

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W.J. Hancock, Publisher
Frank Walker, Executive Editor
Published every week day morning (except Sun- days and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Montreal, P.Q. H.3A 1R1. Western office: 1030 West Branch office: at Summerside, Nova Scotia, Alber- ton and Souris.

Subscription rates:
Not over 35c per week by carrier.

Shipping Problem
Problems affecting our shippers of farm products are of concern to all classes in this agricultural province, and indeed to the whole Atlantic area. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the planned increase in transportation costs, threatening our United Kingdom market for frozen fried potatoes, will not materialize until at least the bulk of the current orders have been filled. It is intimated that this increase will likely come off the price paid to potato growers, making it un- profitable for our farmers to sell potatoes to processing plants.

At a time when we are seeking to develop new and profitable mar- kets overseas, and when the op- portunities are apparently so bright, it would be discouraging indeed if our efforts were stymied in this manner.
No doubt, as Agriculture Minister MacRae says, the Russian wheat order from Canada has put a premium on shipping space and is one of the factors leading to the in- creased freight rate increase. One can understand that. But in such circumstances, surely, we have a right to expect that the increase in rates to be met by a federal subsidy, rather than that our farmers in this area should be penalized, and a golden opportunity lost of establish- ing ourselves in the British market.

Naming The Cattle
With the search for distinctive names for high grade cattle becom- ing more and more exacting, the Pention Herald, a British Columbia contemporary, has come up with what is claimed to be a new idea. "Why not start naming all new cattle after politicians?" it asks. "The new heifer, instead of some handle like Foundation Bright Flo- rence Arbutnot Quincy IV, would simply be called Charlotte Whitton."

The Chatham Daily News, of On- tario, professes to sniff at this idea. It calls it appropriate enough for British Columbia, where new ideas, however whacky, are abundant. It concedes, however, that "with a thriving dairy industry producing, among other commodities, vast quantities of butter, there should be an ample supply of distinctive names procurable from politicians, past and present. It might, indeed, be consolation for a vast crop of defeated candidates to have their names commemorated in some of Canada's far flung pastures."

But in this matter, as is in others, that could be named, Prince Edward Island has set a standard for others to follow. Not among politicians have we sought distinctive names for our elite denizens of the barn- yard, but among the great gener- als of our time. Wasn't it the late Premier Jones who christened the precious offspring of his Abergevil Milady—twice a world champion in butterfat production—"Abergevil Lord Alexander," after the then dis- tinguished Governor-General of Can- ada? Lord Alexander was pleased to give his consent to this nomen- clature; indeed we are told he re- gards it as one of the finest tributes he had received from any part of Canada.

There is no reason why deserving politicians couldn't be honored in the same manner—provided, of course, the calves didn't object. Other meth- ods of designating them have been employed from time to time, less flattering to their esteem.
We are reminded in this connec- tion of an amusing excerpt from a recent work on meteorology, quot-

ed in a National Geographic Society bulletin. Early in the century, it seems—long before the U.S. Weather Bureau had assigned girls' names to hurricanes and typhoons —a forecaster in Australia named hurricanes after politicians whom he disliked. By properly naming a hurricane, the weatherman could publicly describe a politician (who perhaps was not too generous with weather bureau appropriations) as "causing great distress" or "wan- dering aimlessly about the Pacific."

A Good Example

In the difficulties arising out of the lawless actions of the Seafarers' International Union, it is reassuring to note the stand taken by Canada's leading labor organization, the Canadian Labor Congress. President Claude Jodoin has firmly stated that any further attempt to reach agreement on trusteeship with Uni- ted States interests would be "a surrender of the rights of Canadians to make their own decision concern- ing national affairs."

As noted by the Globe and Mail, the Congress also showed respon- sibility in its efforts to head off the danger of a violent clash on the steps of Parliament between mem- bers of the SIU and the Canadian Maritime Union.

It is understandable that the CMU members when they heard of the SIU's demonstration march to Ottawa, should have wanted to stage a counter-demonstration. But the impulse was best restrained, and the Labor Congress was wise to act as it did without waiting to hear Labor Minister Allan MacEachern's eleventh-hour orders to the SIU to call off the protest march and re- turn to work.

The Government has emulated the power of decision shown by Mr. Jodoin and the CLC by proclaiming the trusteeship law over the mari- time unions. It remains now to see that the provisions of the law are enforced.

Another Border Conflict

The border conflict between the two Arab states of Algeria and Morocco appears to be worsening. Until recently, it was confined to a remote strip of the Sahara cen- tred 800 miles southwest of Algiers, where the frontier has long been in dispute. Early this week it was re- ported to have been spreading west- ward even to regions where the line is clearly marked and has never been challenged by either side.

King Hassan II of Morocco has accused Algeria of trying to promote a full-scale war by attacking two outposts outside the contested Sa- hara zone. Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella denies the charge, and has sent a spokesman to the United Nations Assembly, where he hopes to gain support for the Moroccan position.

These angry neighbors in Africa's extreme northwest have in common language, customs, racial groups, religion, and economy. Both are relatively new arrivals in the world's community of nations. Morocco gained independence from France and Spain in 1956 and Al- geria from France in 1962. One would imagine that they would be able to work out their mutual dif- ferences amicably.

In the opinion of Western com- mentators, Ben Bella is the chief offender. He has so far rejected all cease-fire appeals and declared him- self ready to negotiate only if the Moroccans turn the disputed ter- ritory over to him. The New York Times is among the papers demand- ing that the United Nations should intervene and avert a war that would bring new tragedy to all North Africa.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A new type of electrified fencing for livestock, making use of lightweight plastic twine with fine conducting wires woven into it instead of the single strand of metal wire normally used, has been de- veloped in England. The twine is only one-sixth of the weight of or- dinary wire and can be tied just like string. It conducts just as well as ordinary wire, with very little strain needed to keep it taut. It is claimed that "with a reel of twine new thread and a bundle of posts under his arm a man can now fence an area of ground in little more time than it would take him to walk round it."



AGROUND ON THE BANKS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Patronage List Refutes Cabinet Denials

It wasn't only the mercury which soared to record heights in Ottawa last week. The temperature on the Liberal front at a recent meeting in the House of Commons did the same—far more so.
The lowest point to be heard to date, in that week when our \$18,000,000 N.P.s collectively descended to the lowest remembered degree of purity and irrelevance and responsibility. But I would vote for Motion Number 99 as that lowest point.

That motion by David Orlow, NDP member for Inglewood, North, asked for "a list of con- sultants prepared in the office of the Postmaster General for the guidance of cabinet ministers."
The Secretary of State Jack Pickens- selt asserted "This document does not exist."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of public interest. All letters submitted are re- spected. All letters submitted are re- spected. The Guardian is unable to enter into correspondence regard- ing letters submitted.

BIBLE SOCIETY CAMPAIGN
Sir—Through the means of your Forum, we would like to request your assistance in connection with the annual collection for funds to maintain and extend the work of the Canadian Bible Society.
First, to you and your paper for the excellent coverage you have given on two occasions, of the meetings leading to the actual campaign in Charlottetown. This coverage prepared on the most part by your staff from material given them, was well written and formed the basis of good public relations for a successful campaign.

To the firms and general public, in the Charlottetown area, who have given so generously to this work. We are delighted to announce that even with the campaign not complete, the returns exceed last year in living memory. The Executive office, also from Societal literature, the slogan "A Drop of Ink can make a Million Things," meaning that the Scriptures, as translated and printed, are made available to the four corners of our world, have a more lasting effect for good than any other means of financial aids. Current events prove that these other means have been so successful, and it is pleasing to note that the generous response to the cam- paign, indicates that our people realize more fully now the port- ent of this motto.

Our thanks go also to the members of our executive represent- ing the various religious denom- inations in the area. They have given a good account of themselves in planning and carry- ing out the work of the cam- paign.
Last, but certainly not least, is the appreciation for the women of the Churches, who have done so well in their house calling. Provisionally, we hold the enviable record for the highest per capita giving in Canada, and much credit for this goes to our faithful lay col- lectors.
This is so constituted that in the midst of election, we are in shadow, and we must recruit here our sorrow in the sudden passing of our Branch Treasurer, Mr. G. G. St. Pierre. He was not only our efficient but filled with enthusiasm for the good of our work, and he was a true friend and comrade at this time. It is that he was aware, before his death, of the good progress made in his work here.

Your most gratefully, CHARLOTTE TOWN BRANCH CANADIAN BIBLE SOCIETY. S. H. Burpee, President. T.J. Humphrey, Secretary.

Kidney Infection High In Children

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
The kidney infection, pyelonephritis, is common in children. As a rule, the causative micro- organisms enter from below and may infect the bladder on their way up to the kidneys. Little girls for anatomical reasons, are most susceptible.

A severe infection brings chill, fever, nausea, and vomiting. Burning and frequency of urination occur as the infection moves so acute, the child holds back until the bladder is distended beyond control.

The urine teems with pus cells and bacteria. Several sulfa- drugs and antibiotics are available to control the infection but this is not enough; treatment often has to be con- tinued for several weeks and periodic urinalyses must be done for a month thereafter. This is logical because the dis- order tends to recur in a mild but persistent form.
In addition, many victims of pyelonephritis never have the acute or severe form of the disease because it escapes detection unless the youngster consults a frequent interval. This organ is vulnerable because it stores the infected urine from the kidneys. Consequently, the in- fecting degrees of cystitis (inflamed bladder) co-exist and this is frequently why the child who the kidneys are involved.

The bladder becomes irritable and the child urinates small amounts frequently. Others cry whenever urine is passed because it burns or stings. These symptoms should not be ignored just because the child is healthy and happy ob- served.

Chronic kidney infections be- come more serious as the years pass. Some types of kidney disease are traced to this condition. Uremia may occur when the kidneys refuse to function properly.

Any chronic or recurring in- fection of the urinary tract de- serves a thorough study, includ- ing X-rays of the kidneys, and if necessary, a cystoscopic ex- amination in which the physici- an looks inside the bladder with a special tube. Conditions such as stones, tumors, or defec- tions along the passageway encourage urinary tract infections. A complete checkup is the best way to detect them.

HEAT HELPS
Mrs. C.B. writes: Is it better for a woman with arthritis of the fingers to keep the hands out of water?

REPLY
No, provided heat does not increase the swelling. In gen- eral, warm water is helpful and many arthritides find washing dishes good therapy for this con- dition.

NO FLASHES
Mrs. A. writes: I am a woman of 76 and still have not had hot flashes. Do you think I will ever get them?

REPLY
No, time will tell because there are other causes of hot flashes. Some women never get them when going through the menopause.

DON'T ASK FOR IT
Mr. B. writes: Do you think it wise for a tenor to overstrain his person to force himself into sit- uations that seem impossible to handle, in hopes of overcoming the anxiety?

REPLY
No. It is a wise man who knows his limitations.

FLUID IN TISSUES
Mrs. P. writes: Why do some people collect fluid in the body?

REPLY
Because of glandular dis- order; a heart, liver, and lung disease; or insufficient protein in the blood.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT
Never leave a child alone in the house.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is said that one of the popu- lar new ideas in building is the two-story house. Progress nee- ver stops.—Ottawa Journal.
The man who yields his right of way to a woman driver is motivated nearly as much by civility as he is actuated by the first law of nature.—Wel- land Tribune.

The way some people worry about automation it seems a shame anyone ever invented a wheel.—Stratford Beacon- Herald.

Pull-Back From Europe

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Staff Writer
The biggest, fastest translat- ion in history may signal the beginning of a gradual U.S. military retrenchment in Europe.
The U.S. is searching desper- ately for ways of reducing ex- penses and also seeking mea- sures to slow its rising deficit. It is aware that for its own security, it would be unwise to leave Russia or the European allies with the impression it intends a major military pull-back from Europe.

Whatever gradual troop re- duction takes place undoubtedly would be accompanied by rising assurances that the U.S. intends to maintain its military pledges and commitments over- seas.

PROVIDE ASSURANCE
The \$200,000,000 Operation Big Lift is intended in part to pro- vide those assurances. By the massive use of air transport, the U.S. is sending an army divi- sion of 14,500 men, and a tactical air group of 1,500 men to exercises in West Germany and France in a total elapsed time of just three days.

However, concern arises that if it comes to a nuclear show- down with Russia, the U.S. might hold back from a full mili- tary exchange to save her own cities if Russia's missiles threaten only those of Europe.
The presence of massive U.S. forces overseas might better convince the Europeans that the U.S. would be more ready to risk full nuclear war to pro- tect the lives of its soldiers there.

At present, the U.S. has about 410,000 men in Europe, includ- ing about 250,000 combat troops, mostly in West Ger- many. The Germans have openly and repeatedly sought to reduce the presence of U.S. troops in their country.
The presence of these troops was revealed in the British House of Commons in connection with the Chris- tian Keeler case. The respon- sibility for these acts of terrorism was attributed to the mysterious Polish-born Peter Fachman who made a fortune through rent- goosing, drugs, gambling, and blackmail. An exposé of the activities of Fachman, the slum baron, who built a vice empire that thrived on evil and profited from human misery, is featured in Weekend Magazine this Saturday.

THE PATRIOT
With WEEKEND STILL ONLY 10¢ on Sale Saturday

FLY TO THE UNITED WAY
\$35 ECONOMY ONE-WAY DAILY SERVICE
Ask about TCA's Group Travel Plan. For reservations call Morton Dew, 894-8541, or contact TCA in Halifax.

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES AIR CANADA
convenience, too... for pure plane comfort.
FLY TO THE UNITED WAY
\$35 ECONOMY ONE-WAY DAILY SERVICE
Ask about TCA's Group Travel Plan. For reservations call Morton Dew, 894-8541, or contact TCA in Halifax.

The Future Of Coal
National Geographic Society
near Zanesville, Ohio, burrows 1,000 feet into a hillside and tears out six tons of coal a minute, and loads it onto waiting trucks with one man at the controls.
Mine-long trains carry 7,000-ton loads directly from mine to consumer.
Depletion of coal reserves is not a cause for worry. The United States holds nearly half the world's supply, its soil contains enough coal to keep men and machines digging for 1,442 years, according to Interior De- partment estimates.
Mines produce some 420 million tons in 1962, of which nearly 200 million tons fired the steel generators of electric power plants. The steel industry, second largest consumer, ate up some 100 million tons of coal. Gas and oil have since moved into home heating, but coal is steadily returning as "coal by wire," or electric heat. Newly developed automa- tion is speeding up the work of coal large office buildings. The White House, Pentagon, and a number of cities are warmed by coal-fired boilers.
Looking to the future, scientists are studying the use of gas turbines for high-powered locomotives.
The coal lump of coal yields thousands of important by-pro- ducts. Familiar items containing sulfur include matches, detergents, perfumes, DDT, laxatives, jet fuel, synthetic vitamins, TNT, tooth balls, dyes and detergents, pencils and paints.
PREHISTORIC PYRES
Coal was the world's oldest fos- sil fuel. The Welsh burned coal on funeral pyres 3000 years ago. Chinese cooked over a glowing coal 1,000 years before the Christian Era.
In the Middle Ages, however, Englishmen became convinced that coal polluted the air. Ed- ward I prohibited the use of ille- gal, and at least one man was put to death for burning the black lumps.