# The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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## A Wrong Approach

A sound basis can be seen for most of the concern being expressed over the high proportion of failures among P.E.I. students who have written provincial examinations. As one case in point, and no matter where the fault may lie, there is something seriously unsatisfactory in the showing that a passing mark of 50 per cent was attained by less than 47 per cent of the eighth grade pupils who this year sought entrance into the province's regional high schools.

It does not follow, however, that the baldly-political approach to the matter taken yesterday by A. W. Matheson, as provincial Liberal leader, will win any easy acceptance.

His assertions as to what a Liberal government would do necessarily bring back to memory the conditions that existed when the government he headed was retired. from office.

Since then many things have been done to improve the standards of teaching and to increase the availability of educational advantages in P.E.I. Permit teachers have been virtually wiped out. There has been an upgrading of normal school entrance requirements. Classification of licenses has been broadened. The profession of teaching has been made more attractive and more significant.

No matter what improvements still are needed, no matter what weaknesses are indicated by the examination failures, the cause of education has advanced importantly in this province during the past few years.

Of course, sensible, fair consideration needs to be shown any specific suggestions Mr. Matheson cares to advance. But they need to be something better than: "Throw the rascals out."

## Cabinet Changes

While the new federal cabinet, as sworn in yesterday, differs in many interesting ways from the one it succeeds, little basis exists for an immediate estimate of the results likely to flow out of the changes.

A chief reason for this situation lies in the fact that the naming of Nova Scotia's George Nowlan as finance minister, in succession to Hon. Donald Fleming, who moved to the justice ministry, came as a complete surprise. As a result, there is little relevant information on record that offers any indication as to what may be expected from Mr. Nowlan in his new post.

He is known, of course, as one of the most amiable and attractive of men—as the possessor of charm, warmth and flexibility far beyond anything Canadians have come to associate with the treasury office.

In these qualities, indeed, as in his towering stature, he appears as a striking contrast to his predecessor, Mr. Fleming, and this, in many minds, will be regarded as a score in his favor. If he has had any predecessor within memory who compared with him in attractiveness as person, it must have been Hon. (now Mr. Justice) Douglas Abbott.

Still, in themselves, these things do not tell much about what Canada may expect from Mr. Nowlan as finance minister. Neither does the fact that his abilities always have stood him in good stead to date in his career.

The finance ministry, recently described in The Spectator, of London, as the "signal box that directs the complex economic traffic of the nation," requires qualities beyond and differing from those employed in any other portfolio. They are not easy to put into words—toughness coupled with sensitivity to shades of political meaning—economic wisdom, in an intellectual sense, balanced with an understanding of what economics mean in human terms—the ability to draw Canadian meanings from world developments.

There is no way of telling for sure that any man possesses these and the many more qualities required until he shows them in office. Certainly those who know Mr. Nowlan best expect him to show them. Now the matter goes to the testing.

Meanwhile, it can be said that Mr. Nowlan's promotion is a part of a general strengthening of the representation of the Maritime provinces in the cabinet. New Brunswick's Hon. Hugh John Flemming retains his forestry portfolio while also taking over Mr. Nowlan's former national revenue ministry, and P.E.I.'s Hon J. Angus MacLean continues unchanged as fisheries minister.

It is an interesting footnote that Mr. Nowlan, as member for Digby-Annapolis-Kings, occupies the seat held for many years by one of his most respected predecessors, the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Canada's wartime finance minister.

## Foreign Policy Rift

The Republican party in the United States is apparently closing its ranks in a concentrated drive against President Kennedy's modified proposals for a nuclear test ban treaty with the Russians.

Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirkson and House of Representatives Republican leader Charles A. Halleck are contending— and agreeing with Republican New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller as they do so— that the President is "moving steadily toward the Russian position" in his efforts to secure a test ban agreement.

But the President, while silent on those charges, did tell a press conference last week that the U.S. position on a test ban treaty requires modification as a result of new scientific data on detection of underground tests—data that has only become available since last June.

The sincerity of his Republican opposition would be more widely accepted if this were not a Congressional election year.

Governor Rockefeller is himself to be a candidate in November for another two-year term as Governor of New York, and there are reports, thought to be authentic, that if Governor Rockefeller is successful in his gubernatorial contest, he will be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1964.

Perhaps the Republicans can defeat Kennedy in the next Presidential election, but, judging from the kind of campaign they waged in 1960, it will not be as easy as Governor Rockefeller may think.

It is true Nixon lost out to Kennedy by a narrow percentage, but Nixon had the prestige of Eisenhower to help him in that election. That prestige has waned considerably since.

In any event, it is interesting to note that former President Eisenhower, while discussing foreign policy only this week in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, restated his "conviction that all good citizens should support the (Kennedy) administration in its objectives and programs."

He added that in at least this one field, "even if there are times when I have my doubts, I not only prefer to keep my own counsel, I shall definitely stand behind the President."

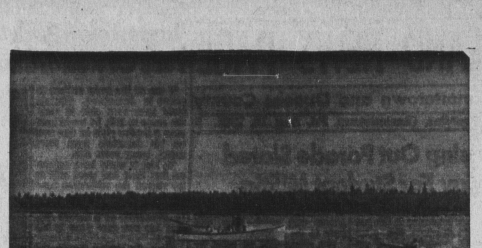
Perhaps the Republicans, in grasping after an issue which they hope will defeat Kennedy, have merely given a new demonstration of their own disunity.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

The privacy Marilyn Munroe rarely achieved in life (whether she wanted it or not) continues to elude her in death.

* * *

A headline says: "Dry Weather Is Needed on Prairies." There's not the slightest excuse for them to feel exclusive about it



PART OF SUMMER'S FUN — ALBERTON AQUATIC DAY

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

## Where Lumber Vies With Politics

The summer tourists now thronging through Ottawa come here to see Canada's seat of government. But they cannot help being made aware of Ottawa's lumbering activities which predate politics here.

From the balcony at the summit of the Peace Tower, the lovely panorama stretches from the uninhabited distant northland to the booms of lumber being chugged by tugs up the Ottawa River, within the very shadow of that Peace Tower. From the steps of the Parliament Building, the tourist hears sounds ranging from the martial music of the Canadian Guards band to the rumbling clatter of the conveyor belt, stacking pulpwood logs at the mill just across the Ottawa River.

**FORTUNES FROM FORESTS**

One hundred and fifty - five years ago, the tall timbers of the Ottawa Valley were first shipped out of Ottawa. One hundred years ago, the mills of Ottawa were producing nearly 100 million board feet of sawn lumber each year. Fifty- years ago, the output was double that figure, or equivalent to one-seventh of all Canada's total production today.

Those are impressive figures; and they led to the creation of impressive family fortunes here. Today Ottawa and district boasts more millionaires than any other Canadian community of its size. But the tourists who circle Ottawa in the sight-seeing buses will not recognize the comfortable homes in the tree-lined streets of the older sections of the city as the abodes of rich Canadians. For, uniquely in Canada, Ottawa's millionaires do not flaunt their wealth by conspicuous consumption. The "Old Ottawa Families" live up to their favourite disclaimer: "We could not afford that".

Those O.O.Fs are little known in other parts of Canada; they hold themselves aloof from the bustle of politicians and the panache of ambassadors, both of whom are newcomers to this lumber-town. Yet such names as Booth, Perley, Bronson, Maclaren, Wilson, Cummings, Wright, Sparks, Dollar (later to form a US shipping line) and others have long been ones to conjure with here. These families boast fortunes derived directly or indirectly from the world's finest forests of white pine.

While those early fortunes came from the huge rafts of squared timber floated down river, today riches are harvested here from pulpwood converted locally into newsprint paper, toilet tissues and match books.

Pulpwood is chiefly cut in winter on the hills overlooking the Ottawa River and its beautiful tributaries. The woodsmen sell it for the good price of $26.-65 per cord to the mills, whence it is sold in one final form as newsprint for $130 per ton.

**YOUR PAPER IN OUR RIVER**

One cord of this Ottawa Valley pulpwood typically contains 85 logs each four feet long and averaging 8 inches in diameter. Each cord weighs two tons, of which half is moisture; it will yield one ton of newsprint, or 36,000 sheets of paper each making four pages of a normal-size newspaper.

Thus each one of those clattering logs noticed here by our tourists will yield enough newsprint to provide a 12-page home town newspaper to your home six days a week for about six months. From standing tree to roll of newsprint, that log will provide 15 minutes work for one man, and its worth advances steadily from free-by-nature, to 31 cents deliverred at the mill, to $1.53 leaving the mill as newsprint; and, at 5 cents per newspaper, it will reach the reader in printed form at a total price of $7.60.

Newsprint and similar products made from softwood now together make Canada's most important export; this year they will again achieve new records. This city, poised at the "meeting place of the waters", has long typified this old Canadian industry. The commercial exploitation of the forests surrounding Ottawa has built greater fortunes than the more widely-known political activities in Ottawa. But the "O.O. Fs" remain quite indifferent that their "sub-arctic lumbering village" was, 95 years ago, "converted into a political cockpit."

## Test Ban Hopes Still Dim

By Harold Morrison of Canadian Press

An intensified testing race, multiplying the risks and dangers of accidental nuclear war, may be in the making between Russia and the United States if no progress is made in current test ban negotiations at Geneva.

The U.S. has indicated willingness to modify its position on international inspection and control as part of renewed negotiations with Russia for a permanent ban on all nuclear testing.

There is ground for suggesting, in the event that all current efforts to work out a complete test ban fail, that here might at least be a way open to ending atmospheric tests, leaving the nuclear powers free to underground tests and their lesser fallout. The U.S. might agree to an East-West moratorium on air tests if Russia would join in the pledge.

In other words, the U.S. is prepared to go a long way from its previous fixed position in order to work out an agreement that might provide a significant first step in turning humanity's dream of disarmament into reality.

**RESPONSE COOL**

But Russia remains cool. The initial Soviet reaction is that the new American position does not offer any great hope for cracking the East-West stalemate.

Russia wants a nuclear test ban to be based solely on national inspection systems, with no foreign inspection on her soil.

U.S. authorities argue it may be comparatively easy to police an atmospheric nuclear ban through improved detection systems. But while these systems may provide a way of reducing the number of on - site inspections, they would not eliminate entirely the need for such inspections. There had to be foolproof evidence, through the human eye, that Russia was abiding by its agreement.

Thus prospects for a test-ban treaty are not bright for the immediate future. Indications are that the world is becoming a little less frightened by the atmospheric tests—at least the outcry appears to be reduced from the near - panic that resulted when Russia first broke the three-year moratorium last fall.

And as the world's fear is reduced, pressure on the U.S. and Russia to come to terms may also be reduced while demands of those who advocate increased testing for military advantage stiffen.

**SEED FOR WAR?**

This may be the seed for an intensified nuclear testing race.

While both East and West would think twice about engaging in a nuclear duel in which none, or vulnerability and contamination are involved, they might be faster on the trigger if vulnerability and contamination are reduced.

Both the U.S. and Russia are reported to be experimenting with methods to develop a relatively clean thermonuclear bomb — one with little radioactive debris.

Both also have been working on anti - missile missiles — to find effective way of stopping a nuclear-tipped intercontinental missile before it can reach its target.

## OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**
**AUGUST 10, 1937**

A darning needle, swallowed three weeks ago by Hugh Campbell, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Sackville, N.B., and formerly of Charlottetown, P.E.I. was recovered as a result of an operation in the Prince Edward Island Hospital yesterday, and the patient is reported to be making a splendid recovery. An earlier operation was unsuccessful in locating the needle. Hugh was vacationing on the Island at the time of the accident.

Work at building of the first trout rearing pond on P.E.I. has started at Buchanan's Mills, Head of Cardigan, under direction of Harry Lynch, engineer of the Federal Department of Fisheries, Ottawa. It is proposed to build at least 24 of these ponds in the province, and later to stock them with fish from the Hatchery at Southport.

**TEN YEARS AGO**
**AUGUST 10, 1952)**

The internationally famous photographer, Yousof Karsh and Madam Karsh are guests at the Charlottetown Hotel. Mr. Karsh is doing a series of 10 Canadian cities for MacLean's. George V. Fraser, director of Tourist and Information, who was instrumental in bringing this gifted artist to the Province, will accompany him as he seeks out interesting subjects for his work.

The Hon. Laurent Barre, Minister of Agriculture for the province of Quebec, was the guest speaker at the weekly meeting of Rotary in Charlottetown. Mr. Barre expressed pleasure and appreciation on being invited to speak before the club, in the presence of seven Ministers of Agriculture, and ten Deputy Ministers representative of every province in Canada.

## Silent, Odorless Fumes Are Fatal

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

CARBON monoxide is a silent killer. Not long ago a husband and wife went to a summer mountain cabin for a weekend; they died at night from fumes that escaped from the stove. Stories such as this appear in newspapers all too frequently, demonstrating a lack of appreciation of this peril.

Every year dozens of men and boys are found dead in the garage. They were working on the car with doors closed, the radio on, and the motor running. Safety experts have been hammering away at this hazard for years, yet some people cannot be convinced that carbon monoxide is lethal.

This gas is produced whenever carbon material such as coal, wood, or gasoline is burned only partially. The nose offers no clue that gas is escaping because carbon monoxide is odorless except in concentrations above 75 per cent, when it may smell like garlic. Exhaust fumes can be detected because they represent a mixture of other gases.

Too much carbon monoxide kills. Smaller amounts lead to headache, confusion, dizziness, blurred vision, thick speech, nausea, and vomiting. Heed the warning signals and head for the fresh air to avoid becoming a statistic. Anyone found unconscious in a closed garage must be removed to fresh air.

Start artificial respiration (mouth to mouth) while waiting for the physician or the pulmotor squad.

Incomplete combustion is due to faulty mechanisms. The most common offenders are poorly vented gas heaters, plugged or leaky chimneys, and exhaust from the car.

The installation of gas appliances or a heating system requires an expert and is not a do-it-yourself job. This is the time of year to have the furnace checked and to get rid of faulty heating units Ask the gas company to check for leaking carbon monoxide gas. Meanwhile, avoid poorly ventilated rooms or tourist cabins containing questionable gas heaters.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

**SALT INTAKE**

V.T. writes: Is too much salt bad for you?

**REPLY**

Most healthy people can eat reasonable amounts of salt without concern. The excess is eliminated by the kidneys so that the concentration in the body remains constant. Individuals with dropsy or high blood pressure should limit their intake. This applies also to persons with a tendency toward hypertension. In such instances, salt aggravates the blood pressure and encourages the accumulation of more fluid in the tissues.

**DRINKING DOLLARS**

E.I. writes: What danger is done to a man's body by drinking $30 to $40 worth of whisky every Saturday?

**REPLY**

Plenty, but the amount of money spent on liquor is no criterion of the damage done unless he buys it by the case and sits home alone drinking it all. Thirty to $40 does not last long at a bar if the drinker passes out $10 tips and buys a few rounds for the house.

**TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—**

Smallpox still exists.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

The best way to entertain some folks is to listen to them. — St. Catharines Standard.

One brick-laying job was held up because the mason couldn't find a carpenter to sharpen his pencil. — Brandon Sun.

An insectologist says a wasp works harder than a bee does. But we don't brag on the wasp for being industrious, as he doesn't make honey for us to steal. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Ald. Claude Bennett says that the city wasted $320 when it sent him to a recent air pollution control convention in Chicago. He found the scientific jargon too complicated. The alderman deserves some sort of citation for his honesty. — Ottawa Citizen.

To show how fast the latest craft can fly, the general manager of a company making them says: "If one of these planes were fired at by a 16-inch naval gun, and if the pilot should happen to see the shell, he could avoid it, swing his plane alongside to inspect it, and then fly away from it, going in the same direction as the shell." — Montreal Star.

In an emergency, a fast moving car can be stopped much faster if both pavement and driver are dry. — Welland Tribune.

Listening never starts an argument. The heated words fly only when you open your mouth. — St. Catharines Standard.

Even in this horseless age, he-men still die with their boots on — with the right foot jammed on the brake pedal. — Chatham News.

To be socially elegant, says a U.S. magazine, a family should have regular after-dinner cello recitals. We would, but we broke our cello throwing it at the cat. — Edmonton Journal.

One Ottawa writer suggests the strong possibility of Canadians going to the polls again before Christmas. But there isn't much chance that Santa Claus will be offering too much to the voters. — St. Catharines Standard.

A New York district attorney says some used car salesmen spray the interiors of second hand cars to give them "that new car smell." Dosen't the wary buyer smell a rat? — Ottawa Journal

## Potato Problems In N.B.

Saint John Telegraph-Journal

After an exhaustive study of the problems of the New Brunswick potato industry, a Royal Commission came to the conclusion that the industry as a whole had not moved with the times as much as its competitors in other provinces and in the United States. In its report tabled this spring, the commission made numerous recommendations aimed at improving the competitive position of growers and marketers.

A major proposal was that the provincial government should set up a special farm to grow disease-free seed. This would be supplied to commercial seed growers, and should ensure an improvement in the quality of the final product grown for the table.

This is an eminently sound idea, and everyone conscious of the great value to New Brunswick of the potato industry must have welcomed the provincial minister of agriculture's announcement in the early days that his department is considering establishing such a farm.

Acting on the commission's report, the government has in the past few months displayed commendable leadership in helping the industry to help itself. The department set up a new branch concerned solely with potatoes, and steered through legislation changes to encourage development.

There is a limit, however, to what the government can do. And as the agriculture minister pointed out at Grand Falls, some of the measures he and his advisers have taken cannot be implemented until the various elements of the industry get together and form a representative organization. He indicated that the great need now is for close co-operation among growers, sellers and processors.

The pre-eminent field for co-operation is in marketing, where methods and policies have been standing still while others went ahead. Many of the Royal commission's most important proposals were in this field, yet little or no action seems to have been taken.

Two things evidently are needed:

(1) More co-operation through out the entire industry, especially by those who are dragging their heels and waiting for George to do it.

(2) Further individual initiative and drive and competitive spark— and modern processing, packaging and distribution methods— as demonstrated by a few of our provincial leaders in this field.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**CONFIDENTIALLY YOURS**

—by Byrne Hope Sanders

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Believe me, Travellers Cheques are the really foolproof way to carry your money. You can buy them in convenient amounts of $10—$20—$50 and $100 . . . and you'll find them easy to cash wherever you go. So, leave money cares behind — see your neighbourhood B. of M about Travellers Cheques before you leave on holiday.

**HAY FEVER? I HAVE GOOD NEWS FOR YOU** hay fever and asthma sufferers . . . it's not too late to "feel human" again! Just try taking RAZ-MAH GREYS or BROWNS and the wheezing, sneezing, blowing, gasping . . . RAZ-MAH has helped many a sufferer with sore itchy eyes and running nose. Since I started recommending RAZ-MAH GREYS and RAZ-MAH BROWNS JUNIORS for young children, I've had such a lot of grateful mail telling me RAZ-MAH really works! So once again I say, if you suffer from the misery of asthma or hay fever, do start taking RAZ-MAH now!

**EVEN ON THE HOTTEST 'DOG DAYS'** of summer, you'll feel much less like 'barking' after the soothing luxury of a CALGON BOUQUET bath, an inexpensive luxury, I might add! You see, Calgon Bouquet is the delightful bath powder that makes your bath-water silky-soft . . . and both water and soap rinse away cleanly . . . no sticky feeling . . . no bathtub 'ring'. So take my tip . . . when the heat threatens to get you down, do try the bath scented and conditioned with Calgon Bouquet. You'll feel fresh-as-a-daisy and you'll look that way, too.