

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
Published every week-day morning at 165 Prince Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Thomson Company Ltd.
"A. Burnett, Publisher and General Manager"
Frank Walker, Editor
Member Canadian Daily Newspapers
Publishers Association
Member of The Canadian Press
Member Adult Bureau of Circulations
Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat and Alberton
Householded Nationally by Thomson Newspapers
Advertising Service
1 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
600 Colborne St., Montreal
1000 West Georgia St., Vancouver
By Carrier Charlottetown, Summerside 36c per week.
By Mail elsewhere in P.E.I. \$9.00 per annum. Other
Provinces and United States \$12.00 per annum.
PAGE 4 FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1958

Mr. Ramsay's Suggestion

There is something to be said for Mr. Fred C. Ramsay's suggestion in Wednesday's Guardian of a "potato pool" for Eastern Canada, something after the pattern of the wheat pool in the West. It would probably be very difficult to administer. But so was the wheat pool in the early stages of its development.

The best thing about Mr. Ramsay's proposal is that it represents an earnest attempt to bring about some measure of order in a situation that is so chaotic and uncertain from year to year that it is surprising that so many farmers stay in the business. Yet, on this Island particularly, there is nothing that can take its place as a source of cash income—that is, of course, in years when it does produce a cash income; as often as not, it seems to produce nothing but debt to the farmer.

The reported floor price of 36 cents a bushel—if that is, in fact, what Federal authorities have agreed upon—is no better than nothing at all.

One point in Mr. Ramsay's argument is indisputable: if wheat is important enough to the economy of Western Canada to warrant a support price which, at least, provides for the cost of production and a fair profit to the producer, it is only just that potatoes—one of the mainstays of Maritime economy—should be given equal consideration. No amount of juggling with economic data can justify a contrary approach to the problem.

We trust that our Federal members will study carefully the recommendations advanced by Mr. Ramsay and bring them to the attention of Federal authorities. If they are found to be impracticable, then it is up to the authorities to think up something better.

Waning Interest

Hopes for a meeting of Big Powers' heads of Governments appear dimmer than they were a few weeks ago. Indeed, it is beginning to look as though it might have been called off. Premier Khrushchev is charging the Western Governments with losing interest in the proposed meeting, while the Western Governments are accusing Mr. Khrushchev of "stalling".

The fact of the matter is that neither side is particularly enthusiastic about a meeting at the summit. The Russians, who proposed it in the first place, have never shown the slightest interest in discussing subjects which Western Governments have insisted should be taken up—disarmament (in both nuclear and conventional fields), German reunification and the plight of the satellite countries, to mention some of the more urgent issues. What they have wanted from the start is to extract propaganda value of their purported eagerness to meet with Western leaders. They have already done that; so, from their point of view, there is little need for formal talks, especially since they have been told that they cannot expect anything to go their way.

The Western Governments, and especially the United States' Government, while they may favour a summit meeting in principle, "provided there is a good chance of success", to use one of Mr. Dulles' popular phrases, actually have no confidence that any decision reached on any matter would be respected by the Russians. They have the experience of the 1954 meeting to corroborate their doubts. Mr. Dulles has stated openly on several occasions that he does not trust Mr. Khrushchev; and Mr. Khrushchev has returned the compliment.

In view of this atmosphere of doubt and distrust, it may well be asked whether a summit meeting might not do more harm than good. Certainly it would if it ended in angry disagreements—as might be expected in the present climate of opinion. There is, of course, something dramatic about a meeting of heads of Governments; it seems to convey a sense of urgency which meetings on lower levels lack. But

it is probably by the spade work of normal diplomatic exchanges that progress—if any be possible—will eventually be made.

Economic Aid

If the prestige of the United States is not what it might be in certain parts of the non-Communist world, it is not because Americans are niggardly when it comes to aiding the needy countries. A report issued by U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld for the July meeting of the Economic and Social Council reveals that United States' aid to underdeveloped countries through bilateral agreements and programs carried on within U.N. agencies is now running to more than \$5 billion annually. This includes outright gifts, long-term loans, sales of surplus products for the currencies of the receiving countries and other commitments involving technical assistance of one kind and another. It does not include the vast sums of money spent on military bases abroad. Cash gifts alone last year amounted to more than \$1¼ billion. The report says that France, with a total expenditure of slightly more than \$1 billion, was in second place.

There is a lot of talk about Soviet economic penetration of the underdeveloped countries, a matter which reportedly was discussed by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan in their recent talks. But this, according to the Secretary-General's report, is more of a long term speculation than a present problem of weight. While no detailed information was provided by the Soviet Union for last year's aid programs, the report indicates that from information gathered from various official publications, Soviet aid extended "over the last few years" came to about \$1¼ billion. This amount went mainly to India, Burma, Afghanistan and Indonesia. By contrast, American aid is at work in no less than 65 countries.

A Fine Exhibit

Today is the last day of the School Children's Art Exhibit which is open to the public at the Y.M.C.A. It is hoped that all who can do so will take advantage of the opportunity of seeing this very fine exhibit, and thus lend encouragement to a movement which is well deserving of support.

Mrs. Doris McKay, art director in the Charlottetown School, commends the children for having surpassed themselves this year in the quality of the work accomplished. The pictures, produced in crayon or poster paint, were chosen for originality, strength of colour and design, neatness and finish. These annual exhibits, she reports, have been found of great benefit in teaching children to evaluate their own efforts, thereby raising the standard for them of what makes a good picture.

The exhibit is paired with that of the Camera Club at the "Y" and will be open all day today and this evening from 7 to 9:30 p.m. We can recommend it as a stimulating experience for all our citizens.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In all probability there will be another general election in Manitoba soon, since no party has an overall majority. The results of last Monday's contest were strikingly similar to those of the 1957 Federal election. The Conservative leader should find the similarity comforting, when he recalls what happened when the Federal Conservatives made the second attempt.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker claims that he meant no interference with the C.B.C. by saying "no, no" when an interviewer proposed to ask Prime Minister Macmillan whether free trade between Canada and the United Kingdom would be on the agenda of this fall's Commonwealth trade conference. Just the same, it was unfortunate that he said "no, no" to a question asked Mr. Macmillan.

1,400,000 tons of coal are now stored above ground in Nova Scotia, according to the chairman of the Dosco Managing Committee of A. V. Roe of Canada Limited. This is the largest stockpile in Dosco's history, even if it does not represent the actual "surplus" which Premier Stanfield says is little more than half this amount. The company says that normal operations will be resumed "as soon as possible" but gives no inkling of when that will be. It is a serious blow to the economy of Nova Scotia and a still more serious one to the miners and their families.



COCKTAIL DIPLOMACY
D. SIMPKINS

CAN WE SAY GOODBYE TO THIS? ON PARLIAMENT HILL

Mr. Fleming's First Budget

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

Another general debate is now in progress in the House of Commons as members participate in the discussion on the Budget Debate. The usual procedure is to have the chief financial critic of the opposition follow the Finance Minister. Generally, however, he speaks only a few minutes, making general observations and then moves the adjournment of the debate.

This year the budget was delivered on Tuesday night but not until Friday did the House resume consideration of the budget. This delay is, of course, a very reasonable arrangement since the Opposition speakers do not have the full knowledge of the Finance Minister who keeps the details of his budget secret until delivery time.

Budget night is always an exciting affair on Parliament Hill with members in an expectant mood and every seat in the galleries filled. Long lines of people seek admission but many find it impossible to find space. The presentation of the budget is one of the very important roles performed by a government. A budget gives a detailed accounting of the proposed spendings and earnings of the administration. Since all government revenue is derived from the tax paying public it is not surprising that there is widespread interest among the citizen body.

WELCOME FEATURES
After many heavy expenditures of public funds there was general expectation that the 1958 budget would not contain much by way of tax reductions. The economic situation now facing the country is not such as to lead to budgetary surpluses like those which

featured budgets of a few years ago. Indeed there were many who expected that Mr. Fleming would budget for a larger deficit than that of \$648,000,000.

Such relief was provided for will be very helpful to certain taxpayers. For instance, the amendment to provide for inclusion of drugs, eyeglasses, ambulance fees and the like will certainly be helpful since the rising costs of these goods and services sometimes provide a heavy strain on the financial resources of those who must meet these unexpected expenses. The provision allowing up to ten per cent contribution to charitable and educational institutions is altogether welcome and should be an encouragement to Canadian corporations and men of wealth to assist these worthy purposes in our society. In general, Canadians have been less generous than their American and British counterparts in patronizing charitable and educational institutions.

DIFFICULT TASK
Mr. Fleming's first budget address was in many ways a masterly effort. He had a difficult task before him but with his usual courage and determination he made of it a real success. For the first time in the history of the Canadian Parliament portions of a budget address were presented in French, and Mr. Fleming's innovation in this respect was much appreciated. He is perfectly fluent in the language and made a most excellent impression. While forthright and anything but apologetic in his manner, our doughty Finance Minister was none of less realistic in his statement of appraisal of the Canadian economy.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

"So Promising A Colony!"

By J. Henri Blanchard L.L.D.

Thomas Pichon's account of his visit to Isle St. Jean, in 1752, concluded thus: "The north east river (Hillsboro) runs nine leagues into the country. It is one of the best planted streams in the Island, and not without good reason, for the soil being light and somewhat sandy is the more proper for culture."

"From port Lajoie we went to the river of the Great Ascension (Orwell Bay), three leagues south of port Lajoie. It is formed by the west point, and that of la Bouleautiere (The Birch trees) (at Orwell). This river divides itself into three branches, East (Orwell River), north (Vernon River) and north-west (Seal River). They are navigable for small vessels. At the further extremity of the west branch, a rivulet joins the stream, and is of sufficient rapidity for creating a saw mill upon this spot, especially as there is plenty of timber near at hand. (Millview). All these places are more or less inhabited, in proportion to the goodness of the soil."

OTHER RIVERS
"After surveying the rivers above-mentioned, we crossed over to the Peuguit River (to-day Pisquid River). Then we visited the Riviere du Moulin a Scie (Sawmill River, Glenfinnan River) then to the river of the Whites (Riviere des Blancs, (to-day Johnston's River). In each we took notice of the inhabitants. We then arrived at the Anse Du Buisson (Walker's Cove) then to Anse aux Morts (Dead Man's Creek, Dean Cove), then to the little Ascension (Fullerton's Creek), and to the Anse des Pirogues (Stewart's Cove)."

"From les Pirogues we set sail for Comte de Saint-Pierre's creek, (Keppoch Cove), doubling the points of Marguerite (Battery Pt.) and la Pointe a la Framboise, (Raspberry Point), we arrived at Anse du Comte Saint-Pierre in half an hour. Near the Anse of Comte Saint Pierre, there is Anse au Matelot, Sailor's Cove, (Squaw Bay or Alexandra)."

FRUITFUL LANDS
"The coast on this side is separated from the North-East River (Hillsboro), by a very thick wood. In the middle of this wood is the road to Three Rivers. It begins at Pointe Marguerite and goes as far as the penin-

sula of Three Rivers. A very good settlement might be made on this part of the Island, if fine woods, pleasant meadows, fruitful lands, plenty of game, and fish, can be any encouragement to planters.

"Though the settlements on the Island of Saint John increase every day by the arrival of Acadians and others, yet a very considerable quantity of land, as regards that we have described, with very little care this Island could be rendered one of the most prosperous of His Majesty's dominions."

GREAT INCONVENIENCE
"Indeed the winter is very long and the cold is rather intense, and the snowfall is very heavy; it often lies four feet deep in the open fields. Flies and maringouins (mosquitoes) are surely a great inconvenience. These abominable insects darken the air, and fasten themselves without leave on any part of a person left exposed to their insolence. Yet it has been observed that in proportion as the land is cleared and is peopled, the number of these insects diminishes."

"But granting that they are exceeding troublesome, I want to know what place in the world is exempt from all inconveniences. And is not this we have been mentioning sufficiently compensated by the great advantages that might be easily derived from so promising a colony!"

(End of Pichon's description of Isle Saint Jean. From a photostatic copy of the Canadian Archives, with minor changes and additions.)

(To be continued)

OUR YESTERDAYS
(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 20, 1933)

In recognition of twenty-five years of faithful and painstaking service as secretary of the Law Society, Mr. W. E. Bentley, K.C., was presented with a gold watch as a token of appreciation at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Society yesterday. The presentation was made by Mr. M. A. Farmer, who presided at the meeting.

Capt. J. S. Atkinson, director of the Canadian Bureau for the

Less Fearful Is Understood

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

ALL OF YOU, I'm sure, have heard a good deal about strokes. Most of what you have heard has been quite alarming, and a great many of you have come to regard strokes with a terrible fear.

I don't want you to fear them, but I am sure your doctor wants you to respect them and the diseases which often culminate in a stroke.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

For while we cannot prevent the majority of strokes, we can treat some of the conditions causing cerebral vascular (heart and blood) diseases, and this treatment may help prevent strokes.

Moreover, in some cases there are fairly definite signs which warn of an impending stroke. If we heed them in time, we may be able to head it off.

A stroke generally occurs very suddenly. It's caused by the interruption in the flow of blood to the brain. Perhaps an artery ruptures or is blocked by a blood clot, spasm or some form of pressure.

DISABILITY REMAINS

When this happens, the victim may suffer paralysis of a leg and arm and may also develop difficulty in speaking. While these symptoms sometimes clear up rather quickly, usually some form of physical disability remains.

Thus, it's much better to try to prevent strokes from occurring whenever we can.

High blood pressure, for example, often is associated with strokes. With our modern drugs and techniques we can help the majority of persons with high blood pressure, providing they give us a chance to help them. Often such treatment helps prevent these persons from suffering strokes.

As I have already explained, some conditions associated with formation of blood clots frequently are climaxed by strokes. In some of these cases there are certain signs which precede a stroke. These include brief

NOTES BY THE WAY

As one sage remarked, if all the motor cars in the world were placed end to end some nitwit would pull out and try to pass them.—Branford Expositor

Quite likely many people who learned through Caesar that all Gaul was divided into three parts have forgotten much else in his commentaries. Remaining with them, though will be an appreciation of the influence exerted upon English by Latin. The older tongue continues to live in modern dress and largely through the untiring efforts of dedicated teachers over the years.—Timmins Daily Press

attacks of weakness, numbness of visual trouble.

AVERTING STROKE
Through the use of anti-clotting drugs we might be able to avert the impending stroke.

Small blood clots formed in the heart are a frequent cause of strokes among young persons. Generally, these clots form as a result of rheumatic heart disease or a bacterial infection in the lining of the heart. We can either prevent or successfully treat both of these conditions in the majority of cases, thus eliminating the threat of a stroke.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. C.J.: I have been reading that certain antibiotics help the growth of animals. Do you think they might promote growth in infants and children?
Answer: Certain studies have shown some increase in growth in children with the use of the antibiotic drugs. However, because of the side effects from these drugs in humans, their use for such purpose would not be advisable.

We just hate to see a party of tourists with both golf clubs and fishing equipment in the car, as we know there's going to be a terrible argument sometime before they get home.—Winnipeg Tribune

In England a woman driver stopped her car on a coastal highway, dashed into the surf, dragged to safety ashore two ship-wrecked sailors. Her reward: A citation—for illegal parking.—St. Catharines Standard.

Class is not dead in the Soviet Union. The Ballika, a Russian passenger ship sailing between Leningrad and London, has five classes: Luxury, first, second, third and tourist. A capitalist ship of the same size would have only two classes.—Figaro, Paris

Class is not dead in the Soviet Union. The Ballika, a Russian passenger ship sailing between Leningrad and London, has five classes: Luxury, first, second, third and tourist. A capitalist ship of the same size would have only two classes.—Figaro, Paris

The Poets Corner

LILACS.

There is a window in a house I know
Through which I watched the wind so softly blow
The dew-wet lilacs that they swayed as though
By spirit moved; to me, at break of day
There stole a haunting breath, a roundelay
Charming the lattice with the lure of May.

And one there was who loved the lilacs too,
And so I picked them wet with morning dew
And gave them for their beauty's thrilling hue;
The lilacs now are dreams of long ago;
Yet still is seen their dew impassioned glow
Watched from a window in a house I know.
—Arthur S. Bourinot, in "Collected Poems."

Hey Kids! WIN A BIKE

COLOUR THIS PICTURE OF BOY ON BICYCLE AND DOG

BUY DELICIOUS Popsicle

A BIKE A WEEK FOR THE BEST COLOURED PICTURE

NAME _____ AGE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PROV. _____

1. Colour this picture in crayon, pencil or paint.
2. Send the picture with your name, address and age CLEARLY WRITTEN TO "POPSICLE" Contest, 100 Sterling Road, Toronto, Ont.
3. Enclose three "POPSICLE" (or reasonable facsimiles) with your entry.
4. All entries will be opened weekly and judged.
5. Winners will be judged by neatness, originality and age.
6. Winners will be notified immediately by mail.
7. Judge will be Babs Brown, Traveler, Lecturer and writer of children's programs for the C.B.C. GET ADDITIONAL ENTRY BLANKS AT YOUR NEAREST "POPSICLE" STORE. ENTER THE CONTEST AS OFTEN AS YOU LIKE. CONTEST CLOSING JULY 26, 1958.

"POPSICLE" is a Registered Trademark of the Joe Lowe Corporation, Toronto, Ont.

A Winner Every Week on Prince Edward Island Until July 26

This Special Contest brought to P. E. I. by the co-operation of the Manufacturers of Perfection Ice Cream.

PERFECTION IS A QUALITY PRODUCT FROM THE FINEST DAIRY HERDS IN THE MARITIMES

CENTRAL CREAMERIES LIMITED

Here's a happy flavor combination: BANANA NUT LOAF

Sift together once, then into bowl
1½ c. once-sifted all-purpose flour
or 2 c. once-sifted pastry flour
2½ tps. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. baking soda
1 c. fine granulated sugar

Add ½ c. soft shortening
Prepare
1 c. well-mashed ripe banana
and add half to flour mixture along with
2 eggs
Beat 300 strokes by hand, or with electric mixer at medium speed for 2 mins.
Add remaining mashed banana,
½ tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. almond extract
2 tps. milk
and beat 150 strokes or 1 min.

Fold in ¾ c. chopped pecans or walnuts
Turn into greased loaf pan, (8½" x 4½" top inside measure), lined with greased waxed paper or foil. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1¼ hours.
Yield: One loaf cake.

Over 4 generations of Canadians have depended on Magic for finer-textured baked goods. You can always rely on Magic Baking Powder. Get some soon!