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THE STRONGEST MEMORY IS WEAKER THAN THE WEAKEST INK.

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R.E.I. Well In The Lead

According to a recent news item from Toronto, the Ontario Health Department has been conducting pilot studies in the use of tuberculin skin tests to replace x-raying of persons under 40, and it is likely that the change will be adopted province-wide within a year.

In Prince Edward Island our health authorities are well ahead of their Ontario confreres. Community-wide tuberculin testing in conjunction with x-raying of positive reactors has been in progress here since August 1956.

The actual tuberculin test and the chest x-ray film are not competitive control measures, but rather complementary. It was on this basis that the scheme established here was worked out by the Provincial Health Department and the P.E.I. Tuberculosis League under direction of the late Dr. Creelman.

The surveys have been very satisfactory. They have received more community co-operation than mass x-ray surveys and have proved a splendid medium for health education.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, our health authorities must feel gratified that the big Province of Ontario is now following the lead of little Prince Edward Island in this important undertaking.

Population Problem

A report recently published by the United Nations comments on the colossal rate of increase of the world's population, which might well be quadrupled within the present century.

A decline is foreseen in the relative demographic importance of Europe, including the Soviet Union. At the beginning of the century there was one European for every two Asians; this ratio may have become one to four by the end of the century.

The report further points out that more than one half of the world's population lives in Asia, where concentration in particular areas is already outstandingly great and where the need for population control is urgently felt.

take place: "The year 2,000 is no farther in the future than the year 1914 is in the past. Not only technical achievement but progress in international cooperation and organization will have to be more effective than during the period technologically accommodated to the minimum conditions required for human dignity."

The London Times remarks on the "eloquence rarely found in officially statistical documents" in the following extract from the United Nations report: "If tomorrow mankind loses the desire to live or, more correctly, to survive, the history of life on earth will have lost all meaning. This explains why those who have undertaken to be the custodians of man's moral heritage are questioning his moral preparedness to govern his own destiny."

Tree Farming

Our congratulations to Mr. Ralph Peters of St. Louis, Prince Edward Island's first certified tree farmer. Tree conservation is not a particularly strong point in this Province.

There seems to be a widespread view—and it reaches to some branches of officialdom—that a tree, no matter what its age, size, quality or location, is fit for nothing but to be cut down. Its natural properties are given little thought.

Tree farming is, of course, mainly utilitarian in purpose, a means of conserving woodlots, so that they might develop in economic value. And that is good, of course. But it has an aesthetic value, too; and it is probably this, more than anything else, that leads farmers like Mr. Peters to give it proper care and attention.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Nova Scotia's first tobacco crop at Canning is expected to be worth \$10,000. It doesn't follow that large scale tobacco growing would be proportionately profitable. All the same, the experiment at Canning shows that the plant can be grown to advantage in the Maritimes.

The critics will continue to argue whether Robert W. Service, the Yukon poet who died recently at the age of 84, was a poet or only a writer of popular verse. There is one thing about which there can be no argument—he was a great soul who brought a touch of human sympathy and understanding into the materialistic and, in some instances, sordid, drive of the gold rush.

The United States' policy with regard to China's off-shore islands may be diplomatically sound, but it is scarcely consistent. The President has indicated that he will defend the islands from Communist invasion.

Newfoundland has a good system of bursaries for intermediate school pupils. A student who has passed Grade IX or Grade X in a 1-room school and who wishes to take Grade X or Grade XI in a school of 6 class-rooms or larger is eligible for the bursary. For students who live within 2 miles of the larger school which they plan to attend an amount of \$125 is provided.



COP ON A TRICYCLE

The 13th General Assembly

By W. N. Ewer, United Kingdom Information Service

The thirteenth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opened on Sept. 16; less than a month after the close of the third emergency special session.

That special session, summoned to deal with the situation in the Middle East, especially in Jordan and Lebanon, ended in something which no one had foreseen and for which few can even have dared to hope.

Now the regular session will have the anxious and responsible task of receiving and considering Mr. Hammarskjöld's report and recommendation which he is to present to it by the end of the month.

It is still too early to assess the prospects of his succeeding in formulating proposals which will be acceptable on one hand to the Jordan and Lebanese Governments (the latter of which may have changed by the time he reports) and on the other hand to other Arab countries—especially the United Arab Republic and Iraq.

Gaitskell's Shrewd Gambit

By Ed Simon, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Opposition leader Hugh Gaitskell threw one of the oldest and most effective political gambits in the book at Prime Minister Macmillan with his demand that Britain should announce her refusal to support a war in defence of Quemoy and Matsu.

In effect, he was interrupting the prime minister's vacation in the north of Scotland to ask the witness if he had stopped beating his wife.

Britain has made no secret of her distaste for the Quemoy adventure and of her feeling that the Nationalist-held islands off the coast of China should be considered part of the mainland.

The United States' policy with regard to China's off-shore islands may be diplomatically sound, but it is scarcely consistent.

The End Of The Track

National Geographic Society

The great steam engines that puffed and hooted across the country have reached the end of the track.

Though some survivors of the storied breed work on freight trains and on smaller lines, the last steam passenger train on the "high iron"—the main line—chugged into memory in July.

The steamers were derailed by diesel-electric engines that move the goods more cheaply. But the diesels seem to lack the appeal that inspired generations of poets, song-smiths, and small boys yearning for adventure.

Diesels rarely call forth such tributes as Thoreau's: "When I hear the iron horse make the hills echo with his snort like thunder, shaking the earth with his feet, and breathing fire and smoke from his nostrils, it seems as if the earth had got a race now worthy to inhabit it."

The race reigned on the nation's rails more than 100 years. The first experimental steam locomotive in the United States was built by Colonel John Stevens of Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1825. It

ran on a circular track on his lawn. In 1829 two British locomotives were delivered in New York. One of them, the Stourbridge Lion, was put to work in Honesdale, Pennsylvania—the first steamer to operate on a commercial railroad in this country.

The Lion worked well enough, but its wooden track couldn't handle the weight. The road reverted to horses and stationary engines. Experiments and testing continued, bringing such well-remembered scenes as the Baltimore and Ohio Tom Thumb losing a race to a horse-drawn car.

The first steam locomotive to make a regularly scheduled run in the United States was the Best Friend of Charleston, which pulled 141 passengers on Christmas Day, 1830. Only six miles of track extended from the South Carolina port. By 1833, the road had reached Hamburg, 136 miles away. COASTS ARE LINKED. Then came a rash of locomotives, bearing names that are still remembered: the De Witt Clinton, John Bull, Pioneer, Roc-

Radiation Is Useful Tool

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

TALK ABOUT the effect of radiation upon us and future generations apparently is keeping many persons from obtaining needed chest X-rays, dental examinations and other roentgenotherapy.

Radiation in atomic warfare is one thing. Radiation in the medical field is something else again. Our doctors have a gigantic task to inform the public of the value of roentgenography and isotopic therapy in diagnosing and treating various illnesses.

Necessary examinations performed by a competent physician using professional equipment designed to minimize exposure, are not dangerous.

Several months ago, I told you that the American Trudeau Society, the medical organization of the National Tuberculosis Association, had investigated the matter and had recommended continued use of chest X-rays to diagnose tuberculosis except in specific instances.

It's true that most of the radiation the average person receives comes from diagnostic X-rays. In fact, roentgen diagnostic techniques account for several times the amount of radiation received by workers in radiologic services and atomic energy projects, according to the American Cancer Society.

The fluoroscope alone probably gives patients more radiation than any other single device. Physicians, of course, receive much more radiation than their patients. In fact, it's estimated that the average physician who performs fluoroscopy receives more radiation in one week than workers in most atomic plants get in an entire year!

Nothing came of this. For the Soviet Government announced that it would refuse to participate in any way in the work of the new Commission. And that being so it was considered useless even to convene the Commission. And as the Secretary-General remarks in his report, "No other agreed means for resuming discussion was devised."

Nevertheless there have been happenings outside the U.N. True, the N.A.T.O. Council proposal for a meeting of Foreign Ministers to try to resolve the disarmament deadlock was ignored by the Soviet Union. True, little headway has been made towards the holding of the "Summit" meeting of the chief topics.

But there has been the agreement of experts in Geneva on the technical problems of controlling an agreement to suspend nuclear tests. There is to be an American-British-Russian meeting at the end of next month to try to reach agreement on the whole 'question' test suspension.

So far there has been no response to this from Moscow. One may expect the Assembly itself to try again to find an "agreed means for resuming discussion" whether it succeeds will depend mainly on the attitude of the Soviet group.

These seem to me the outstanding items for the thirteenth session. But there are many others which will attract general attention: for example, Cyprus and Algeria. And over and above these, there is the whole series of agenda items which are less controversial and so less noticed but which are the very stuff of international co-operation.

bor opponents on questions of foreign policy if there was political advantage to be gained.

Whatever personal satisfaction Gaitskell may have derived from scoring a point against his wily adversary, his chief purpose undoubtedly was to win friends closer to home.

With the Labor party's annual conference only two weeks away, he has struck a chord guaranteed to rouse favorable echoes in all sections of his party. Behind their ideological and tactical disagreements, all Labor men are united in their desire to keep the Conservatives at home.

Most of the delegates at Scarborough are old enough hands to recognize the artificiality of the peace abroad and to fight the issue Gaitskell has raised. But they are equally aware of the opportunities it offers.

The government will probably hear a great deal more about its wife-beating tendencies before the conference adjourns.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

Mr. J. Walter Jones, Bunbury, recently returned from the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, where his Holstein herd won two championship ribbons, six firsts, six seconds and the highest money winner with fifty exhibitors. Mr. Jones reports that at the exhibition Holsteins had 50 exhibitors, Jerseys had 17, Ayrshires 9, Guernseys 6, dual purpose shorthorns 9. The Holstein exhibit, he said, was smaller than last year when over 500 animals paraded.

Despite the inclement weather, a large crowd was in attendance at the Egmont Bay and Mont Carmel Exhibition yesterday, which featured a great many livestock exhibits which drew favorable comment from the judges.

The Exhibition was officially opened by Hon. Thomas McNutt, Minister of Agriculture, and the ceremonies were presided over by Rev. F.X. Gallant, Honorary President.

THE NEW NURSES' HOME AT FALCONWOOD HOSPITAL IS ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND COMFORTABLE BUILDINGS OF ITS KIND TO BE BUILT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES SINCE THE WAR. 160 FEET LONG AND 30 FEET WIDE, IT IS OF ONE STOREY CONSTRUCTION AND CONTAINS ACCOMMODATION FOR ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE NURSES.

Tuesday and Wednesday have been two very cold days in O'Leary with piercing winds. The cold weather continued on Thursday and on Thursday night there was a heavy fall of hail and snow. Many people found large patches of snow on their veranda roofs when they got up Friday morning, and large areas of grass were found beaten down by the hail which fell during the night.

Education will broaden a narrow mind, but there is no known cure for a big head.

MILLIONTH GOLD OUNCE. TIMMINS, Ont. (CP)—Hallnor Mines Limited Tuesday milled its 1,000,000th ounce of gold since mining began on its claim nine miles northeast of here in 1936. In a statement at a ceremony after the gold was poured, Manager William R. Marshall said the mine's revenue from metal recoveries has been more than \$36,600,000 to the end of August this year since mining began.

ders is in a museum or park, where their hulks are displayed like dinosaur skeletons.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It may not be long before the inspirational message about footprints on the sands of time will puzzle our motorized youth. "What," they may inquire, "is a footprint?"—Edmonton Journal

A youth who was caught in a stolen car told police he just took it for laughs. If that is an example of modern humor, the magistrate should give him some time in the cooler to relish the joke.—Sherbrooke Record

Over 450,000 babies were born to Canadians in 1957. It is estimated that each baby requires \$700 worth of consumer goods in its first year, or a total expenditure of \$300,000,000.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

Smoking in bed should be made an indictable offence in Toronto, says one of that city's aldermen. It does seem strange that laws prevent people from doing something which might cost them their life and perhaps others in addition to heavy property damage.—Moose Jaw Times Herald

Expressions of sympathy and concern, such as voiced lately in the House of Commons, over the plight of some of Canada's first citizens, the so-called Indians, are by no means out of place. They draw attention to a situation which, however much improved it may be by comparison with that which existed some years ago, is still direly in need of correction.—Brantford Expositor

The University of Montreal has appealed to Premier Duplessis to find a solution to the "constitutional" problem posed by federal grants to universities, which Mr. Duplessis says are an invasion of provincial rights. Since all other provinces have accepted federal grants without loss of their control over education, perhaps the solution for the University of Montreal is the election of a new Quebec premier.—Ottawa Citizen

Two years ago an English nurse was convicted of stealing three rings belonging to a patient, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Recently the rings were found. They had never left the possession of the owner at all. The nurse was awarded 'the Queen's Pardon'—for a crime she had not committed—and liberated from prison. But that's all. She gets no compensation for the time she spent in prison, nor for the stigma that was placed upon her character.—St. Thomas Times - Journal

Canada has let the United States know that it would not become involved in the situation in Formosa Strait, where the Chinese Communists have been attacking islands held by the Chinese Nationalists. But if the Americans became involved on the one side, directly or indirectly, and the Russians on the other, and large-scale hostilities resulted, with the Canada be uninvolved? Certainly its interests, perhaps its security would be affected. They can best be served by positive policies for peace.—Ottawa Citizen

The Age Old Story

The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout.

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The Poets Corner

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Like a lost river running underground, That flows again into the upper light, This substitute for vision, the voice's sound Unwinds from the thin disk the words of sight. Support in darkness, a bridge, the human touch Reaches across impenetrable night. From one who sees to one who forfeits much That was, we know his due and his birthright. He hears the story, chapter, book and verse, And thought, a bird released, soars out to flight. The records turn and turn and tirelessly rehearse The written words. As from a mountain height Into new worlds with eagerness he looks Who cannot read — but hears the Talking Books. Edna L. S. Parker. In the New York Times.

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