

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Char.
lotetown, P.E.I. by The Thomson Company Limited
"Carve Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
Editor, Frank Walker
General Manager, Ian A. Burnett
Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton. Auto-
ized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department,
Ottawa.
By Carrier: Charlottetown, Summerside \$15.00 per annum;
elsewhere in P.E.I. \$9.00. Other Provinces and U.S. \$12.00
per annum.
"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1955

Nosey Questionnaires

How nosey can Bureaucracy get? Civil
servants at Ottawa are now being queried
officially as to their eating habits—what
they had for breakfast and why. Accord-
ing to an official publication of the Na-
tional Health and Welfare Department,
this project reflects "a growing concern
over the eating habits observed by nursing
counselors in government buildings all
over Ottawa. Starting with a survey of
breakfasts in one building the project will
be extended to all government employees
and a special program of nutrition educa-
tion will be undertaken."
Of the 598 people who answered an
official questionnaire on the subject, 11
percent "admitted" not eating breakfast
at all. An additional two per cent had coffee
or tea only and a further 20 percent
started the day "too far down on the
health scale" by eating only some toast
with their coffee. This made a total of
"one person in three getting off to a poor
daily start." In contrast, some 20 percent
ate "a very good breakfast," absorbing
what the officials regarded as a sufficient
amount of protein food to lessen the tempta-
tion (inherent, apparently, in the human
race) to "loaf around a canteen loading
up on less nutritious foods" later in the
day. Employees were even asked to list
"any reason why they did not eat as good
a breakfast as they thought they should."
Listed accordingly in the Department's
official organ, "Health and Welfare" are
the victims' alibis: "Allowing too little
time" was by far the commonest reason.
"Lack of appetite" came next. "Maybe,"
the officious commentator adds, these peo-
ple "were just lazy or got up too late."
(Maybe they were up all night, filling in the
questionnaire!) One person in five "ex-
pressed surprise" that breakfast was so
important. A few considered breakfast too
expensive, "but observation shows many
such people spending more money on
potato chips or chocolate bars or soft
drinks, during the day, and actually de-
veloping malnutrition." "Only a few ob-
jected to the breakfast outline (it seems
the "outline" went with the questionnaire)
on the ground that it was fattening." The
report does not say how many, if any, of
the victims wrote in protesting at the in-
vasion of their privacy and telling the
nosey nutritionists to mind their own
business.

Health programmes are excellent and
food experts can be of great help in ad-
vising the public on their eating habits.
But there are limits to be observed by
propagandists however worthy their mot-
ives. Civil servants have as much right as
other citizens in this free Dominion to
domestic privacy, to live their off-hours in
their own way, and certainly to eat when,
how and what they please without paternal
interference. They are adults and pre-
sumably responsible enough to hold down
well-paid government jobs. At any rate
there are 600,000 unemployed whose "eat-
ing" problems the Government would be
much better engaged in investigating.

A Clue

A paragraph in Prime Minister Nehru's
closing speech at the Bandung Conference
may supply the clue to India's confusing
foreign policy and Mr. Nehru's personal
attachment to what he is pleased to call
"Asiatic neutralism". He said: "It is an
intolerable humiliation for any nation of
Asia or Africa to degrade itself by becom-
ing a camp follower of one or the other of
the power blocs". This was another way
of saying that the Asian and African na-
tions which have ties with the West should
break them, and that Communist China
should sever any link it may have with
Soviet Russia. Put still another way, it
means that Mr. Nehru wants a third bloc,
lacking any great defensive power, made
up of Asian and African countries, with
India in the place of leadership.
It is becoming clear, therefore, that
political and ideological considerations, as
such, are not Mr. Nehru's chief worries as
he surveys the world scene. He thinks—
indeed, he has said it—that Communism
and Western Democracy are both wrong
and war-provoking. But beneath the sur-
face is the strong current of racial resent-
ment. The Asians and Africans are, of
course, of many races; but they do have
this one thing in common; they, or most
of them, came to nationhood from a col-
onial status imposed and controlled by
one or other of the Western powers. There

is no doubt that Mr. Nehru hoped to take
advantage of this little fact of history at
the Indonesia Conference. (So did Mor-
Chou, for an entirely different purpose.)
In more settled times it would have been
a good drawing card. But, in these days,
practical issues of the moment are as im-
portant as long range ambitions and more
important than past events; and, however
sympathetic the smaller nations of Asia
and Africa may be to Mr. Nehru's "Asia
for the Asians and Africa for the Africans"
political concept, most of them are wise
enough to realize that only by allying
themselves with the West can they hope to
secure themselves against what General
Romulo of the Philippines called "the new
super barbarism of Communism." It isn't
so much a matter of likes and dislikes as
of the practical considerations of the hour.
They know that no Western nation is go-
ing to take them back into colonial status;
and they have reason to believe that Red
China—or Soviet Russia—would if given
the opportunity—an opportunity which, in-
cidentally, Mr. Nehru's idealistic neutral-
ism would have no power to prevent.

Crashing The Age Barrier

As aeroplanes approach the speed of
sound—about 1200 kilometers per hour—
they hit the "sound barrier." Travel with-
in this range of speeds is stormy; the
planes rock and shake, buffeted by air
vibrations. At higher velocities, however,
smooth flight is again possible.
Recent studies indicate that the "sound
barrier" has its counterpart in the human
body. According to one researcher, our
bodies reach an "age barrier" when we
get to be 60 years old. Between 60 and
75, the physician declares, many of the
body's gradual aging processes cease; the
breakdown of certain tissues and organs
stops, and is actually supplanted by a pe-
riod of renewed growth. Most of us die
before reaching this "age barrier", or
while we are going through it. But if we
manage to survive it, the physician notes,
there is smooth sailing ahead—the chances
of living to 100 are good.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Even the fox has his good points. At
least that is the opinion of New Brun-
swick's Minister of Lands who says that
the much maligned animal destroys a cer-
tain species of mice harmful to forest
growth.

The Dominion Steel and Coal Corpora-
tion will close one of its biggest mines in
Cape Breton at the end of May because
of the lack of markets, and the high cost
of operations. Deep underground, the
mine reaches far out under the Atlantic
ocean, and it costs too much to haul the
coal from the working face to the hoist
shaft. Hopes that the coal could be manu-
factured into by-products also were
squashed, for the very same reason. It
is too expensive.

During an operation which lasted six
hours, a mother in a British hospital re-
cently received 35 pints of blood. At one
stage, she received 23 pints in only two
and a half hours. In a normal transfusion,
it takes four hours to give a patient only
one pint of blood. The blood was fed into
both of her arms simultaneously and then
later directly into one of the main arteries
of her heart. The operation was a suc-
cess—in 48 hours the mother was sitting
up in bed and nursing her baby. She is
the first woman in medical history ever to
survive a transfusion of such magnitude.

Highway traffic in America passes to
the right, in many other countries to the
left. The reason for this goes back to
antiquity. It is thus explained in the Wall
Street Journal: In feudal times when
swords were used for defence, the rule of
the road was "Keep to the Left." This
placed passers on the right within easy
reach for swordplay. America, however,
was colonized by musket-bearing people.
Muskets must be held at the right shoulder
for firing. Thus men passed to the right
to keep possible enemies to the left. Al-
though musket bearers are rare on the
highways today, America still keeps to the
right. Nowadays, the full blast of a horn
will do the job nicely either way.

Racketeers are reported to be solicit-
ing sales by telephone in Montreal for
shots of Salk polio vaccine. Dr. Adelard
Groulx, head of the Montreal Health De-
partment, has warned parents not to buy
the vaccine from telephone solicitors and
to be extremely careful about buying it
from any other private source. It is also
stated that these private operators are
using the telephone to promote a polio
scare among parents who will not be able
to have their children vaccinated in free
clinics this year. Parents are told that
they can buy the vaccine for \$20. This
kind of racket is certainly among the low-
est forms of criminal activity. Every ef-
fort should be made to keep it from spread-
ing to other communities and provinces.



So Far So Good

Civil Defense Planning

By Dave McIntosh
Canadian Press Staff, Ottawa
On March 1, 1954, a chalk-white
radioactive dust fell on 25 Japanese
fishermen aboard the tuna
boat boat Fortune Dragon 72
miles from Bikini where the United
States had set off a hydrogen
bomb.
It took three hours for the pul-
verized Bikini coral to start falling out
from the air and coat the
vessel with radioactive debris. One
of the fishermen later died.
What happened to the crew of the
Fortune Dragon stunned civil
defense planners.
"CIRCLE EVACUATION"
Up to then, civil defence plan-
ning had been based on "circle
evacuation" of target areas. That
is, the populace would move out
of the immediate region of the
atomic blast-wave. It was be-
lieved radiation would be mostly
confined to this area.
But the super-bomb changed all
this.
Not only did the 20-megaton Bi-
kini bomb—the equivalent of 20-
000,000 tons of TNT—have a punch
with a radius of 14 miles but,
superimposed upon the great cir-
cles of R-bomb blast and heat, were
ellipses of radioactive fallout
stretching far beyond the circles
of primary damage.
The U.S. Atomic Energy Com-
mission has made public what the
circles can mean. Assuming that
no one took cover but remained
exposed to fall-out for 36 hours,
this is the meaning in Canadian
terms:
If a super-bomb were dropped
on Hamilton and the debris were
blown in a 20-mile-wide belt toward
Toronto, there would be 100-per-
cent casualties from radiation as far
west as Belleville, an air dis-
tance of 140 miles; 50-per-cent
casualties for another 20 miles;
Napere; five-to-10-per-cent casu-
alties for another 30 miles to King-
ston; none at Brockville, 220 miles
from Hamilton.
If the wind were blowing in the
opposite direction, there would be
100-per-cent casualties as far as
Chatham and 50-per-cent casualties
in Windsor.
IN OTHER AREAS
From a bomb dropped on Ottawa
with the wind westerly, there would
be 100-per-cent casualties in Mont-
real and beyond to St. Hyacinthe;
from a bomb on Victoria and the
wind westerly, there would be 100-
per-cent casualties in Vancouver
and New Westminster; from a
bomb on Moncton, N.B., and the
wind northwest, 100-per-cent casu-
alties in Halifax; from a bomb
on Brandon, Man., and the wind
west, 100-per-cent casualties in
Winnipeg.
However, if everybody took shel-
ter in basements, the danger would
be reduced by 90 per cent. Even
staying inside a frame house would
cut the danger by about half.
Any Canadian target hit by a
super-bomb would be destroyed.
It is estimated that a 20-megaton
bomb would destroy everything
within a radius of five miles, cause
severe damage within an additional
five miles, 7 1/2 miles and light dam-
age for another 7 1/2. The fireball
itself would measure about four
miles in radius.
And it has been said, though
not officially, that the U.S. now
has hydrogen bombs of 100-mega-
tons, the equivalent of 40,000,000
tons of TNT.
YEAR'S ABANDONMENT
How long a city hit by a super-
bomb would have to be abandoned
because of radiation comes within
the range of security. But one year
is considered here as a conserva-
tive estimate.
If the bomb is burst high in the
air so that there is no big ground
crater, the bomb cloud will con-
tain only surface debris sucked up
into the ascending column. High-
speed upper winds disperse the fine
particles over a wide area before
they finally settle out and come
to earth. The radioactivity in this
case decays rapidly.
But super-bombs detonated close
to the surface present another
problem. The bombs volatilize
much of the substratum into bil-
lions of particles impregnated with
radioactivity. This pulverized sub-
stratum is funneled upward into
the bomb cloud. Because of their
weight, the radioactive sub-surface
particles sucked up into the cloud
begin to fall out rapidly.
The area of lethal-to-serious fall-
out is hard to estimate accurately
because of several factors such as
the size of the bomb, the height
of the burst and the nature of the
substratum.
For instance, a bomb-burst close
to sea would produce vast quan-

The Age Old Story

Give thanks unto the Lord, call
upon his name: he is known by
his deeds among the people. . . .
Glory ye in his holy name: let
the heart of them rejoice that
seek the Lord.

The Name Of George

(Winnipeg Free Press)
Liberal politicians in Britain
have changed. They can no long-
er see the true radical tradition
expressed in the Labor Party.
There is good reason for the
change. The Liberal party declin-
ed in Britain, and the Labor
party seemed to take over much
of the good in radicalism, for
very particular reasons — in es-
sence, because the British econ-
omy became stagnant and the
British people of all opinions lost
faith in their own enterprise. The
virtues of the Labor party for
moderate men were an illusion
of the Great Depression. In the
post-war years the illusion faded,
but the momentum of political
forces had pushed the Liberal
party too far down for it to re-
cover, and instead a newly-lib-
eralized Conservative party bene-
fited.
But for Lady Megan, plainly-
old enemies do not change their
spots; she has gone on doggedly
seeing radicalism in the Labor
party. All this is the product of
circumstances in Britain that
have, fortunately, no shadow of
a parallel in Canada. But there
must still be a passing tear
among Liberals everywhere, over
the name of George.
Hence the irony of the move.
It has been made when, at the
beginning of the election cam-
paign, it will be most noticed;
and the name of a George name is
still well enough known for Lady
Megan to do, in these circum-
stances, some electoral harm to
her ex-colleagues. This will be
done, moreover, when they are
fighting for their lives; if the
British Liberal party loses any
further ground at this election,
almost all hopes of a future re-
covery will be finally abandoned.
But if her ex-colleagues are there-
fore understandably bitter, his-
torians may well see in Lady
Megan's timing of her move a
certain propriety; it was, after
all, her father whose errors con-
tributed about as much to the
decline of the British Liberal
party as was humanly possible
for one man.
Yet, even when all these cir-
cumstances are allowed for, there
is still a pathetic quality about
Lady Megan's professed belief
that only in the Labor party can
she now in Britain, be true to
the radical tradition. Many men
and women have found good re-
ason to believe that — thirty and
twenty and even ten years ago.
Then, perhaps, Lady Megan really
believed it, but family ties held
her back. Now she has made the
break, but only after the views
of most Liberal-minded people

Books And Clean Hands

(Peterborough Examiner)
We have the warmest sympathy
for a book-lover of Victoria, B.C.,
who has left a collection of rare
and valuable books to the public
library there, on the condition
that they will be available only to
people with clean hands.
The Victoria Library Board ap-
parently does not know how it
can guarantee anything of the
kind; we think it would be very
simple.
If the books are really valu-
able we presume that they will
not be kept on the open shelves;
they will be available only if a lib-
rarian makes them so; and it is

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.

- Bell, Matheson & Foster
150 Richmond St.
J. Elmer Blanchard, B.A.
165 Queen St. Phone 4232
M. A. Farmer, Q.C., LL.B.
Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Allison M. Gillis, LL.B.
130 Richmond St. Dial 4747
A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B.
Phillips Bldg. 111 Grafton St.
Palmer & Haslam
Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.
Matheson, Peake &
Nicholson
175 Grafton Street
J. A. MacGuigan
Currie Bldg. - Dial 9424 - Queen St.
G. E. MacMillan, B.A.,
LL.B.
156 Richmond St. Dial 5223
MacPhee & Trainor
165 Queen St. Dial 4232
Chas. R. McQuaid, B.A.
156 Richmond St. Dial 8011
OPTOMETRISTS
G. F. Hutcheson & Son
F. G. HUTCHESON, R.O.
53 Grafton St. Dial 9222
J. A. Carruthers, R.O.
123 Kent St. Dial 5612
Byron J. Grant, O.D.
126 Kent St. Dial 5611
J. S. Taylor, R.O.
Corner Kent & Queen Sts.
Office 5135; House 6756
H. J. Mabon, R.O.
P. E. I.
CHIROPRACTOR
Dr. W. R. Carson
261 Prince St. Dial 6432
ARCHITECT
G. Keith Pickard,
B. Arch. M.R.A.I.C.,
Summerside, P.E.I., 2245
Charlottetown, by appointment
Dial 7315
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.
Charlottetown. Dial 6736
H. R. DOANE & COMPANY
148 Great George St., Charlottetown
Phone 6547 - 6548 P. O. Box 247
ARTHUR J. GARRETT
Palmer Electric Building
Charlottetown 100 Fitzroy Street Dial 3091

The Poet's Corner

OLD POSTMASTER
For sixty years he shared their
joys and sorrows,
He was eyes and literate hands
for all.
He ordered their pills and garden
catalogues,
Read letters from boys who never
write at all.
His office was the place to go for
solace,
By the stove in the sawdust box,
kind met with kind.
There he dispensed philosophy
and logic
And the wise counsel of a sea-
soned mind.
He who loved them all and
brought them solace
Heard one night his final call
alone.
The carrier found his windows
blind and darkened with
And the rusty, friendly stove as
cold as stone.
—Alma Robinson Higbee in the
New York Times.

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Buesden, M.D.
DESIRE TO SUCK THUMB
NORMAL IN SMALL BABY
A very young baby has a strong
desire to suck things. He will
readily suck a bottle, his fingers,
his hand or just about anything
that comes near his mouth. He
moves his hands about aimlessly,
and doesn't have the power to se-
lect one particular finger to pop
into his mouth.
By the time he is seven to ten
months old, his skill has increas-
ed so that he is able to place his
thumb or a particular set of fing-
ers in his mouth. Your young
baby, you see, gets great satisfac-
tion out of mouth movements.
Leave Him Alone
Because it gives him pleasure,
ordinarily you shouldn't try to
break him of the habit at this time.
As your youngster grows older,
he will gradually lose much of his
desire for mouth movements. He
finds other things to interest him,
such as playing with his feet and
hands.
Little by little, the world grows
more interesting for him as he
sees more and hears more. Grad-
ually he may lose his thumb-suck-
ing habit if you keep him well-
fed and occupied, although about
half of the children still suck
their thumbs or fingers occasion-
ally at the age of four.
Thumb-sucking can cause de-
formities such as a buck teeth if
you probably don't have to worry
if your youngster has stopped suck-
ing his thumb by the time he is
six. Most of them do, by this
time. Even if your baby's upper
teeth and jaw do stick out a little
because of prolonged sucking,
the deformity usually will disap-
pear soon after he stops.
Beyond the age of six, though,
thumb-sucking for hours on end
might cause permanent buck teeth.
You've got to determine why your
child wants to suck his thumb
before you can do much about it.
QUESTION AND ANSWER
A. R. I am sixteen years old
and cannot take vitamin C. Can
this vitamin be absorbed by the
system in any other way?
Answer: Vitamin C is present
in many foods, particularly the
citrus fruits and a number of vege-
tables. It is also available in the
form of tablets. You should con-
sult with your physician concern-
ing the best methods to obtain
the vitamin C you require.
People who are worthy to
handle fine books will not mind
at all; others may fly into a huff
if they choose.
Nobody has a right to deface
fine books which are public prop-
erty, and putting dirty finger-
marks on them is a breach of
proper manners. So is marking them
or in any way tampering with
them.
Many libraries have rules to
this effect. We recall the case of a
girl we knew, very slightly, who
consulted a valuable manuscript
in the Bodleian Library at Ox-
ford; it was by me, I know not what
evil spirit she drew a face on it
in pencil; the university fined her
£100 and then expelled her, which
was no more than she deserved.
Books in public libraries get
hard usage. The ordinary wear and
tear of lending is severe enough.
But there are people who think if
their right to deface books with
pencil comments; there are
others who bend down the leaves,
and paw the books with dirty hands,
and even if we may judge from
the evidence of markings) use
pencil and slices of fried bacon as
bookmarks. Such people need a
sharp lesson in manners.
PLANNED TRADE PACT
TOKYO (Reuters)—A group of
Japanese businessmen have
reached an agreement with trade agree-
ment with Communist China which
is expected to provide for the ex-
change of about \$100,000,000 worth
of goods during the next 12
months. Negotiations were con-
ducted by the Japanese Interna-
tional Trade Promotion Associa-
tion.

NOTES BY THE WAY

For the pioneer, life was a
struggle for more land. For his
descendants it's a struggle for
more closet space. —Hamilton
Spectator.
Safety rules and regulations re-
lating to highway travel must be
inter-provincial and international
on this continent in order to re-
duce the hazards and the carnage.
Licence plates from many states
and provinces are encountered on
the main thoroughfares.
—Farmer's Advocate.
Applesauce, baked apples, ap-
ple dumplings, and pie all can be
had at practically any time and
at quite reasonable prices. Not
that we would suggest that it
should replace the early Spring
rhubarb pie by any means. It is
generally accepted that those first
few cuttings at least have a cer-
tain healthful quality for this
time of the year. Rhubarb is be-
lieved to have originated in North-
ern China and is generally de-
scribed as an herb. Indeed it is
one of the oldest known medic-
ines, used as a drug by the Chi-
nese as far back as 2700 B.C.
—Owen Sound Sun-Times.
It will strike people on this con-
tinent as a strange anachronism
that the Labor Party in the Unit-
ed Kingdom is advocating nation-
alization of water supplies. These
water systems have been under
public ownership for so long here
it is difficult to believe the same
arrangement doesn't prevail every-
where else. Despite strides of na-
tionalization in the United King-
dom there still are some places
where water systems are private-
ly owned. Thus, in some instances,
that country is less advanced in
public-ownership than the United
States or Canada. —Windsor
Star.
Traffic cops are not as a rule
noted for their good humor or as
spreaders of joy, which makes
the case of Constable Bert Lac-
case of the local force an ex-
tremely interesting one. For Bert
Lacase believes that the easiest
way to carry out a difficult job
is to show happiness and good
nature yourself in an effort to
bring about better relations with
the people you have to deal with.
Apparently it comes back to the
old adage that your opinion of
others is a reflection of your own
conditions. A man or woman who
enjoys happiness sees happiness
in others, but a person who en-
joys misery sees misery in others.
A display of good nature by an
individual generally brings a dis-
play of good nature on the part
of others. —Sherbrooke Rec-
ord.
A Toronto man who claimed
that inland lakes in the province
are "stuffed with fish" has been
answered by Dr. W. J. Harkness,
chief of the forestry department's
fish and wildlife division. It just
isn't so! Dr. Harkness, who has

EXPECT 300 LEGIONNAIRES

MONTREAL (CP) — Some 200
delegates are expected to attend
the 26th provincial convention of
the Canadian Legion to be held at
St. Agathe, Que., May 18-21. Very
Rev. J. O. Anderson, Anglican
dean of Ottawa and Dominion pre-
sident of the legion, will address
the convention opening.

Refrigeration
Repairs To All Makes
APPLIANCES
SALES & SERVICE
MOTORS
Rewinding and Repairs
ELECTRICAL
Repairs
Palmer Electric
Phones 8543 8544

P.E.I. RURAL BEAUTIFICATION CONTEST

The Tenth annual Rural Beautification Contest
for 1955 is now on. This year over 80 prizes to a
value of \$3400 are offered for Farm Home Improve-
ment, for Small Holding Improvement, Farm Build-
ings, Outstanding Homes, Flower Gardens. There
are prizes also for Community Improvement, Village
Improvement, for Schools and Rural Cemeteries. For
full details write the Rural Beautification Society,
Charlottetown. All entries must be received by the
end of this week.

You're ahead 6 ways WITH A NEW McCORMICK FARMALL 300

- 1. 33% drawbar hp means extra pull power
2. Fast-itch saves hitching time and gives better implement control
3. Farmall Hydra-Touch controls implements hydraulically
4. Torque-Amplifier boost pull power 45 percent
5. Completely independent pto means non-stop harvest in heavy crops
6. New handling ease speeds each job with less effort than ever before



After you've seen and tried the new Farmall 300—
You'll find there's nothing like it in the 3-plo-
field—Terms are available—ask about the Income
Purchase Plan.

MacLEOD & GREENE
MONTAGUE
A. S. MacSWAIN & SONS
MORELL