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The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink.

Butter Support

Continuance of butter price support at 58 cents a pound at least until May, 1956 is being urged on the Government by the Dairy Farmers of Canada.

That is to say that the subsidy which since 1949 was a mere "fraction of a cent a pound" enabled farmers to dispose of their butterfat without loss even at the seasons of highest production.

Such a course would have profited no one. The farmer would have had relatively little milk or cream to sell. His land would have been deprived of the advantage of part of its cattle population.

If anything the farmer would have been in the best position at least temporarily. His profits would have been high on the relatively small number of cattle he retained.

Saving Lives

The maintenance of a sufficient supply of blood to meet the day to day requirements of patients in our local hospitals should be of the utmost concern to all of us. In the days when there was no free blood transfusion service—relatives, friends and neighbors of the patient needing this type of therapy very quickly came forward and offered themselves as blood donors.

Patients in the hospitals in this Province—and all hospitals have this service—require on an average 200 bottles of blood per month. Prince Edward Islanders are given an opportunity to contribute towards maintaining this supply, three times a year when Clinics are held by the Mobile Team from Halifax.

Sure Or Sorry

Those interested in accident prevention are well aware that most accidents are preventable. That is to say they could have been avoided by taking reasonable precautions. This applies to highway casualties, fire, electrical accidents, industrial accidents and mishaps in the home.

This week is being stressed by the Junior Board of Trade as Safety Week. There is no doubt that by taking thought we could to all intents and purposes eliminate "accidents" to persons and property.

The first precaution is to anticipate sources of danger, to examine equipment and premises to make sure that everything is in working order; that there are no traps or special hazards. When these have been eliminated or at least noted, the next step is to "proceed with caution."

The Boy Scouts have a very important motto, "Be Prepared". By taking thought we can not only avoid many accidents but we can also be ready to minimize the harm

resulting from those which we have been unable to prevent. It is all a matter of thinking out beforehand the many possible emergencies which may arise and considering before the event how they could best be dealt with.

Safety, as cannot be too often repeated, is essentially a habit.

Teacher Salary Survey

It is sometimes said that one of the reasons for the current teacher shortage is found in the low remuneration that is offered Normal School graduates. Another popular belief is that most of these young teachers could do much better financially in business offices of one kind and another.

The survey was conducted recently in Evanston, Illinois, the seat of the National College of Education which trains prospective teachers. Its sponsors were business men representing banks, professional offices, wholesale and retail stores, and industrial concerns of various kinds.

The economic position of Illinois is not like that of Prince Edward Island and, evidently, teachers' salaries in that State are much higher than they are here; so, presumably, are wages paid by business and professional firms.

Communist War Machine

On May 10, last, an analysis was made in the British House of Commons of the Communist war machine. Mr. Nutting, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that between 1951 and today Russia has increased its naval forces from 600,000 to 750,000. The number of vessels had greatly increased. At the end of the war, for example, Russia had 215 submarines. Today it has 350.

The Russian army strength is now about 3,200,000, comprising 175 divisions. Russia now has 30,000 tanks, an increase of 6,000 in the past two years. Rifle divisions have been given motor equipment and additional artillery. The satellite countries have increased their armies by about 140,000 in the past two years and now muster 1,210,000. The strength of the Russian air force is given at 800,000 with 20,000 aircraft. Replacement of piston engines by jets is proceeding rapidly.

Thus, while Communist propagandists beat their breasts in support of disarmament and peace, Russia continues to build up her war machine with all possible speed. All proposals by the free countries for real disarmament and peace are rejected.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Jutland, 1916.

Union Day, South Africa.

On Tuesday, school meetings will be held throughout the Province. It is at these annual meetings that parents and others have the opportunity of examining the state of educational opportunities in their district and making any desirable changes for the future.

It would indeed be ironic if, as stated by the Baltimore Sun, exiled Spaniards are responsible for the transformation of Guatemala into a Communist state. It is difficult to imagine a more earnest enemy of Communism than Franco's Spain, or any regime with less intention of spreading Communist influence.

Walt Whitman, American poet, was born this date 1819. He found an outlet for his democratic sentiments by writing verse which he published in 1855 under the title "Leaves of Grass". The metre was original, disregarding conventional laws of feet and rhyme but having musical, rhythmic sentences of varied length.



That's The Stuff!

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I.

ENORMOUS PIG

"There is at present in this Town a Pig of the following size; length 9 feet 6 inches; girth round the body 7 feet 4 inches, round the neck 5 feet; height 3 feet 11 inches, and weight upwards of 1,000 lbs. It is the largest and finest looking animal of the kind ever seen in this Island, or perhaps in North America. It was raised on the Island from a breed originally from Ireland, and is now about to be shipped to Halifax for exhibition as a sample of the stock of the Island. It was purchased by the present proprietor from Peter Stewart, farmer, Hillsborough River, for the sum of £19." - P. E. I. Register, April 29, 1828.

Island M. P. Recalls Some Ancient History

It's a rare defence debate when Defence Minister Claxton doesn't receive eloquent appeals from an assortment of M.P.'s that new armories and drill halls be constructed in their ridings. The current debate—at the moment in a state of suspended animation—hasn't been any exception. But one of the appeals, it turned out, contained an unusual note of urgency. It came from Angus MacLean (P.C.—Queens) who served with distinction in the RCAF from 1938 to 1947 and left with the rank of wing commander.

He undertook the job himself and turned up the information that the armories had been built by British colonial authorities some years before Prince Edward Island tried the Confederation experiment.

He read to a fascinated House excerpts from the report of the inspecting officer of militia—a Col. A. Douglas Smith—dated in 1867. Ancient records showed that the cost of building the structure which is the hard core of today's armories was 1,671 pounds, 11 shillings and 11 pence.

"It's an inadequate wooden building," Mr. MacLean reported. "True, there have been some modifications and additions." But surely reserve army units deserved something better. And so, for that matter, did the naval reserve unit known as HMCS Queen Charlotte.

This structure, too, was ancient enough to be designated as a historic site rather than a reserve force building. The naval reserve deserved more. Perhaps it is to be found—Where else?—in the 100,000 physically fit young men who every year reach the age of eighteen, generally leaving high school at that time for work or for university.

Would it not be feasible to give them a stated period of full-time military training, be considered as part of their education? Those planning to work would not be harmed by eighteen months' service at military pay. Nor would those planning to attend university. The veterans of the Second World War were the best students Canada's universities had.

The training of these 100,000 each year should come as close as possible to active service conditions. It should give them travel throughout Canada; and indeed beyond it, to other parts of the Commonwealth. And it should make them liable, for a period of some years, to the selective call-up which the Canadian Government

The Heart Of Defense

Just over four years ago the outbreak of war in Korea rang like a fire bell throughout the free nations, warning all of them to look to their defences. Canada's response, in the fall of 1950, was to launch a four-year, \$5 billion build-up which came to a formal end this spring, but continues on a \$2-billion-a-year maintenance basis.

The defence build-up has cost Canada about \$340 per head, about \$1,360 per family. The continuing defence program costs them about \$130 per head, about \$520 per family. What have they to show for it in the way of immediate preparedness, which—as Mr. George Drew has warned—is the only kind of preparedness that counts? At best, at very best, no more than 100,000 fighting men, of whom a good number have had only part-time training in reserve forces.

Clearly, this is nowhere near enough for the nation's needs; or, indeed, for its money. Clearly, we have been, and still are, following the wrong course. What is the right one? To find an answer to that question, we must go back to the beginning. We must recognize the fundamental problems of population and geography—a few people on a lot of land—which make it difficult for Canada to maintain substantial forces in time of so-called peace. Until these basic problems have been solved by generations of large-scale immigration, all we can do is to organize a security system which takes them into account.

Only by offering the world's highest pay, only by providing comforts which come close to luxuries, only by accepting recruits of mediocre and even poor calibre, has the Defence Department been able to build up the three active services to a strength of 113,000—still 7,000 short of the announced objective. This may be taken as evidence that we cannot sustain standing forces proportionate to those of, for example, Great Britain and the United States. On the basis of our present population, a skeleton army, navy and air force may be as much as we can do. We must think, therefore, in terms of non-standing forces; that is, in terms of people who, while holding civilian status, are immediately available and useful in a military emergency.

This implies previous training on a part-time or full-time basis. The reserve forces, of course, offer part-time training. But their official strength is only 57,000, and their actual strength much less, since a good deal of their membership exists only on paper. Something more is needed. Perhaps it is to be found—Where else?—in the 100,000 physically fit young men who every year reach the age of eighteen, generally leaving high school at that time for work or for university.

Would it not be feasible to give them a stated period of full-time military training, be considered as part of their education? Those planning to work would not be harmed by eighteen months' service at military pay. Nor would those planning to attend university. The veterans of the Second World War were the best students Canada's universities had.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

The home life of a lot of youngsters is all tied up in a series of "nests".—Sudbury Star. The following conversation was overheard at a Paris art exhibit: "Does this painting represent a sunrise or a sunset?" "A sunset." "How do you know?" "I am acquainted with the painter. He never gets up before eleven."—Four Tons, Lausanne, Switzerland.

The army is testing a one-man helicopter which straps onto the back like a parachute. If they will release them for civilian use, these might provide a way to get out of a Sunday traffic jam. Take to the helicopters, kids, and send out a search party if I'm not home by Tuesday.—Boston Post.

The busy and progressive town of Dryden, pulp manufacturing centre some 300 miles west of Port Arthur on the Trans Canada Highway, has completed what is to date its most ambitious community enterprise. It has raised the necessary funds to finance a \$580,000 hospital, with capacity of 50 beds, work on which is expected to commence next Spring.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Sixty millions for a subway—and more subways to follow. Fifty millions for an expressway (part from the province). Seventy-five millions for a new city hall—the latest proposal. It's getting to be considered positively vulgar in Toronto to mention less than \$50,000,000 for a public improvement. United States capital, of course, will be available for whatever is undertaken. And Canadian dollars will also have to be available to pay back the loans with interest; chiefly Toronto dollars.—Toronto Star.

Miss Ethel Kimbel, a music teacher from the Illinois School of the Blind, has started off alone to "sight-see" in 16 European cities, shows an intrepid zest that many a lone traveller without her handicap might envy. With itinerary, tickets and reservation coupons marked in Braille, she confidently faces the challenge of diverse languages, customs and currencies. We are sure that Miss Kimbel, with such a spirit, will see far more of the beauty and meaning of the places she visits than many a jaded or superficial tourist, blind to the human situation of the people through whose midst he moves.—Milwaukee Journal.

Because the city of La Paz, Bolivia, is high in the Andes, the best human voices often fall flat there—causing a great cultural

The Poet's Corner

FIGHTING SOUTH OF THE CASTLE They fought south of the Castle, They died north of the wall. They died on the moors and were not buried. Their flesh was the food of crows. "Tell the crows we are not afraid; We have died in the moors and cannot be buried. Crows, how can our bodies escape you?" The waters flowed deep And the rushes in the pool were dark. The riders fought and were slain; Their horses wander neighing. By the bridge there was a house. Was it south, was it north? The harvest was never gathered. How can we give you our offerings? You served your Prince faithfully, Though all in vain. I think of you, faithful soldiers; Your services shall not be forgotten. For in the morning you went out to battle And at night you did not return. —From the Chinese, 2nd Century B.C.

The Age Old Story

And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away.

CLINIC SCHEDULE

Through the facilities of the Department of Health and Welfare, Chest Clinics will be held throughout the Province during the month of June 1954, as follows:

Table with clinic names and schedules: SUMMERSIDE—Tuesday, June 1 9:30—12:00 A.M.; Tuesday, June 15 9:30—12:00 A.M.; SOURIS—Monday, June 14 1:30—4:00 P.M.; MONTAGUE—Monday, June 21 1:30—4:00 P.M.; ALBERTON—Tuesday, June 29 9:30—12:00 A.M.; 1:30—4:00 P.M.; PROVINCIAL SANATORIUM—Every Thursday 10:00—12:00 A.M.; Every Friday 1:30—4:00 P.M.; Every Saturday 1:30—4:00 P.M.

Patients for review will receive appointments through the mail. All persons who have not been in contact with an active case of Tuberculosis, are requested to consult their family doctor or their district Public Health Nurse, either of whom will decide if a clinical examination and standard chest x-ray is indicated.

E. M. FOUND, M.D.

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