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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link."

PAGE 4, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1957

A Fine Achievement

Warmest congratulations are due to the St. Dunstan's University debating team which—for the second time in five years—won the Dominion debating championship over the Laval University team at Ottawa on Saturday night. This is a magnificent achievement for a small college, in competition with the largest universities across the country. But St. Dunstan's has always been noted for its high standards, and its students have won outstanding honors in every field of academic attainment. Donald MacDougall, of Bloomfield, and Leo Peddle of Corner Brook, Newfoundland, with Ian Gillies as alternate, formed the S.D.U. team in this instance, and they scored a brilliant personal triumph. But they will doubtless be the first to pay tribute to their Alma Mater, and particularly to Rev. F. L. Cass, moderator of the College Debating Society, for the excellent training they received. Their success reflects favorably not only on S.D.U. but on this Province generally, and all our citizens will join in congratulating them most heartily.

Newfoundland Trade

For many years Newfoundland has provided good markets for this Province's agricultural products. Until recently the trade was pretty much a one-sided affair, mainly because Newfoundland produced very few articles which this Province could use. Last year, however, as was pointed out by Mr. Saville in seconding the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, a good many articles were imported from our sister Province; not in sufficient volume to balance our exports but still enough to demonstrate our good intentions.

This import business will have to be stepped up considerably, if our markets in Newfoundland are to be retained and developed. In recent years many small factories producing the kind of goods which this Province must import have started operations in Newfoundland; and there is a growing feeling among Newfoundland business men and Government officials that P. E. I. should deal with them to a much greater extent than has been the case hitherto. This view finds expression in the Newfoundland press from time to time; and frequently there are hints that Nova Scotia, which also sends farm products across the Straits and would like to send more, is doing better in this respect than is this Province.

It must be noted that the Newfoundland Government is doing everything possible to encourage farming on a large scale. Already it is being suggested that within a few years the Province will be self-supporting in poultry and eggs. Some of the biggest poultry farms in the Maritimes are situated near St. John's, and they are being extended all the time. Cattle and hog raising, too, has been developed a hundred-fold in the last seven or eight years. When the Trans-Canada Highway is completed from Port Aux Basques to St. John's—it is hoped to have a passable road for the entire 600 mile stretch by next fall—agriculture will take great strides forward; for the road will pass through the best land in the Province and near big natural markets at Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Gander and a number of other good-sized towns.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that this Province can depend on the Newfoundland market indefinitely, at least in its present magnitude. But it will probably be several years before farming in Newfoundland is on a scale sufficient to look after local needs. Meanwhile, our export trade should be developed in every way possible; and one way is to see to it that reciprocity is made a regular feature of the trading pattern. Another, of course, is to see to it that the products we send are of the very highest quality.

Teaching Standards

At the present time there are approximately 8,000 persons serving as teachers in Canada without any professional training and nearly 18,000 whose education and training are below the prescribed minimum of the province in which they teach. This being Education Week, it is well worth pondering the significance of these figures.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation points out that raising teaching standards will help to reduce, not increase, the teacher shortage. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that teacher drop-out is much more responsible for the present teacher shortage than an actual lack of recruits. If entry standards were higher, misfits and those who use teaching as a temporary means of employment would be kept out.

The teacher in today's world has a big job. It is not just one of hearing lessons and marking papers. He must have sufficient training, insight and leadership ability to develop the attitudes that are the basis of true Canadian democracy. Nothing but the best is good enough for this vital responsibility.

The Canadian School Trustees' Association has recommended "that the minimum standard of certification for teachers be two years of teacher education beyond the senior matriculation and that no person be given a professional certificate unless and until he attains this standard."

There is no doubt that better salaries and better teaching facilities will help to attract better teachers. But, most of all, we need conviction of the central importance of education in the future of Canada. In a country so blessed with natural resources, it would be folly indeed to neglect the mental and spiritual resources needed for their proper development and use. Education alone can provide them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Says the Principal of the High School in Wichita Falls, Texas: "We do not tolerate Presley records at our dances". Now, there's a man who one day will be Governor of Texas.

A military base in Wisconsin has replaced the last mule it had in service by a helicopter. No mule deserves that kind of treatment. He would have found it humiliating enough if he had been replaced by a horse, let alone a helicopter.

Governor Ribicoff of Connecticut must be an unusual type of politician. Referring to the \$25 million surplus with which his administration hopes to begin the new fiscal year, he said: "We do not take credit for it". It is doubtful whether these words were ever said before in that kind of context.

Even if the old age pension is raised to \$50, it will still buy only as much as the \$40 pension bought when introduced in 1952. As an exchange points out, Ottawa will be doing nothing more, in that case, than repairing the damage done by its own inflationary policies during the past five years.

A new method has been devised for administering polio vaccine. It is an inoculation pressure "gun" which shoots the vaccine into the arm. It is claimed that the new system will reduce the number of technicians needed for the operation. The gun will contain several doses and a mechanism will control the amount for each inoculation. It has the approval of Dr. Salk, the vaccine's discoverer. So far it has been used only on a group of volunteers.

John Jay Whitney has taken up his post as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He may turn out to be the right man in the right place, but he is starting in under difficulties. For one thing, there is still much illwill in Britain towards the United States administration, although perhaps not as much as there was a while back. For another, there has been a good deal of criticism in the British press of the American practice of sending men of wealth and no diplomatic experience to such an important embassy. As one paper put it, "there's more to being an ambassador than going to horse races".



EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Sowing In The Clouds

R. L. Curthoys in the Winnipeg Free Press

MELBOURNE:—Ten years ago SCIRO (Australian Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) began to experiment in making artificial rain. This is an undertaking that is fraught with momentous possibilities for a country as waterless as Australia.

When the experiments began, micro-wave radar, which has been developed during the Second World War, had enabled scientists to examine the structure of rain clouds, to understand better the processes that produce rain, and to select a type of cloud from which rain can most readily be precipitated.

The next step was to discover a chemical which, when injected into the right kind of cloud, would produce the physical processes that precede rainfall.

Thousands of flights have been made through the clouds; dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) water spray and other chemicals have been dropped through them. In recent years silver iodide has proved most effective.

In February 1947, from a Liberator bomber flying over the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, dry ice was poured on to a rain cloud. A few minutes later the scientists were rewarded by seeing rain fall over an area of 30 square miles. Since then the plane has repeatedly produced isolated showers from patches of rain clouds.

MORE AMBITIOUS  
But the objective is much more ambitious. It is to harness rain—as water has long been harnessed—to the service of man and to make it fall freely at will. The quest has taken men of the SCIRO all over Australia. As well as being dropped from aircraft, silver iodide has been released from

chemical burners on lonely mountain tops. Caught up by passing clouds, it has increased normal rainfall. But thus far the economic difficulty is that the individual treatment of a large number of clouds makes the cost of rainmaking prohibitive.

It is in the air that the most promising results have been achieved. In May 1955, on the plains of western Queensland, a Dakota plane made 20 flights in 14 days releasing silver iodide along a 200-mile front over which moist air was coming down from the Gulf of Carpentaria. As much as three inches of rain was measured in one downpour.

At SCIRO's rain-making headquarters in the University of Sydney, instruments have been devised to enable the crews of aircraft participating in the experiments to measure the moisture content of clouds.

REGISTERED ON TAPE  
Glass slides coated with magnesium oxide are protruded through the aircraft's windows, to receive the imprints of the moisture particles in the cloud. A tape machine inserted in a slit in the wing exposes a roll of paper to the cloud. The changing resistance of the tape registers the amount of moisture encountered.

A microphone in the nose of the plane records raindrops as they strike the diaphragm and the raindrops generate electro magnetic impulses which are photographed as images on a moving film. Chemical tanks filled with silver iodide are attached to the plane, with burners at its wing-tips. Within 20 to 25 minutes of the chemical being injected into the cloud, tiny drops of moisture turn into ice crystals which, as they fall toward earth and enter a warmer atmosphere, melt and hit the ground as rain.

phere, melt and hit the ground as rain.

Experiments are now proceeding above the Snowy Mountains where a giant hydro electric undertaking is being built. The area is ideal for concentrated experiment because it is well supplied with cloud. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority has placed rain gauges on mountain ridges, in gorges and along the rivers. Three aircraft are incessantly attacking the clouds with silver iodide.

TARGET AREA  
There is a target area in which the clouds are seeded, and a control area, which is left to Nature. Rainfall produced artificially in the target area is continuously compared with the normal rainfall in the control area. So far appreciably more rain has fallen on the target than on the control area.

SCIRO receives many appeals from drought-stricken areas to come and make rain. Last year during a dry spell, Brisbane City Council asked the organization to make rain for the city's parched parks and gardens. But the answer invariably is that SCIRO has not yet mastered the secret of artificial rain-making, that years' more work will be necessary before it can do so.

If, however, SCIRO ever does succeed in harnessing the rain, it will take most of the risks out of farming and grazing in Australia, and add millions of dollars a year to the value of primary production.

iments are in progress with traffic lights, electric shocks, and "Venetian blinds"—to keep young salmon out of hydroelectric turbines of the great dams.

One of the most promising techniques puts a pulsating field of direct electric current across the stream. The fish find it unpleasant and can be nudged toward a safe path over the dam.

In some dam installations, this path is the same "fish ladder" that the mature fish use on their way upstream to spawn. In others, a "skimmer" is being tested. It pushes fish, with a jet of water, into a flume that carries them below the dam.

In small streams, experiments with underwater lights—disliked by the fish—have given some success. The salmon, seeking the dark, are guided away from danger.

A system of louvers, set in the stream beds like vertical Venetian blinds is being tried. Though the openings are large enough for the fish to swim through, the eddies set up are avoided by the salmon. It is expected that such installations on large rivers would pose too great a construction problem. The louvers may be used, however, to keep the fish out of smaller traps such as irrigation canals.

incomplete data on forest inventory, growth, use and accessibility, the Canada Year Book reports expert belief that "considerable portions of Canada's forests are being cut too heavily at present." This view closely coincides with the Kennedy Royal Commission report on Ontario's forests in 1947. It is apparent in urgent steps being taken to bring British Columbia forests under management agreements, which means that no more wood in a timber limit may be cut than grows each year. How we dare increase forest consumption without a greatly enlarged program of conservation, it is impossible to see. The Gordon Report scarcely mentions this necessity.

ON THE FARM  
The need of water and soil conservation on the farms is also discussed. The desirability of large-scale irrigation in the West is blushed aside by the report, as having a purely local advantage. The commission seems to think that mixed farming is likely to become more common in the West, but the need for stored water to sustain and stabilize that sort of agriculture in dry years appears to have been completely disregarded. The extreme drought conditions now afflicting part of the American West ought to be sufficient warning that it can still

Pacific Salmon Haunts

National Geographic Society

The Pacific salmon is so important to man as food that deep-sea vessels are now seeking out its most secret haunts.

For decades, intensive studies of the pink-fleshed fish have been made in the fresh-water streams where they hatch and to which they return to spawn and die.

This year, a stepped-up program is examining salmon in the sea, where they mature. Research ships from the United States, Canada and Japan are engaged in the quest. The National Geographic Society reports. Other scientists are working toward solutions of a land-locked problem—fish versus water-power developments.

FISHING TREATY AT STAKE  
On the ocean, fish experts seek the feeding grounds of salmon native to Asia and North America. Under an international agreement, Japanese fishermen are forbidden to fish on the American side of 175 degrees west longitude—about the position of Midway Island. The treaty, however, is to be opened for demarcation of the line next year.

By that time, it is hoped, the research ships will have produced evidence of what areas in the North Pacific are inhabited by the fish from the different countries. Already, some two million square miles of ocean have been surveyed by the ships.

New identification techniques have been developed to aid this study. Although the Asian and American salmon are almost identical, they can be told apart by careful measurement of fins and gills, examination of individual scales, serological testing of the blood, and the presence of certain parasites.

SHOCKS AND TRAFFIC LIGHTS  
In Pacific Coast streams, exper-

Conservation Or No Future

Globe and Mail, Toronto

One of the most pressing problems of Canada's future, in both the short and the long-term view, was almost wholly disregarded by the Gordon Commission on Economic Prospects. This is the urgent need for soil, water and forest conservation as the foundation of our future prosperity. The point is cogently made in a letter on this page today. In assessing many of the conclusions of the commission, it would be well to keep the omission in mind as a corrective.

In the light of what is already known about water shortages in this country, especially in the more highly urbanized areas, the commission's forecast that by 1980 the population will be 79 per cent urban is downright alarming. Already the costs of water supply and parallel sewage disposal services have strained the resources of Metropolitan Toronto, and this area has unlimited water at its doorstep.

Most of the municipalities in Ontario which are away from the shores of the Great Lakes are at

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sudensen, M. D.  
STORMS AND SNIFFLES LINKED BY A SURVEY

Beware of storm fronts. Not only do such conditions mean bad weather, they also might mean bad colds.

A unique joint investigation, made by a private weather forecasting company and a pharmaceutical firm, has revealed that there is a 50 to 75 per cent increase in cases of common colds following closely on the heels of meteorological changes which the weather forecasters call storm fronts.

DEFINITE LINK  
This seems to establish a definite link between storms and colds.

Several factors appear to be involved in the weather's triggering an outbreak of colds. First, there usually is fair weather and a temperature somewhat above average. Then there is a sharp drop in temperature, coupled with increased rainfall, wide day-to-night temperature range and higher humidity as well as wind velocity.

DRY AREA  
If you live in a dry area, the rain, snow, humidity and cloudiness factors are more important than for someone living in a normal wet area.

The joint study, the first of its kind, was conducted in two stages. First, the daily sales of cold tablets were recorded in cities through out the country. Then weather records for each city were analyzed.

COLD TABLET SALES  
The researchers found that sales of cold tablets mushroomed after storm fronts struck the various areas.

What does all this mean to you? Well, for one thing, it enables weather bureaus to predict fairly well in advance the likelihood of an outbreak of colds in specific areas.

MORE COLDS  
The National Weather Institute in Los Angeles, which participated in the study, says the Atlanta, Ga., and Miami, Fla., areas can expect to have more cases of colds than usual from now until about March 4.

When the newspaper, radio or television weather reports for your community forecast storm fronts, you can take special precautions to protect yourself against fatigue, chilling and other things which help lower your resistance.

QUESTION AND ANSWER  
H.N.: Why aren't mastoid operations performed as frequently as they once were?

Answer: Because of the use of the new antibiotic drugs. Symptoms do not progress to the severe stage which requires operations.

ANSWER: Because of the use of the new antibiotic drugs. Symptoms do not progress to the severe stage which requires operations.



SONG  
The boat is chafing at our long delay,  
And we must leave too soon  
The spicy sea-pinks and the in-borne spray,  
The lassy sands, the moon.  
Keep us, O Thetis, in our western flight!  
Watch from thy nearby throne  
Our vessel, plunging deeper into night  
To reach a land unknown.  
—John Davidson.

MAXIMS

A ship in harbor is safe — but that is not what ships are built for.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (March 4, 1932)

Owing to yesterday's severe storm the Borden train did not make a trip to Charlottetown and the passengers were forced to remain in Borden overnight. The regular train which left Charlottetown for Borden yesterday morning did not reach its destination until almost 8 o'clock last night.

Yesterday marked the sixteenth anniversary of the passing through Moncton en route to Halifax on their way overseas of the members of the first Canadian railway contingent, recruited from all parts of Canada, to perform railway work in France during operations in the Great War.

TEN YEARS AGO (March 4, 1947)

Yesterday morning's 46-mile-per-hour gale, interspersed with gusts of 75 miles an hour, dislocated the ex. ferry service; forced the cancellation of the Maritime Central Airways flights; put telephone lines to the mainland out of operation; and temporarily deprived residents of the Brighton district of light and power.

Local C.N.R. officials reported last night that 50 cars of potatoes bound for Britain have already left the province en route to St. John, N.B., where loading for England is scheduled to begin tomorrow. The first shipment consists of 87 cars and the remaining 37 cars are due to arrive on schedule.

happen here.

It is possible the more extended treatment of the final reports of the Gordon Commission will correct this failure to recognize the basic need for the conservation of our renewable natural resources. It is a pity this was not more strongly emphasized in the preliminary documents. A future based on expansion rather than on conservation is the sure road to disaster, no matter how luxurious the prosperity in the meantime.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It would be an improvement, we think if every public utterance of John Foster Dulles were accompanied, or preceded by, the inevitable explanation of de. il.—J. V. McAree in the Globe and Mail

A National Health and Welfare publication says that "fortunately, all-out atomic warfare would likely last a matter of days rather than weeks or months." But a few days might be enough to eliminate civilization. —Ottawa Journal

Doctors are urging medical examinations as a prerequisite to the issuing of drivers' licences. It would make more sense to give the prospective pedestrian a physical—he's the one who has to do all the jumping.—Ottawa Packet and Times

Radio a television are in the entertainment business, and it is with a strong bias toward entertainment values that they present news. The newspapers are still, very seriously, in the business of gathering and distributing news, as news.—Peterborough Examiner

When we read, in a government circular on employment, that "considerable curtailment was shown in fish, fruit and vegetable canning and preserving and there were comparatively small losses in tobacco, leather footwear," etc. It takes a little time to realize that the circular means: "employment was considerably lower in these industries." If we took it literally we might spend absorbing hours wondering how the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices division, went about curtailing fish, or what a curtailed fish looked like.—Peterborough Examiner

The latest report on the Methodist Board of Missions underscores the fact that economics and the changing pattern of America. Life are catching up with rural crossroads churches. The Methodists expect to build 1,500 new churches in the next three years, but 1,300 small one-church or "station" parishes have been abandoned. Little wonder, with the rising living costs of rural pastors, and the accessibility of village or city churches by auto.—Buffalo News

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