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adequate protection against monopoly.

"If the members of the Royal Commission do not go home with a clear understanding of this situation they will prove themselves men of little discernment. And if they do not return with a full comprehension of the effect of non-competitive freight rates on the cost of living in this province their investigation will have fallen far short of what is necessary."

American Potato Yearbook

The 1955 edition of the "American Potato Yearbook" has just come off the press. The current volume contains 84 pages packed with information to the potato grower, shipper, jobber, research specialist and all others connected with potatoes in any way.

A new feature in the current volume is the 1955 Onion Supplement. This contains recently published articles on onions, leading onion producing areas and other useful information.

Additional items include rules and regulations affecting the shipment of seed potatoes, a list of leading United States and Canadian associations engaged in the improvement of potatoes together with the names of United States and Canadian seed certification officials. The Yearbook also gives information on how and where to secure helpful brochures and leaflets covering every phase of the potato industry.

Salk Safety

The decision of Canadian health authorities to delay the resumption of this country's anti-polio immunization program until early in 1956 does not reflect any lack of confidence in the Salk polio vaccine. On the contrary, production of the vaccine at the Connaught medical research laboratories in Toronto is to be doubled. The immunization program, notes an exchange, will be continued early next year, in the months when there is the least chance of a child contracting polio from the inoculations.

The confidence of the Canadian authorities contrasts sharply with decisions made recently by their counterparts in the United Kingdom and in the Union of South Africa; these countries, after noting the unfortunate experience of the United States in using the vaccine, have decided to postpone their proposed immunization programs. There is no reason to believe, however, that the faith of the Canadian health authorities in the Salk vaccine is misplaced. To date, nearly 900,000 Canadian children have received at least two of the three necessary injections. None has contracted polio as a result of the inoculations. The striking difference between the results in the United States and in Canada appears to lie in the strict system of safety checks applied in this country to the vaccine. Under these conditions, the vaccine has so far proved to be every bit as safe as its discoverer claimed it to be.

EDITORIAL NOTES

How to teach well and to bear responsibility are not the only problems facing the teacher, says an educational authority. That's right. An additional problem is how to content oneself with small recompense for discharging the responsibility that goes with good teaching.

A report says that, although the United States may have the greater number of atomic bombs, Britain is probably far ahead in atomic development for industrial purposes. This ought to surprise no one. Britain was the first country to create an industrial economy; it is, therefore, only right that she should keep in the lead.



News Item - Scientists foresee flights, San Francisco to London, in two hours.

Not Without Complications

Bicentennial At Grand Pre

By Rae Correll Canadian Press Staff, Moncton

1,200,000 Acadians from Attakapas, La., to Bonaventure, Que., are affirming their remembrance in a gigantic bicentennial that will blaze into a colorful conclusion Aug. 15 at Grand Pre in the heart of Longfellow's "Land of Evangeline."

A mammoth pilgrimage to Acadia's shrine in the Annapolis valley will be a fitting way to ring down the curtain on a full year of village-by-village thanksgiving. It has been a year of Mardi Gras—a curious blend of religious fervor, rousing parades, folk concerts, street-dancing and oratory—in every nook and cranny of the Gaspé, Louisiana and the Maritimes; from Caraquet, N.B., to Arichat, N.S.

Setting the theme in color and sound have been the 71-year-old flag of Acadia—a French tricolor bearing a five-cornered star in papal gold in the upper left corner—and the Acadia hymn, "Ave Maria Stella" "Hail Star of the Sea," dedicated to the patron saint, Our Lady of the Assumption.

At Grand Pre, a placid whistle-stop on the Dominion Atlantic Railway line from Yarmouth to Halifax, thousands of Canadian and American Acadians wearing the grey peasant dress of 18th-century France will hear pontifical mass.

They will congregate under the cool shade trees of beautiful Memorial park, close by a bronze Evangeline whose sorrowing gaze looks skyward. Nearby is the Bay of Fundy where exile parted Emmeline Labiche and Louis Arcevaux on their wedding day. The tragic separation, which appears to be historical fact, is said to have inspired Longfellow's fictional poem "Evangeline" which has the lovers meeting after years of wandering only to die, weak and worn, in one another's arms.

However, Nova Scotia Thomas H. Raddall, one of Canada's foremost historical authors, says Longfellow was so ignorant of the facts that his poem blames the British for an operation inspired by the colonial Governor of Massachusetts and carried out almost entirely by New England troops imported for that purpose.

British governors for 42 years, ever since the Nova Scotia mainland became British, had tried vainly to extract an oath of fealty to the crown from the several thousand farmer descendants of the early 17th-century French settlers of Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, Next to St. Augustine, Fla., it is the oldest white settlement in North America.

Gov. Charles Lawrence became desperate. It was 1755; England and France were close to war and Lawrence could not be certain that a French sally from Louisbourg would not signal a disastrous Acadian uprising against his under-acted INDEPENDENTLY.

He decided to deport the French from the prosperous farmlands of the valley and northern Nova Scotia. But it seems certain he acted without the knowledge of the British government. Lawrence sent word to his commanders at a half-dozen points to round up the Acadian menfolk and have them ready to be bundled aboard the ships he had hurriedly summoned from Boston. The Briton reasoned that the women and chil-

dren would not try to flee if the men were taken first.

Some families were undoubtedly separated during the next few hectic weeks. But nothing now appears to have resulted from the speed with which Lawrence ordered the job done rather than from intent.

Thousands of Acadians evaded deportation by fleeing into the woods and eventually making their way to New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. The luckless 6,000 were landed at points ranging from New England to Georgia. Many, enduring extreme hardship, trekked southward into Louisiana. Others wound up back in France.

The Poet's Corner

SIMPLEX MUNDITIS

Still to be neat, still to be drest. As you were going to a feast: Still to be powder'd, still perfum'd:

Lady, it is to be presumed, Though art's hid causes are not found, All is not sweet, all is not sound.

Give me a look, give me a face That makes simplicity a grace: Robes loosely flowing, hair as free: Such sweet neglect more taketh me Than all the adulteries of art; They strike mine eye, but not my heart.

—Ben Jonson (1573-1637)

MPs In A Hurry

Winnipeg Free Press

It is tempting, with Parliament out of sight at last, to put it out of one's mind. Certainly no one who cares for Canadian institutions and the democratic system will dwell with any pleasure on the closing proceedings of the session, when Parliament raced cavalierly through its remaining business. The nature of this summer race has become familiar. It is conducted because men tired of discharging their duties, as guardians of public policy and the public purse, wish to escape the Ottawa heat and go about other affairs.

No one grudges to our parliamentary servants the holiday that by now all are entitled to. But the public may well be somewhat discriminating in the warmth of its good wishes. About a half of the MPs earned their holiday by at least staying through to the unceremonious end of the session last Thursday. Another half, according to the estimates of parliamentary reporters, skipped off before the session was over. Some, indeed, had optimistically tried to skip quite a little earlier; and of these some at least had suffered in consequence the deserved indignity of being called back to duty by the party whips.

There are few jobs except politics that they could take so lightly and yet escape so lightly. The only effective discipline lies, in the last analysis, with public opinion, and that is not easily brought to bear on the individual MP. It is still difficult for most of us to resist the sentimentality of assuming that men who devote themselves to public life have a somewhat livelier conscience, a sterner sense of duty, than suffices in most private occupations. That assumption is regrettably hard to fit to the facts about their attention and inattention to public business.

It would, however, be unfair — though it is tempting — to jump to the opposite extreme. MPs are, as they are not worse, but they are not worse. The reason why they look worse, why parliamentary business sometimes seems so ill-attended to by so many members, lies not in the character of MP but in the way that business is arranged. The conditions of life at the end of the session in Ottawa—arranged as the last session was arranged, and leaving so much business to be done in the July heat—are conditions in which it would be unreasonable to expect the average MP to work at anything near his best.

That does not, however, free Parliament—and particularly the government—majority in Parliament—from blame for the unseemly and ill-attended scramble with which the session ends. It is Parliament's job to arrange its business better and so finish the session with less sense of strain. Some measures in that direction—the changed rules for future procedure—were adopted at the last

The Age Old Story

I have refrained my feet from every evil way, that I might keep thy word. I have not departed from thy judgement: for thou hast taught me.

AVID READERS Norwegian have always been known as great readers, perhaps because of long winter nights.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

BEWARE OF POISON IVY!

A real vacation menace—that's poison ivy. The intense itching caused by the pretty plant toxin codendron has ruined many a summer vacation or holiday outing. Nowhere, except in North America, will you contact poison ivy. And it's likely that you will contract it if you get near enough to the plant, because sixty to eighty per cent of adult Americans are susceptible.

You don't have to come in direct contact with the plant. Poison ivy has been contracted from the fur of pets, from the smoke of fires in which it has been burned and from the wind which carried the poison, and from clothing worn three months before.

Symptoms usually begin within 24 to 48 hours after you've been exposed to the plant. First, you'll probably notice an itchy, burning rash. Then blisters, oozing, sore and scaling. Ordinarily, the ailment will run its course in about two weeks. Severe attacks, however, frequently take several weeks to heal.

If you've had poison ivy before, or have reason to suspect that you are susceptible, you must not only avoid the plant, but use care in handling clothing, tools and playthings which might have been in contact with it.

In some cases, desensitization inoculations with small doses of extract, which are taken before the ivy season begins, will give immunity. A lotion combining a potent antihistaminic with hydrous zinc oxide in bristamin lotion with zincum will give protection if it is applied before contact or up to eight hours after contact with the poisonous plant.

But what if you do get poison ivy. What should you do then? As quickly as possible—you must do it within an hour after exposure—remove the poison from the surface of the skin by a thorough washing with ordinary kitchen soap, a soap that is strongly alkaline. Repeat the washing several times.

There are many ointments such as Hydrocortone or Tri-Dryl Cream which give relief. AC7H might be helpful. Applications of cold cloths wrung out in ice water probably will control intense spasms.

After the eruption has appeared, you can apply one of two heating teapoonfuls of sodium bicarbonate or of magnesium sulfate mixed in one cup of water.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

C.K.: What could be the cause for the gum to keep bleeding after a tooth has been extracted?

Answer: If bleeding continues for several days, it may be due to some blood disorder. It would be well to consult your physician.

Historic Order

(Ottawa Citizen)

The investiture in London of Mr. Vincent Massey with the insignia of a Bailiff Grand Cross calls to mind the long and romantic history of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Mr. Massey, Canada's Governor-General and Prior of the Order in Canada, is the first Canadian to receive this honor and one of 10 persons to whom it is restricted apart from members of the royal family.

When the Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1097, a hospital there attracted favor. It had been founded for pilgrims by Charlemagne, destroyed, restored by the Benedictines and dedicated to St. John. The Augustinian monks spread its work, for which a demand arose in many countries, and health poured in. The Knights of St. John became a military as well as humanitarian order. As the centuries ebbed, they retreated — fighting and trading busily in each era — to Cyprus, Rhodes and then to Malta — granted by Charles V in 1535 and surrendered by a weak Grand Master to Napoleon.

In Rome, the palace of the Knights of Malta is the world's smallest sovereign state, though its constitution in relation to the papacy has been under review. It fills its first two degrees from Europe's Catholic aristocracy — the Knights of Justice, who take monastic vows, and the Knights of Honor. Of the National asso-

ciations, that in Canada was incorporated a few years ago. In England, Henry VIII seized the Order's properties and the Protector Somerset used the stone of a palace, leaving only the great gateway over St. John street. The Order, never suppressed, was revived about 1834 and created the St. John Ambulance Association. It was formally incorporated by Queen Victoria in 1888 (in Canada, in 1914) and within the Commonwealth the sovereign continues to be its head. It is open to people of any faith. In addition to Bailiffs, its classes are the Knights of Justice (whose families have had the right to bear arms for 200 years) and the Knights of Grace, Commanders, Officers, Serving Brothers and corresponding Dames and Sisters.

The Order in Canada has about 900 members; the Association, about 3,000 teachers who have trained not far from two million Canadians in first aid; and the Brigade has about 8,000 volunteer workers. It is the only independent organization of the kind which is honored by official recognition of its medals and insignia on occasions of state.

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Success—A To Z (Philadelphia Inquirer) Armed services brass who have gotten into hot water by speaking out of turn might consider a story which Representative Sidney R. Yates (Dem., Ill.) tells about the late Albert Einstein. Asked to give his formula for success in life, Einstein said he could do it in a mathematical equation. "If 'A' is success in life," the mathematician said, "I would say the equation is 'A' equals 'X', plus 'Y', plus 'Z', 'X' being work and 'Y' being play."

"But what is 'Z'?" asked the interviewer. "Z," Einstein replied, "is keeping quiet at the right time."

COSMOPOLITAN CI The Moroccan port of Casa' blanca has an African setting, a Spanish name and an international population.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The return of soldiers and the return of peace and prosperity after World War II have made their numerical mark on the population of Peterborough. There are 8,719 children in town born in the nine years from 1946 onward. There are only 5,710 born in the nine years before 1946. Take a more striking contrast: there are 1,001 children aged five, but only 545 aged 15. —Peterborough Examiner.

Islands in the British West Indies are reported to have their plans well advanced toward forming a new nation through federation. The new country would have a population of 3,000,000, which seems a good start. Canada's population at Confederation wasn't much more. It is to be hoped the new country, when it is formed, remains in the Commonwealth, but in any case Canada, which has built up close ties with the British West Indies over the centuries, will wish it a hearty welcome into the family of nations. —Ottawa Citizen.

There need be no reluctance by Canada to sell wheat to Russia and other Communist countries. But why Russia should need to import wheat is one of the wonders of the world. The vast area of Russia contains much of the best agricultural land in the world, particularly the Ukraine. There is plenty of virgin soil still available in Siberia, a district climatically akin to the Western prairies which produce Canada's best wheat. Communism never has been able to make a success of agriculture. The Communist system and high food production seem incompatible. —Windsor Star.

There are some 900 U. S. \$10, 000 bills in circulation, that is, 900 bills can be said to circulate. The fact is, however, that anyone coming into possession of a \$10,000 bill has a bit of a headache on his hands as well as a sizeable bit of wealth. First there is the problem of getting change for a bill of such denomination. Secondly, the banks are naturally very curious about it. They want to know who is offering it, and where it came from. One U. S. bank executive advises the best procedure is to deposit the bill like a cheque. Then if the bill and depositor prove "clean" to draw on it. This may be one of the reasons that the number of

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10,000 bills in circulation has dropped from 6,000 in 1950 when enormous cash dealings were unusual, to 1,100 by 1947 and today. That represents a drop from \$60,000,000 to \$11,000,000 and to the figure of \$9,000,000 today. —Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

There are a lot of people badly crippled today. They move with a groan. They couldn't sleep last night. In fact it is a trial and tribulation for them to wear clothing today. And they weren't in an accident. It was all quite purposeful. There was every evidence that they set out to do just exactly what they did, although of course they didn't plan to go quite as far as they did. They are numbered among those who "worship" the sun to a near-fanatical extent. And so today they are continuing to pay that homage to the sun-god with human suffering. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Relief is on the way for concert and theatergoers. There will no longer become frayed when they have to listen to the entertainment they have paid for through incessant cracking and rustling from their neighbor's chocolate wrappings. A British firm has invented a plastic-based chocolate wrapping that is completely silent. The other 200 boxes of chocolate in these wrappings were distributed at a concert of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. Because officials heard only the music they have raised their ban on chocolates at concerts. Now we say the man who can invent a silent popcorn, a product whose sound-making potentialities cease with its last pop. —Hamilton Spectator.

The question of what makes a good title to a book fascinates us from time to time; or perhaps we would be more correct in saying what makes a bad title to a book. We've never forgotten the hash the Americans made of the title to John Burroughs' autobiography which he called "Memory Hold the Door". American sales geniuses called it: "Pilgrim's Way". Now we find amusement in what the Americans have done to the autobiography of Tenning Norgay, the man who climbed Everest. "Man of Everest" is what the British publishers call this fine account of a full and adventuresome life. But some hard-boiled gent with a keen eye to the cash register and what he thinks is a keen eye to the American mind grabs his oh-so-smart pencil and makes it: "Tiger of the Snows". It would be amusing if it weren't also misleading. For Tenning's story—published here by Clarke, Irwin—is a good one, a dignified one, an appealing one, fittingly titled "Man of Everest". "Tiger of the Snows" leaves us in the dark and somewhat nauseated and certainly not inclined to buy. —Ottawa Journal.

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