no doubt that it will greatly strengthen the authority of the United Nations in other troubled areas of the world.

Five-Career Openings

Are there careers in professional agriculture? Of course there are, with tempting opportunities, too, for the properly equipped persons. This is the subject of a new booklet issued by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, which outlines the "exceptional range" of these career opportunities for university graduates in agriculture. We commend it to all concerned for the valuable information it contains.

"Dramatic changes are taking place in Canadian agriculture," the booklet says. "The number of actual farm producers is becoming less but this trend is being accompanied by a tremendous increase in specialized industries serving agriculture." For

example, the number of people employed in the food processing industry has increased by 50 per cent in the last five years. The number of people employed in the fertilizer industry has increased by 100 per cent in the last five years.

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Even He Has His Limits

Montreal Gazette

In Asia, that anything else the Communists have done. Even China, with its reserves and restraints, is now determined to do it. It is so sure of itself that it has been expanded over Tibet and borders. And the one state in India that the Communists took by elections, they have since lost.

DREADFUL PRICE has to be paid to pay a heavy price even for successful Russia. Russia, at such a price, is not a good thing to consider whether the gains to be made in West Berlin would be worth the further shock and recall that would be felt in the world. Russia has placed great stress on foreign propaganda. But such propaganda means that the Western world must take up the risks of a war. It is often said that Russia can afford to take such risks— that she could even enter a war deliberately. After all, Russia does not have to heed what the world at home might think. But even here, changes have taken place. In the opinion of Russia may be a far more ineffective thing than in other countries. This has done more to create a stiffer anti-Communist attitude

At this time, when Khrushchev seems to be preparing another crisis, it is well to consider some of Russia's difficulties. It is so sure of itself that it has been expanded over Tibet and borders. And the one state in India that the Communists took by elections, they have since lost.

Strange to say, that vague thing called public opinion—the very thing that Russia is supposed to scorn the most—may be a powerful influence at this anxious time. West Berlin is a symbol. To do so to West Berlin with West Berlin would be worth the further shock and recall that would be felt in the world. Russia has placed great stress on foreign propaganda. But such propaganda means that the Western world must take up the risks of a war. It is often said that Russia can afford to take such risks— that she could even enter a war deliberately. After all, Russia does not have to heed what the world at home might think. But even here, changes have taken place. In the opinion of Russia may be a far more ineffective thing than in other countries. This has done more to create a stiffer anti-Communist attitude

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Explosive Nuclear Bomb

WASHINGTON (Reuters)—The United States Saturday conducted an atmospheric nuclear test near Johnston Island in the Pacific, the atomic energy commission announced. The AEC said the detonation was in the intermediate-yield range, indicating an explosive equivalent to about 20,000 tons of TNT, and that the device had been dropped from an aircraft.

The test was the first of a series of tests planned for the next few weeks. The AEC said the tests were being conducted to determine the effects of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. The tests were being conducted to determine the effects of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

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Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 31, 1937) — A 10-year-old girl aged 4 and a girl aged 7, saw an automobile for the first time when they were taken to the city by their mother last week on the CGS Anamora, from an island near the city of Montreal.

The 10-year-old girl, who was named Mary, and the 7-year-old girl, who was named Jane, were taken to the city by their mother last week on the CGS Anamora, from an island near the city of Montreal.

The 10-year-old girl, who was named Mary, and the