

dustry is digging deeper and deeper into known supplies of water, fuel, minerals, and other basic materials. Water shortages, in particular, are a world-wide problem.

Regions that can and do support enormous concentrations of people are crowded now. Moreover such favored areas are few and far between. As listed by the economists, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Woytinsky, in their book entitled "World Population and Production," the five most fruitful regions are:

Europe as a whole; the part of North America from the Atlantic coast to the Great Plains, plus a strip of the Pacific Coast; eastern Asia, including Japan, Korea, eastern China, and northern parts of Indochina and India; the great mountainous regions of South Africa; and a vast portion of the Atlantic coast of South America. Smaller regions with a climate suitable for dense population are the highlands of Mexico, Colombia, and Ecuador, southeast Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea, and Borneo.

Pessimistic demographers fear that man will multiply himself into universal poverty. The optimistic believe that production can keep pace with need: new sources of power to replace fossil fuels; new raw materials for industry; new techniques of agriculture and processing to provide more food—the most important need of all.

Summer Boat Safety

Small boats overpowered by outboard motors became a topic of discussion at the recent annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association in Toronto. Warnings by manufacturers and safety agencies are too often unheeded by the small boat operator. Overpowering, overloading and inept handling are factors that contribute each summer to the toll of drowning fatalities.

Manufactured boats are built to designs with safety specifications that have been tried and tested. Their passenger-carrying capacity is rated as well as the maximum power that should be permitted. If the small boat owner would operate within these limits the risk of accidents would be almost eliminated.

Among the do-it-yourself hobbyists can be found the amateur boat builder. When he works from prepared plans and with prefabricated parts he can put together a stable craft. When he works with raw materials and home design there is certain to be lack of knowledge as to its performance under varying conditions. The joke about a homemade boat sinking at its launching did not originate in the mind of a comedian. It actually has happened.

How tragic are the circumstances when the launching is made successfully but sometime during the season the boat is subjected to the test of sudden storm or rough water.

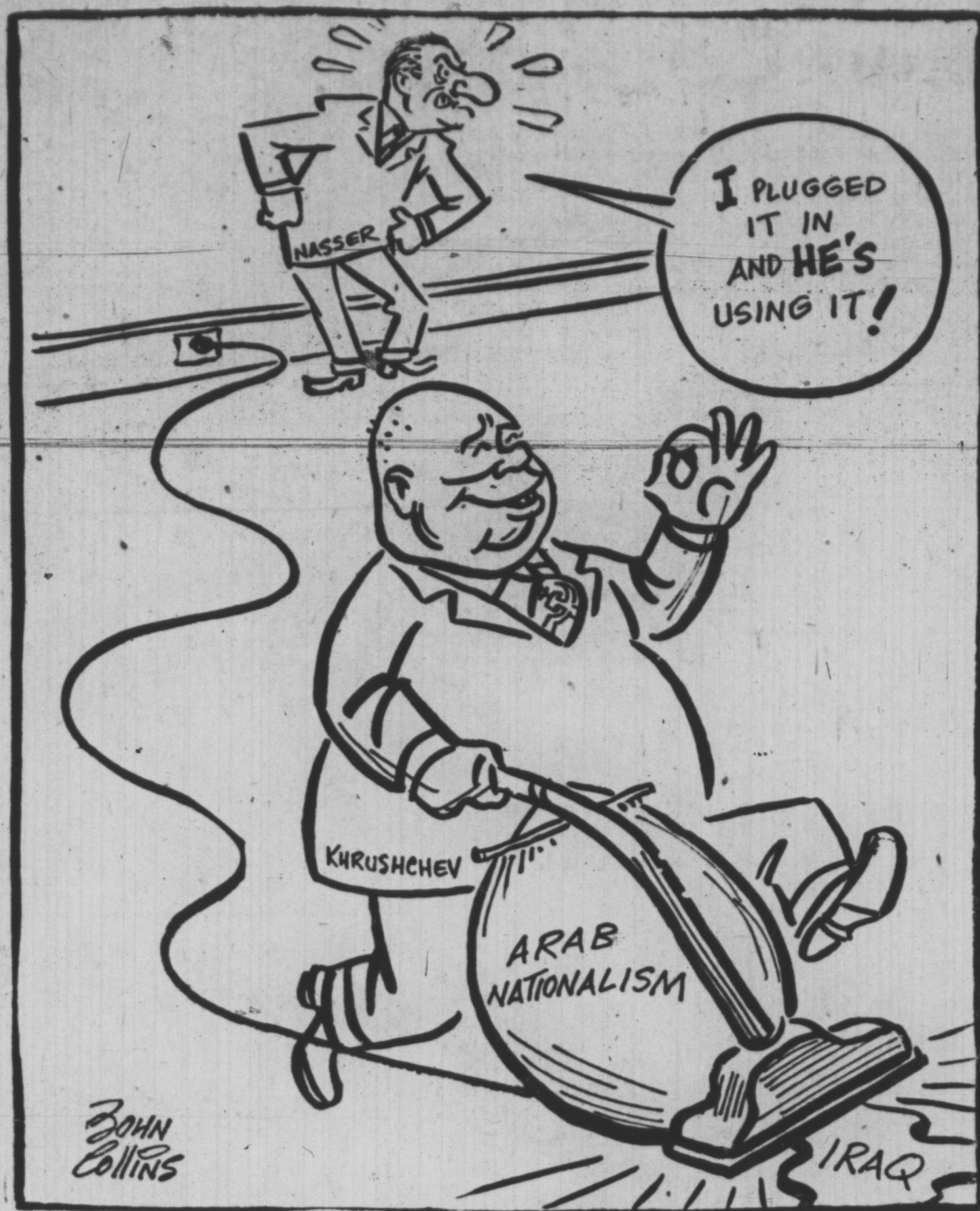
Soon the waterways will be free of ice and thousands of boats will be launched for pleasure and recreation. In spite of all the warnings many will capsize. Only if each boat owner and operator observes all of the rules of safety can tragedy be avoided.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A professor at the University of Wisconsin is quoted as saying that "the Chinese language is the easiest for English-speaking people to master." Even a professor is entitled to a little levity now and then.

We haven't heard our provincial authorities say so, but it must be cheering to them to learn, from the Fleming budget, that gross national production is expected to rise 7 per cent this year to an all-time high of \$34,500 million. This should mean a substantial increase in the payments under the tax sharing agreements, which are geared to gross production figures.

Now that Finance Minister Fleming has tackled fruit and vegetable tariffs in his budget, it is hoped that he will see the opportunity which exists for the West Indies Federation to take a bigger role in supplying Canada's needs. The economies of Canada and the Federation are complementary to an exceptional degree, and the only way we can capitalize on them fully is by making trade a two-way proposition.



THE VACUUM CLEANER

Reciprocity Revisited

Arthur Blakely in The Montreal Gazette

Ottawa isn't anticipating another great debate on the Reciprocity issue, despite the suggestion of Mr. Hector B. McKinnon, retiring Chairman of the Canadian Tariff Board, that Canada might well secure "overall benefits" by entering a Customs Union arrangement with the United States.

Up to the present, at any rate, Federal Parliamentarians have demonstrated little interest in a renewal of the controversy which has disturbed periodically the peace and tranquility of Canadian party politics.

The present Conservative Government, while it has great respect for the judgment of Mr. McKinnon, has not the slightest interest in the project, even on a long-term basis. Having shied away, some months ago, from a British proposal for the establishment of a British-Canadian Free Trade scheme, the Conservatives see no attractions in a project which would, as they see it, pose a much greater threat to Canadian economy and, indeed, to Canadian economic independence.

The CCF Party tends to be a low-tariff party. But its deep-rooted suspicions of U.S. Capitalism are enough to cause its leaders to bristle at the mere mention of a U.S.-Canadian Customs Union.

LIBERAL VIEWS
The only political party in Canada which still contemplates a possible Customs Union with something approaching an open mind is the Liberal Party.

The Liberals, having fallen on

evil days, have been casting about for dramatic and readily policy switches which might improve their fortunes. Customs Union with the U.S. wouldn't frighten them if they could be sure it would do the trick.

On several occasions in the past, the Liberals have worked hard trying to persuade Canadian voters of the manifest advantages of a close economic link with the United States.

The last time that public opinion was tested at the polls on the issue was in 1911. And the Liberals have never forgotten the defeat and rejection of Laurier which resulted from the experiment.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, who regarded himself as an apostle of Free Trade throughout the greater part of a long political career, though his support was more academic than practical, came close to taking a chance on Reciprocity shortly after the end of the Second World War.

SECRET MISSION
He sent a secret mission of Canadian tariff experts to Washington in 1947 to negotiate a new tariff deal. The Americans, and it came as something of a surprise at the time, proved extremely sympathetic. And before long, representatives of both countries were trying to work out mutually acceptable details of a much closer economic alliance than had been contemplated originally.

Mr. King, who was in London while the secret negotiations were in progress in Washington, finally announced publicly via a radio

broadcast from the British Capital his intention of seeking "real reciprocity" with the U.S. But before long, he took prompt action again in secret, to kill the entire project when it seemed, to those closest to it at the time, that the prospects of success were fairly good.

MR. KING'S DOUBTS
Why? He had concluded that to pursue the project any further might well bring in its wake an election defeat as disastrous as that of 1911. He was not convinced that Canadians were ready for such a step. And in any event, he feared that Reciprocity might place the entire Canadian economy under the thumb of its larger neighbour. Also, he doubted, for that matter, the ability of the U.S. administration to secure congressional approval.

The U.S. Government and its negotiators were angry at this about-face. So were some of King's Cabinet colleagues who were convinced, to the end, that Reciprocity would be to Canada's advantage.

But it didn't become a public issue since almost everything had been done behind closed doors.

Are the Liberals ready for a new Reciprocity gamble? Perhaps. Since their defeats at the polls, they have said only the nicest things about Free Trade as a desirable objective. They criticized the Conservatives for rejecting the British Free Trade proposal out of hand. But they were careful to avoid any firm commitment, in terms of Liberal policy, to accept or reject. They said only that a Liberal Party would give any and every such proposal the most careful study — of a kind that the Conservatives had not given the British offer, they said — before reaching a decision one way or the other.

Thomistic Philosophy

A Review by J. T. Payne
(Concluded)

(English translation by the Rev. J. P. E. O'Hanley, Ph. D.) — with sundry notes and additions by the translator — of "Curios Philosophiae" by the Rt. Rev. Henri Grenier, Ph. D., J. C. D. First published in 1948 by St. Dunstan's University Press)

VOL. 4. MORAL PHILOSOPHY
This volume concerns itself with almost everything in the field of human behaviour. It begins with a definition of Ethics (sometimes referred to as Morality): the practical science which deals with the acts of individual man in relation to their end. It ends by recounting the demands which Christian Society may justly make on the State.

HAPPINESS
The ultimate end of human life is happiness. What constitutes happiness, however, has been an age long controversy of the philosophers. Some hold that happiness is found in worldly possessions. Others maintain that it consists in the delight of the senses — the Epicureans, for example. Still others believe that happiness consists in power, earthly fame, honour. Thomism teaches that "happiness consists in virtuous operation proper to man in a perfect life." Put another way, happiness consists in the performance of acts of virtue.

MORALITY
Definition: the property in virtue of which human acts are good or evil in a special way. Thomism teaches that morality formally consists in the transcendental relation of a free act to its object as in conformity or disconformity with the rule of morals — that is, with right reason and the eternal law.

no act, in itself, is essentially good and others intrinsically evil, are good or evil solely from the positive determination of man or of God. According to St. Thomas, some actions are intrinsically good and others intrinsically evil, independent of any will, human or divine. In this pattern, actions which of their very nature lead man to God are intrinsically good; actions which of their very nature lead man away from God are intrinsically evil. "The proximate rule of morality is right reason; and its supreme rule is the eternal law."

SIN, EVIL, FAULT
There is a difference "in comprehension" between sin and evil. Sin is the privation (absence) of good in an act only. Evil is the privation of good in a thing or in an act. A sin is a fault when it is the evil of a human act. Thus sin has greater extension than fault, but lesser extension than evil. Man, as a moral agent, is responsible for his moral acts. This proposition is contrary to that of some philosophers, who hold that man has no control over his acts.

LAW
In relation to its cause, which is the Eternal Law, Natural Law is defined by St. Thomas as: a participation of the eternal law by which rational creatures are naturally inclined to the mode of acting and end proper to them. Atheists, Positivists and Materialists deny the existence of the natural law.

man acts.

According to St. Thomas, the following are the principle goods or rights with which God, the author of nature, has endowed individual men living in society: the right to life, to bodily integrity and to whatever is necessary for life; the right to pursue his ultimate end in the manner determined for him by God; the right of association and of the private ownership and use of property.

EPILOGUE
I am most grateful to Doctors Grenier and O'Hanley and, of course, to the editor of The Guardian for the opportunity of sharing a few of the treasures of a very fine philosophical work with Guardian readers who might not be familiar with it. I noted at the beginning of this review that philosophy may yet help to save twentieth century society from the consequences of its own folly—the folly of encouraging intensified materialism which threatens, and not only in Communist circles, to destroy the integrity of man. Pondering the many values of "Thomistic Philosophy" has strengthened that hope. I am glad it came my way; and I commend it to anyone who likes to engage in solid intellectual activity from time to time.—J. T. P.

OUR YESTERDAYS
(From the Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 16, 1934)

In the City at the present time, addressing meetings of young people and adults is Dr. G. F. Patterson of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. Yesterday afternoon he addressed a group of students at Prince of Wales College. He met the Y.M.C.A. directors last evening.

Right Mental Attitude Counts

By Herman N. Buncosen, M. D.
EACH YEAR about 50,000 American women undergo breast surgery. As of right now, there are approximately 1,000,000 women in the United States who have undergone such surgery of the breast.

While still a serious operation, it has become so common that most women who need such surgery take it in stride. The chief concern of many doctors is not so much for the operation itself, but for the manner in which the patient reacts during convalescence.

As during the recovery from any illness or operation, activities, of course, must be guided by the doctor. The right mental attitude is highly important, too.

I would like to pass on a few suggestions to the women who will have breast surgery in the next year, and to those who have had it recently.

One of the main things to guard against is self-pity. Don't pamper yourself and don't let your family pamper you. A little sympathy is expected, of course, and even needed, but don't let it get out of hand.

A great many persons pamper themselves by over-eating. Generally, this is inadvisable for anyone, especially those of you who have just undergone breast surgery.

Unless your doctor advises you to gain weight, adding extra pounds rapidly could delay your normal recovery processes and cause complications.

Take up your old hobbies again or, if you never had any, this is a fine time to start some new ones. Sewing, knitting and weaving are among the most popular for housewives, but it might be fun to give drawing or painting a try, too.

This will help you to overcome self-consciousness and the temporary mental and physical embarrassment you probably will experience after surgery such as this.

DOCTOR CAN HELP
Your doctor can help brighten your mental attitude as he aids your physical condition.

Be sure to visit him just as frequently as he advises for checkups. Various complaints, such as pains in your other breast, are not at all unusual under the circumstances. But report them to your physician just the same!

Trust him and follow his recommendations precisely.
QUESTION AND ANSWER
C. B. A.: How can I get rid of callus?
Answer: Calluses are usually due to pressure or friction. Properly fitted shoes and protection with pads or moleskins will often help prevent or relieve them. Sometimes calluses should be trimmed before other measures will be successful.

Simeon Farmer, Kinkora and Mildred Joan Mullen, Gnanaladale, were first prize winners in their respective grades in the essay contest sponsored by the P. E. I. Credit Union League. Over 120 applications were received in the contest and prizes totalling \$155 were given to successful contestants.

It is expected that the Royal Commission on Transportation will hold sittings here between May 23 and June 6, according to word received by Mr. Rand Matheson, Manager of the Maritime Transportation Commission. Maritime Boards of Trade will meet at Moncton to prepare a brief to be presented before the Commission.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When a woman tells a doctor she is all tired out, he asks to see her tongue.—Brandon Sun

The need for smaller vehicles, particularly on today's ever-narrowed big-city streets, is beyond disputing. What Detroit has not yet solved, necessarily, is the street-user's ingrained attitude that by the size of his automobile will be the size of his importance be judged by his fellow-drivers.—Baltimore Sun

Several thousand traffic tickets were fixed here last year on the basis of diplomatic immunity. But not a single one was for anybody connected with the Canadian Embassy. Our Canadian friends choose to obey our laws, and to pay for their tickets on the rare occasions when they get any. They're so old-fashioned they think a visitor ought to abide by the laws of the country in which he finds himself.—Washington Post

There are some countries (one of them tolerably close to Canada) where it is great sport being a Communist. By joining the party, you become an adventurer, a conspirator, a man with a price—or at any rate a headline—on your head. Trenchcoat (cloak) tightly belted, membership card (dagger) in your wallet, you wait at the designated street corner, ready if necessary to chew up and swallow the incriminating message. Where? How different! Britain—and how dull. There, the Communist party functions as openly and respectably as the Conservative party, the Labor party, or, saddest of all, the Liberal party. The result: Nobody is very much interested in it.—Globe and Mail

The Age Old Story

Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away.

Father: Come on now Joe, get out of bed. When Abe Lincoln was your age, do you know what he was doing? Joe: No I don't, dad, but I know what he was doing when he was your age.—Galt Reporter

In Quebec, traffic authorities say that high speeds are the top cause of motor accidents, but in Ontario statistics indicate that the 35-mile-an-hour driver is the worst hazard of the highways. Who are we to believe?—Ottawa Journal

MAXIMS

He who is only wise leads a sad life.



LAMENT FOR LEPRECHAUNS

Griffin and unicorn, wyvern and dragon,
Diffident dryad and frolicsome faun,
Scholarly centaur with beard,
harp, and flagon,
Fabulous heroes, and villains,
'are gone.

Gone is the humor of wizards and witches,
Mischievous leprechauns, mettlesome elves,
Goblins that glowered in caverns and ditches,
And nymphs with the knack of transforming themselves.

Blessed are all who were born before theory,
Science, and principle banished the fay;
Virtues diminish with wonder and phantasy,
Laughter has vanished with legends away.
—Frances Higginson Savage
—in The New York Times.

Atomic Tests Proposal

By Ed Simon
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United States and Britain have advanced a new set of proposals for an agreement to end atomic tests and the initial Russian reaction has been unfavorable. The stumbling block remains the question of enforceability.

The latest plan covers only nuclear explosions underwater and within the earth's atmosphere, which could be effectively controlled, and is designed as the first phase of a total ban.

In effect, such an agreement would permit continuation of underground and high-altitude tests until a system is perfected to detect them.

In their preliminary reply, the Russians stick to their previous insistence that any agreement must cover all tests, detectable or not, and that problems of enforcement can be worked out later.
HARD TO CONVINCED
The new proposals have the merit of covering the types of nuclear experiment most likely to endanger human life by polluting the air man breathes and the water he drinks. Scientists may differ on the imminence of the danger offered by H-bomb explosions in general, but there can be little doubt that underground and outer-space testing reduces it to a minimum.
While the Russians have re-

served their final reply pending examination of the proposals in detail, their comments so far follow the line of reasoning that the essential point of any agreement is to stop all tests and not just some of them.

Western sources in Geneva, where the negotiations are being hammered out, are hopeful that Russia will modify her attitude on becoming convinced of the West's good faith in going ahead with the necessary research for a foolproof method of spotting all kinds of tests.

Since it was the United States that pioneered the outer-space explosions, the Russians may take some convincing.
The grim paradox is that there is much to be said in defence of the points of view of both sides. But the passage of time increases the difficulty of justifying their continuing failure to agree.

Don't Neglect Slipping FALSE TEETH

Do false teeth drop, slip or wobble when you talk, eat, laugh or sneeze? Don't be annoyed and embarrassed by such handicaps. FASTEETH, an alkaline (non-acid) powder to sprinkle on your plates, keeps false teeth more firmly set. Gives confident feeling of security and added comfort. No gummy, gooey, nasty taste or feeling. Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

MON and SAVES! SHOPS HERE

Pork Chops	lb. 59c	Nescafe—2 oz. bottle	Instant Coffee	45c
Picnic Hams	lb. 47c	Chase & Sanborn	Coffee	1 lb. tin 91c
Sliced Bacon	lb. 59c	Broken Pekoe	Tea	lb. 69c
Tomatoes	2 pkgs. 49c	Jello	3 pkgs. 29c	
Cottage Cheese	pkg. 30c	Magic	Baking Powder	1 lb. 39c
Flavor-Pak		Snowflake	Shortening	2 pkgs. 59c
Peas	2 tins 39c	Creamery	Butter	2 lbs. \$1.35
Henley				
Peaches	28 oz. tin 39c			

PERFECTION MILK 6 Tins 89c

SWIFT'S CLEANSER 2 Tins 29c

MICHAEL'S GROCERY
8 LONGWORTH AVE. DIAL 6421