

Another Billion Dollars

Any hope that the United States would let up on its farm-surplus disposal program in response to appeals from other exporting countries has been thwarted by action of the Congress. Just recently the House of Representatives by a vote of 344 to 7 not only approved the administration's plan but authorized it to sell an additional \$1 billion worth of surpluses for the currencies of the importing countries. Under the legislation, another \$300 million worth can be given away without any strings attached to needy persons either at home or abroad. Iron Curtain countries only excluded.

An amendment provides that 25 per cent of the foreign currency received for sales can be used for loans to American business men abroad. The loans will be restricted to financing construction of installations "to promote consumption of American surpluses."

At the same time, the legislators approved a special agreement with Poland whereby that country will receive approximately \$100 million worth of surpluses to be paid for in Polish currency. This is an attempt to bolster the strength of the present Polish Government in its efforts to remain semi-independent of the Soviet Union. The Senate had already passed these measures which the Presidential signature will enact into law.

The simple truth is that the United States is bent on getting rid of its huge surpluses of wheat and other farm products on whatever terms that can be negotiated, regardless of the effect such action may have on normal marketing procedures. Other exporting countries will have to adjust their policies in the light of it.

Reclaiming Caesarea

Caesarea, once the largest and most dazzling city in Palestine, is being reclaimed from sand and sea. The Israeli Government has been excavating the ancient seaport for several years. Next spring, an American expedition of skin divers will undertake similar work in the harbor that bristled with Roman galleys for hundreds of years before it sank into oblivion. Statues, marble courtyards, mosaic streets and ruins of resplendent buildings have been found. According to the National Geographic Society, further archaeological work is expected to uncover many new clues about life in the fabulous Roman city.

Unlike most great cities, Caesarea never knew growing pains. Begun about 30 B.C., the city was created as a great port by Herod the Great and named after his patron, Augustus Caesar. Herod picked a strategic though forbidding location—sun-baked desertland on the wave-battered Mediterranean coast 55 miles northwest of Jerusalem. Aqueducts brought fresh water from the nearby Crocodile River. A magnificent harbor was constructed by sinking stones 20 fathoms deep to form a breakwater.

A quarter of a million persons lived in Herod's city. It was renowned for its great beauty, superb fruit orchards, suburban sugar-cane plantations, palaces, amphitheater, public baths and an oval hippodrome that seated 20,000 spectators. Pontius Pilate and subsequent Roman governors made Caesarea their home. It was a chief outpost in the Roman Empire.

Jesus visited Caesarea. The Apostle Paul appeared there before the Roman governor, Felix, and was imprisoned for two years. Paul's journey to Rome started from Herod's harbor. Philip the Evangelist brought the Gospel, and Peter preached there in the home of Cornelius the centurion. This Roman army officer's vision at Caesarea and his baptism were events of supreme importance in the early church for they marked the beginning of the spread of Christianity among non-Jewish races. For a long time, the city was one of the principal seats of the Christian church.

Caesarea was still a magnificent city in the 12th century. Tradition says their booty included a green crystal vase. This vessel supposedly was used at the Last Supper, hence became the Holy Grail of medieval literature. Saladin wrested control of the city from the Crusaders in 1189. A long tug of war for Caesarea's control did it no good, and the city's final destruction was completed by Sultan Bibars in 1265.

Then the wind began the restless, ceaseless shift of sand upon the fertile gardens, the famous orchards and plantations. The city reverted to its original state—desertland. Ruins spread for miles. In a sense, however, Caesarea has refused to die. Jesters in a modern Israeli agricultural settlement in the vicinity say farmers plant potatoes—and dig up a harvest of marble busts.

A Student From Kerala

An interesting student at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish is the Rev. Simon Kotoor, a 34-year-old Roman Catholic priest from the Indian state of Kerala. Kerala, incidentally, is the only Communist-controlled State in India and the first place in the world where Communists came to power as the result of free and democratic elections.

Registered at the university as an economic student, Fr. Kotoor concentrates on studying co-operative methods of farming, home building and fishing, fields in which St. F.X. has won world-wide distinction. He believes that his studies and experiences will help him to raise living standards among his own people when he returns home.

Fr. Kotoor, who is on leave from his post of lecturer at Catholic University College in Kerala, says that agriculture is suffering in his state, and indeed in all parts of India, because of the traditional family division of land. Only smaller plots are left for those who would like to take up farming on their own. He thinks that co-operatives will supply the answers to many of the problems.

It would do no harm to bring this Indian student to this Province. On his return to Kerala perhaps he could persuade his fellow citizens and local co-operatives to import a sample shipment of Island grown potatoes. At least, he could tell them that he had seen the best pigs and dairy cattle in Canada, perhaps in the world, and that he had trodden the soil of Canada's fairest garden.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A state of war exists between Hungary and the Soviet Union. That, at least, is the view of a group of States who carried a resolution to that effect to the Soviet Embassy.

A U.N. report reveals that the Suez crisis "strained the Israeli economy." That may be. But if there is one certain thing in these confused times it is that the Israelis will go into action again in the event of Egyptian interference with their shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

There's plenty of wool in Australia. Recently published figures show that this year's crop—the highest on record—will amount to more than 4½ million bales, 300 pounds to the bale. The chief importer is Britain, with Japan a close second. Revenues from the sales will come to more than \$1 billion.

The Asiatic flu has hit the Atlantic seaboard with a vengeance. The report is that at least 600 sailors aboard naval vessels at Newport, R.I., have come down with the disease. Public health officials believe it came by way of Europe, as the men had not been in contact with persons recently transferred from the Far East. Military transports docking at West Coast ports also reported the disease.

According to a survey just made by the Canadian Good Roads Association, this year on all levels of government a total of \$861 millions will be spent on the nation's streets and highways, this being an increase of 20 per cent over 1956. Provincial highway budgets account for the largest share, with a total of \$604 millions. Municipal expenditures on urban streets are estimated at \$167 millions. Dominion expenditures at \$71 millions. The remainder is found in toll roads and bridges in British Columbia, a special category.



LOOK! THERE'S A SILVER LINING!

OTTAWA REPORT

New Cabinet Personnel

By Patrick Nicholson

Ottawa: The Diefenbaker Ministry does not contain one member who has previously served in a federal cabinet. Every one of the new Ministers comes to his portfolio entirely inexperienced in departmental administration. But then one must remember that even the much-praised Trade Minister Howe had to begin his cabinet career as a rookie, just as everyone else always has done. But unlike C.D. Howe, every one of the new ministers has already had experience as a member of the House of Commons. And against the new administration's experience, we must set the fact that it is younger, more broadly-based and more widely represented than the government which it replaced.

The father of the Cabinet, in years, is Toronto's J. M. Macdonnell. Aged 72, he is the only old age pensioner in the Cabinet. By contrast, the St. Laurent cabinet contained four old age pensioners. Mr. St. Laurent himself, now in his 76th year. Agriculture Minister Gardiner, Trade Minister Howe and Revenue Minister McCann.

The Conservatives' only septuagenarian cabinet minister has no portfolio. This means that he will have no department to administer and will serve largely as an elder statesman tendering advice and perhaps handling special tasks for the Prime Minister. The average age of the first seventeen ministers appointed in the new cabinet is 53 years, which is three years younger than the average age of the outgoing cabinet.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

Members of the new Cabinet represent all ten provinces, whereas P.E.I. was not represented in the St. Laurent administration. Further, our new ministers include children of seven of our ten provinces. One or more of the new ministers were born in each of the provinces except the three prairie provinces. This contrasts with the former cabinet, which contained one Nova Scotia baby, one New Brunswick baby, five Quebec babies and a group from Ontario, who, for residential or political purposes, claimed allegiance to various other provinces.

Serving as a whole time job. And when a government has been continuously in office as long as the recent Liberal government had been, there must inevitably be some members of it who through long political service have lost contact with their former calling and have become professional politicians. Among the Liberal Ministers were three Cabinet Ministers who had devoted all their time to politics for more than 20 years, and two others recruited from the civil service who, in their two capacities, had been bound up in government for more than that period.

Half the Liberal Cabinet consisted of lawyers. In addition there was one doctor, two engineers and two former businessmen who had respectively been in the ladies dress trade and in contracting.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

THE INDIANS OF CANADA, by Diamond Jenness published by Federal Government. \$6.00 from Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

NATIVE TRIBES OF CANADA, by Douglas Leechman published by W. J. Gage and Co., Toronto, Ont.

These two books constitute the sum total of authoritative books on Canadian Indians. The Jenness book has long been the source material for authentic information dealing with the historical and anthropological data of our aborigines. The current release of this volume contains many revisions and complete statistics, making it almost a new book in comparison with the original 1932 publication. The map in the folder at the end of the book contains linguistic and tribal locations supplying visually information that would cover pages of print.

"Indians of Canada" is liberally illustrated with maps and pictures, further enhancing the glossy pages of clear readable type. Mr. Jenness does not stint himself on facts plus footnotes and his sources are impeccable. Though long and quite technical the story of our "redmen" (not to mention a section of the Eskimo) is a fascinating one. The background material provided in this book should provide the reader a better understanding of the Indian and to certainly appreciate him more than we have previously with the stereotyped opinions and unfounded hearsay which word of mouth provides.

Mr. Leechman's book is not a companion volume nor is it altogether a watered down version of "Indians of Canada." It too, provides the facts on the seven principal groups of Indians in our Dominion. Both-faced headings in each section enumerate brief information, sufficient for the layman, on Population, Physical Type, Food, Clothing, Religion, Social Organization et cetera.

The book has many fine line drawings by A. E. Ingram on almost every page showing artifacts and the people. Maps are also liberally provided.

It is an easy book to read, not only because of the tasteful type, but Mr. Leechman has an easy chatty style of writing and educates and entertains at the same time. An interesting addition to the book is the inclusion of legends from the various tribes in Canada.

Both volumes are most informative as general reading and as Text-books for the students of Canada's Natives. The latter book could be considered more for the general public and as an introduction of Indians to children it could be considered ideal.

The Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto provides pamphlet extracts on the tribes of Canada for five cents apiece and a series of cards is available for forty of fifty cents portraying the life of the native using Museum pieces and displays as source material. Genuine artifacts are available from the Canadian Handicraft Guild on Drummond Street in Montreal by skilled Indian and Eskimo craftsmen.

Both authors are more than qualified to speak on their subjects and bring to their books complete understanding of their subject and a sympathy born of years of association with the people.

Trapping Mosquitoes

Manchester Guardian

The fight against the irus carrying mosquitoes involves some very arduous field work. An important feature of a relentless campaign is the patient census of the insect biting habits and the times when he is most active.

MAXIMS

It is a noble land that God has given us; a land that can feed and clothe the world; a land whose coast lines would inclose half the countries of Europe; a land set like a sentinel between the two imperial oceans of the globe.

Cleaning Job Most Important

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. Which toothpaste is the best for you to use?

Day after day the public is bombarded with claims that one dentifrice is better than all the others. You read it in newspaper advertisements. You see it on television commercials. And you hear it on the radio.

So what's the real story? RENOWNED SCIENTIST Well let me put it this way: Half a century ago Dr. G. V. Black, the renowned dental scientist, issued a statement which said, in effect:

"The real value of a dentifrice is to help the toothbrush do its cleaning job and to induce people to brush their teeth more often."

Now 50 years later, Dr. Black's statement is, I think, still as accurate as it ever was. The real value of any dentifrice is its abrasive action.

DECAY PREVENTION

How about all those claims of decay prevention? The American Dental Association's Council on Dental Therapeutics says it knows of no dentifrice now available that will, of itself, prevent tooth decay or decay or gum disease.

Function of any dentifrice, the Council points out, is mainly to help the toothbrush clean the teeth. This is true whether you use paste, powder or liquid. Baking soda, as I have advised you in the past, makes a useful dentifrice.

INFORMATIVE ARTICLES

As pointed out in a recent issue of "Today's Health," published by the American Medical Association most modern dentifrices now contain a chlorophyll derivative, an antienzyme agent, urea (ammoniated) and perhaps fluoride.

Maybe fluoride has some value in dentifrices. At least this and the other ingredients I've just mentioned won't harm your teeth. Just how valuable they really are is something only time will tell.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

M.M.: Would X-rays reveal a growth in the stomach or intestinal tract?

Answer: In most cases, X-ray will reveal a growth in the stomach or intestinal tract.

The Poet's Corner

THE OLD TRUNK

An old trunk in the attic— With lock all dull and bent, With iron work all rusted, And sides with gaping rent.

Ah, old trunk, what memories: You hold within yourself: Of a laughing bride and a weeping widow

Who was the bride herself, Of letters tied with ribbon, Of a picture in a frame, How oft, a little trunk!

Did she whisper soft his name, Ah, keep to yourself those memories.

And hold them in your heart, Until the bride shall meet with him In the place where none shall part.

—Wm. H. Doucette Lower Rollo Bay

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 28, 1932)

An official inquiry into the circumstances of the collision between trains 211 and 53 which occurred near Tignish last February is being conducted in the Confederation Chamber by Hon. C. P. Fullerton, Chief Commissioner, and Commissioner G. A. Stone, of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa.

At the annual meeting of the Silver Fox Association held at Charlottetown yesterday afternoon, it was decided to consider holding a P.E.I. fox exhibition, and a committee was appointed to ascertain if sufficient funds would be available for such a project.

TEN YEARS AGO (June 28, 1947)

The P. E. Island Travel Bureau announced last night that they had acquired the services of a young veteran, Mr. Frank Gallant, to operate an information desk for tourists and other visitors. Each hour of the "Prince Edward Island" and later on the new ferry "Abegweit."

A fire originating in the lumber mill of Mr. Charles Hancock, Murray River, caused approximately \$10,000 damage when it destroyed the mill and the huge quantity of lumber. The fire was discovered about 1 p.m. Tuesday afternoon and it a shore time had destroyed the mill and also gutted the home owned by Mr. Clarence Lowe near by.

field assistant—work day and night four hours on, four off. Stripped to the waist, they catch the mosquitoes off one another as they land to bite, popping them slyly into small glass tubes. Each hour of the watch one African leaves the platform and another takes his place, as humans vary in their attractiveness to different mosquitoes and as complete a survey as possible is wanted.

In one biblical period of 40 days and 40 nights undertaken by the teams, more than 31,000 mosquitoes were caught and later classified in the laboratories of the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe Uganda.

The Age Old Story

Now so chastening the present seems to be joyous but grievous, nevertheless, afterward it yields the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Your dearest friends seldom cost you anything.—London Free Press

The best way to combat poison ivy is to avoid it in the first place.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

If civilization should be wiped out, one wonders how archaeologists of the future would explain the rear fenders on automobiles.—Brockville Recorder and Times

French doctors prescribe a 21-day sleep cure for many forms of neurosis. Sleeping for three weeks removes all your worries—except where to get another job.—Hamilton Spectator

It is proposed that there be a government inquiry into the United States coffee business. Perhaps it will determine why invented the morning coffee break.—Oshawa Times-Gazette

Mother always worries that she won't take along enough clothes on a vacation, and ends up with too much. Father always sure, he's taking along enough money, and—but why go on?—Winnipeg Tribune

It took a long time to learn why women's handbags are deep and mysterious. It gives her a chance to outflumm her husband when it comes time to pay the paper boy.—Sarnia Canadian Observer

Excavating for a house, New Jersey diggers uncovered a prehistoric fossil. The eventual occupant will have no cause to complain about mice or termites in the cellar: 150,000,000 years earlier he

would have had dinosaurs.—Edmonton Journal

Some of our language must seem strange to the hungarians. A vacuum cleaner does not clean vacuums, nor a steam shovel steam.—Brandon Sun

It's quite evident, even without reference to what's been going on in Texas and other parts of the United States, that Mother Nature is still running the place to a large extent.—Branford Expositor

A research laboratory in Schenectady, United States, has developed an electric light bulb which, for 100 years, the amp is to burn in a lobby of the laboratory standing on a desk used for many years by Edison.—Unesco Features

A new 1957 automobile will be buried in the court house lawn here on June 15—to be unearthed in 50 years. Its all part of Tulsa's observance of Oklahoma's semi-centennial celebrations and Tulsa's own outdoor extravaganza depicting the state's colorful history.—Oklahoma Press Service

It is no reflection on Mayflower II that she accepted a tow into harbor at Provincetown, Mass., to complete a fifty-two day ocean crossing from Plymouth, Eng. The first Mayflower, sixty-six days at sea, would have done the same if she could. But there is more to the incident than this. Mayflower II needed that tow to keep some kind of schedule. The Pilgrims were not so concerned about schedules as we are today.—Windsor Star

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