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any other country. Certainly, it could not develop in Canada. Our Government leaders do not usually discuss cases under consideration in the Supreme Court. But, if they should, for some special reason, there certainly would be no public difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice.

It has been suggested that perhaps President Eisenhower's ambiguous stand on the issue is motivated by political considerations, that he hopes thereby to attract the support of those on both sides of the fence for Republican candidates in this fall's Congressional election.

With this in mind, administrators of a hospital in New York have given out the following advice: "Persons allergic to ragweed should not take unnecessary country rides, should stay indoors if possible, on windy days, possibly even shut their windows, and should avoid dusty atmospheres of any kind. During housecleaning the nose and mouth should be covered by a cheesecloth mask which has been moistened slightly. Cut flowers should not be kept in the house. No liquid or powdered insecticides should be used. Chlorinated swimming pools should be avoided."

No doubt, these precautions will serve a useful purpose. But sufferers might have profited by at least one positive bit of advice: if you can afford the time and money, go to Prince Edward Island and forget all about hay fever. This island is one of the few places on the North American Continent where ragweed pollen is practically non-existent.

We are glad to note that members of all parties in the Commons have urged the Government to see what can be done to save the Canadian merchant fleet from extinction. At present the fleet consists of a few ships on the Great Lakes—not more than 20—and less than a half-dozen seagoing vessels of various types. It is an incongruous situation for a country which lives mainly on export trade. In case of an emergency, when foreign carriers might be difficult to obtain, it could spell calamity.

Apart from the importance of the subject itself, it is refreshing to hear that members of the three parties agreed that something should be done to tackle the problem in earnest. We have noticed this bipartisanship—or is it tri-partisanship?—approach at work in other matters of national interest which have come before the present Parliament. It should be encouraged and developed. It is foolish for a member of one group to feel that he is under obligation to oppose a suggestion made by a member of another group—even though he believes the suggestion to be sound. Yet, that is often the case in parliamentary debate.

Enough has been said in the hearings of the Commons' Public Accounts Committee on matters connected with the Government printing bureau in Hull, Que. Everyone knows by now that from start to finish money was "poured down the drain."

Civil Defence officials report that "the public is more concerned about survival in an atomic attack now than at any time since 1945". That, surely, is a strange way of putting it. Everyone is concerned about survival and always has been. What bothers a great many people is the fear that no precaution would be of much value in the event of an all-out atomic attack.

Royal Commissions are never in a hurry. It was expected that the commission on price spreads would be able to complete its work in three or four months. A longer period has passed, with no indication that its work is nearing completion. According to the Prime Minister, it will reveal its findings "as soon as possible". That might be next month, or it might be a year from now.



LOVE LETTERS IN THE SAND

OTTAWA REPORT

A Valuable Watchdog

By Patrick Nicholson, Special Correspondent For The Guardian

Desperately anxious to smooth the damaging revelation that the former Liberal government had spent the taxpayers' money with wanton waste and for partisan political purposes, Liberal M.P.s on the headlined Public Accounts Committee—and their sympathisers—are resorting to every possible subterfuge and red herring to discredit that committee.

First came time-wasting. Ex-Liberal Cabinet Minister Lionel Chevrier managed to waste several hours by lengthy and repetitious questioning of witnesses. Another former Liberal Cabinet Minister, J.W. Pickersgill, assisted him in this by initiating long procedural wrangles.

Then there was the mass absenteeism of the Liberals on the committee, who refused to attend a meeting called for 2.30 p.m. on the grounds that it would interfere with their attendance in Parliament (which opens at 2.30 p.m.) and their other parliamentary work (possibly that placed before them in the restaurant).

The latest manoeuvre is the attempt to smear the committee which has discredited the former Liberal government. This centres round the lavish but ignorant use of such phrases as "McCarthy witch hunt". This is a misplaced and unclever effort to compare Ottawa's parliamentary committee work with his enemies' description of Senator McCarthy's anti-communist committee hearings in Washington. As intensive as it is clumsy, this campaign

is throwing up that comparison morning, noon and night, especially by the correspondents of Liberal newspapers, either in print or over the C.B.C.

What makes this innuendo farcical is that nearly all the critics never attended a McCarthy Committee hearing in Washington, while some of them had not even attended meetings of the Ottawa committee which they were criticizing.

These commentators have overlooked one relevant parallel. The Republican Senator McCarthy set out to uncover enemies of the state at a time when his political opponents, the Democratic Government, were trying to hush up past scandals. He succeeded in exposing a number of communists, some of whom were executed or imprisoned. The Public Accounts Committee here has similarly succeeded in uncovering enemies of the taxpayer whose actions—such as ballooning the cost of building the new Printing Bureau from \$6,000,000 to \$16,000,000—had been carefully concealed by the previous government.

Thirsty And Don't Know It?

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. MAYBE you are thirsty and don't know it. Thirst is Nature's way of warning us that our bodies require water. But sometimes this need of water can become great without our sensation of thirst.

Under ordinary conditions, drinking a glass of water will quench your thirst. So will sucking on a piece of ice or even chewing a piece of gum. The latter increases the saliva flow, thus easing the thirst sensation.

However, this very habit—excessive gum chewing—can sometimes hide the thirst sensation. It keeps the membranes so moist that they may not function in the proper manner.

Habitual smoking or mouth breathing also can make the thirst sensation by keeping these membranes dry. Thus you become somewhat insensitive to this moderate degree of dryness.

Then, too, you may become so occupied in your job or some other activity that you don't even notice the minor discomfort generally associated with a moderate degree of thirst.

Sometimes the need for water is present even though you are not thirsty enough to get up and get a drink. Your body needs an adequate water supply to function properly. Most of your body, in fact, is water.

If you weigh, say 150 pounds, about 100 pounds and maybe even a little more is water. There is water in all body cells and between all cells. Your muscles are more than 70 per cent water and your blood is 90 per cent water.

A human being can go without water for as long as eleven days, but if food is eaten during this period, death will occur more quickly, since water is needed in metabolism of the food.

How much fluid, then, should a person drink during the course of an average day? It is impossible, of course, to lay down any hard and fast rules. Under ordinary circumstances, however, I think between six and eight glasses a day, but no less, is sufficient.

If the weather is extremely hot, and you are working hard, you may lose three quarts a day or more in perspiration and elimination processes. This has to be made up by consuming three or four quarts of fluid daily.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Most wives do remove spots from hubby's clothing, particularly five and ten spots.—Brandon Sun

What with the invention of an anti-radiation pill, no one can say that the big drug manufacturers and pill-rollers aren't on their toes.—Ottawa Journal

Nature provided sleep for man so that he can take frequent vacations from himself and avoid being bored to death.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review

Just about the time that one adapts oneself to the climate conditions of summer in Canada one finds that the winter is over and vBoieelR-h. kr—aushtfwcstll fall is with us.—Brockville Recorder

An Associated Press photograph depicts a Nationalist Chinese soldier at bayonet practice. Good exercise, maybe, but what use is a bayonet in present-day warfare except to open a can, or maybe spear fish?—Ottawa Journal

Now that the Americans have sailed an atomic submarine under the polar ice cap, maybe they can devise an atomic snowdrifter for getting around Alberta roads in the Winter.—Calgary Herald

One of life's mysteries is how the poor-looking person at the teller's wicket takes up 20 minutes handing in bundles of bills of all denominations, and a handful of cheques. And leaves it to the teller to fill up the pay-in slip while a long queue forms behind.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Golf is a game with most unusual and unexpected hazards. Trying for a four on a par five hole, a golfer in Peterborough drove his second shot up a tree and right into an old bird nest. This was not exactly the type of "bir-a" he was trying for.—Brockville Recorder

It is well known that the human ear has its limitations, but people are so busy reacting to all they hear that they seldom pause to wonder what they are missing. Sounds pleasant and otherwise beat ceaselessly upon the eardrum, and although at times it seems it might be a relief to be a little more deaf, it is alarming to learn still that the normal hearing ability of the race may be suffering damage. A report to the Acoustical Society of America makes this suggestion, blaming the increasing use of ultrasonics, or inaudible sound waves.—Ottawa Citizen

Judging by what took place on a running track in Dublin, some of that nostalgic yearning for the "good old days" in sports may be misplaced. On one night recently five young men finished a mile run in less than four minutes and four of them broke the previous world record. The next night one of them came back to set a new mark for two miles. They didn't run that fast in the "good old days." What is happening is plain. Our young athletes are being better trained, better fed and better conditioned than they ever were in the past.—New York Times

A Moonlight Excursion on the new car ferry, the "S.S. Charlottetown" is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, September 6th. The ferry will leave the Borden dock at 8.30 and will return at 12.00 p.m. The excursion, sponsored by the Summer-side Golf Club, will feature dancing throughout the evening.

Mr. J.E. Dudley, Regional Supervisor for the Maritimes, accompanied by Mr. J.P. Mangon, Regional Construction Superintendent, both of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Halifax, arrived in the City yesterday afternoon. They are here to consult with civic officials and to inspect the Orlebar Housing project which is being built under the supervision of the C.M.H.C.

A Maritime Central Airways plane on Thursday inaugurated the first official air mail service in the history of the French Island of St. Pierre-Miquelon. The plane took off from the landing strip at St. Pierre with some 300 pounds of mail, containing 16,000 items. A special French air mail stamp was issued for the occasion.

prove to be an interesting discovery at the foot of Mount Imbros. In their routine prospecting of the site of the swimming pool reactor to determine the radio-activity of the soil, they encountered very high radio-activity. Further investigation showed that this came from a certain species of moss which seemed to take up radio-activity and store it. "We don't know as yet where this radio-activity comes from," he reported.

As a nuclear scientist, professor Barendregt felt very much at home in Greece where the language of the man in the street is studded with words used elsewhere only in laboratories.

"Take the word 'krio' for example," he said, "in Greece, it just means 'cold,' but we use the term 'kriogenes' to describe laboratories conducting research in low-temperature. After all, the atom which is now such a power in our culture started as a visino of Democritus."

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THE PRESERVING KETTLE PEACH JELLY 3 cups juice (about 3 quart size peaches) 6 1/2 cups (2 1/2 lbs.) sugar 1 bottle Certo fruit pectin First prepare the juice. Pit (do not peel) about 3 quart soft ripe peaches. Crush thoroughly. Add 1/2 cup water; bring to a boil. Simmer, covered, 5 minutes. Place in jelly bag and squeeze out juice. Measure 3 cups into a very large saucepan. Now make the jelly. Add sugar to juice in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. At once stir in Certo. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim off foam with mesh spoon, and pour quickly into glasses. Cover at once with 1/2 inch hot paraffin. Makes about 9 medium glasses. Some women think of peaches as a sort of "secret weapon" that makes jelly jell. No secret here! It is simply the jelling substance found in all fruits in varying amounts. Certo is pectin extracted from fruits rich in this natural substance, then refined, concentrated and performance-controlled. Certo and the tested Certo recipes make your jam and jelly turn out exactly right. Preserving Pointers: Pickling time is almost upon us. Too much salt will cause pickles to shrivel and to toughen... too much vinegar will bleach and shrivel them. Don't use iron utensils — they'll discolor your pickles. Use an aluminum or enamel kettle instead — with a wooden spoon for stirring. Had problems to do with jam and jelly making? If you'd like any help, I'd be glad to oblige. Write and let me know. Be with you soon in my next column. —EDELSE FORD in the Christian Science Monitor

MAXIMS

He that makes himself an ass must not take ill if men ride him.