

Burton Lewis, Editor
Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat, Alberton and St. John's.

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. This paper is published exclusively for the use for publication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved. Subscriptions: Not over 35c per week by carrier.

\$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and area not serviced by carrier.
\$15.00 a year off island and U.S. \$20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.
Merchandise Audit Circulation
"The strongest member is weaker than the weakest link"

PAGE 4 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1963

A Strange Case

Justice Minister Chevrier may be unable, as he says, to see any conflict between Prime Minister Pearson and Finance Minister Gordon on the subject of deficit financing. Yet the fact remains that Mr. Gordon pledged himself repeatedly to move his budget toward balance before Canada ends, as he put it, "on the rocks", while Mr. Pearson has now assured the Canadian Labor Congress that he accepts deficit financing as an instrument in achieving certain purposes.

The contrast between these attitudes was accentuated by Mr. Pearson's statement that he hadn't consulted Mr. Gordon about his views on deficit financing. Why did he make this extraordinary admission, just after the Labor Congress delegation had sharply criticized Mr. Gordon's policies and urged that his balanced budget concept be forgotten?

The concept hasn't materialized in any case, of course; but the failure of the Prime Minister to consult his Finance Minister on a subject of this kind—and his readiness to confess to it so freely—raises some interesting speculation. There is reportedly to be a cabinet shuffle early in the new year, and it could be that Mr. Gordon is being eased out. But surely it is not the intention to make him solely responsible for a policy which, after all, was Mr. Pearson's as well, when they were both appealing for votes? That policy was to give priority to ending "the hemorrhage of deficits" which their predecessors had incurred.

If Mr. Gordon pointed with alarm to Mr. Diefenbaker's \$700,000,000 deficit, and vowed that the country couldn't continue to carry such a burden, so did Mr. Pearson. This year, however, the deficit will be bigger than ever—perhaps \$100,000,000 more than the Diefenbaker government's—and it is under these conditions that the Prime Minister has discovered there is something to be said, after all, for deficit financing. In doing so, he appears to have gone out of his way to leave in doubt the opinion which Mr. Gordon may have on the subject.

It's all very strange, to say the least. What the Labor Congress delegation thought of it we don't know; but it is hard to find, in the whole transaction, any trace of that principle of cabinet solidarity which is supposed to govern ministerial announcements.

For Shorter Campaigns

It is to be hoped that, as a result of a bill now before the House of Commons, we shall see an end to the tedious two months of campaigning which has been a prelude to Canadian federal elections in the past. The minimum of 60 days now required for the cumbersome enumeration by house-to-house canvass can be curtailed by the provision of permanent voters' lists. The establishment of such lists, together with other improvements in electoral procedure, is proposed under the measure introduced by the Government.

It will be some time, however, perhaps several years, before alterations in voting procedure become effective, since the job of redistribution is to take precedence. Why the two measures—redistribution and electoral machinery improvement—could not run concurrently has not been explained. Perhaps the expense involved in the lat-

ter procedure is regarded as an obstacle. Mr. Nelson Castonguay, chief electoral officer who is to be the new representative commissioner, has estimated that it would cost \$8 million a year to maintain permanent voters' lists and an additional \$2.5 million a year in salaries for extra electoral office staff. But there is evidence that the taxpayers would get good value out of their money.

Long-drawn-out campaigns are detrimental to business and to the proper functioning of government. They are a relic of the horse-and-buggy days, and have been discarded in many other countries.

Mr. Castonguay spent some time last summer in Australia and New Zealand studying systems of voter registration, and will doubtless be prepared to make recommendations for Canada when called upon. Suggestions from other sources will also be sought.

Oysters In Scotland

In thinking of British oysters, names like Colchester and Whitstable come to mind rather than Scotland. And yet, according to a BBC commentator, oysters had been very much a Scottish dish from prehistoric times until comparatively recent years.

Oyster shells are found in large shell mounds, and in kitchen middens of the period from the Stone Age to the Roman occupation—so commonly indeed, that at one time they must have formed a staple diet. Oysters were taken from the beds in the Firth of Forth in Neolithic times and there are signs of organised oyster fishing of these same beds in Roman times—and right up to this century.

But for a variety of reasons, such as change of water temperature, dredging or industrial pollution of rivers, oysters had become scarcer and scarcer, and by the middle of this century organised oyster fishing in Scotland had ceased.

Loch Ryan, in the south west, was one of the most famous fisheries in the old times. Back in 1701 King William III gave the Wallace family the oyster fishing rights there. In 1791, according to the statistical account "oysters might be got in great quantities, would people fish for them." But in 1877, after nearly 300 years of controlled fishing by the Wallace family, Sir William Wallace relinquished his rights and the best of the fishing was opened to all comers. Over 30 boats worked the beds—they became exhausted, and in 1964 the fishery closed down.

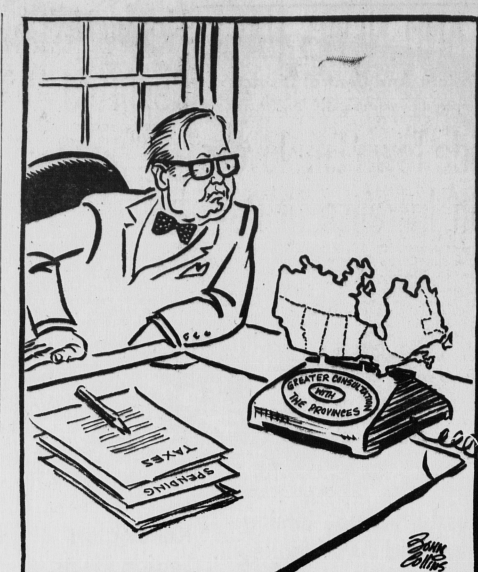
But now, this famous old fishery is being used as an experimental station by the Scottish Marine Biological Association to discover how best to farm oysters on a commercial scale in Scotland. With their help, a Coarbridge man, Mr. J. Stevenson, had established a new commercial bed in Loch Steen, Argyll, and the results of his first marketing season were encouraging.

Another Complication

As a sequel to the recently concluded wheat sale agreements with Communist China, the Chinese government secured from Canada a substantial concession regarding the export of Chinese textiles to this country. The Canadian government has agreed to the Chinese demand for equating the domestic prices of Chinese textiles with those of Japanese textiles, and not with those of U.S. textiles as heretofore.

The adoption of the U.S. price as the base made imported Chinese textiles liable to dumping duty. This, it was complained, had the effect of virtually preventing the entry of Chinese textiles into Canada. The new Canadian concession to China opens the way for a freer and larger entry of Chinese textiles into Canada up to the agreed quota.

Now, from an Indian publication, we find that this deal has hampered the import of Indian textiles into Canada and caused some consignments of Indian textiles to be held up. India has been pressing for the lowering of Canadian tariffs on its textiles for some time. "It is hoped," says the complainants, "that the Canadian government will appreciate India's difficulty and will have no hesitation in extending to a friendly country and a fellow member of the Commonwealth the facility which it has been seeking for quite some time."



"HOT LINE" FOR THE FUTURE

EXPEDITION RETURNS

A Grueling Andean Journey

National Geographic News Bulletin

Two American explorers have returned to National Geographic Society headquarters after a gruelling, adventurous, 300-mile trek through frozen uplands and dense cloud forests in the Peruvian Andes.

G. Brooks Bakeland and Peter B. Gimbel, leaders of the expedition, made a 90-day journey on foot through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Peru's Cordillera Volcánica, some 200 miles east of Lima. Their survey was sponsored by National Geographic and the New York Zoological Society.

The journey combined modern techniques and old-fashioned exploration. The men made a parachute landing on high ground near the Aprimare River on August 5, then traversed a well-known country until they emerged at a lonely mission outpost on a tributary of the Urubamba River on November 2.

TERRA INCOGNITA "It really brought home to us the true meaning of the word 'terra incognita,'" says Bakeland. "Distance lost all its meaning for us—there was only time."

On the way they made scientific observations of the flora and fauna, topography, climate, and other characteristics of the region. Originally they had planned to build an airstrip on the high plateau to enable biologists to land. This proved impossible.

"From the air the high ground looked like typical sierra in the Andes; however, dry, open stretches above timberland. But we found dry grass growing to hip depth beneath a thick layer of sphagnum moss and under that vicious mud you could squish through your fingers."

The landscape presented "vistas like the surface of a planet with black water rock peaks capped like needles with beautiful prospect of desolation and emptiness."

Here there were clumps of gnarled dwarfed trees—"Ogre's orchards"—covered with the leaves of moss. The "Ogre Trees" provided the only dry food.

On the way they made scientific observations of the flora and fauna, topography, climate, and other characteristics of the region. Originally they had planned to build an airstrip on the high plateau to enable biologists to land. This proved impossible.

"From the air the high ground looked like typical sierra in the Andes; however, dry, open stretches above timberland. But we found dry grass growing to hip depth beneath a thick layer of sphagnum moss and under that vicious mud you could squish through your fingers."

The landscape presented "vistas like the surface of a planet with black water rock peaks capped like needles with beautiful prospect of desolation and emptiness."

Here there were clumps of gnarled dwarfed trees—"Ogre's orchards"—covered with the leaves of moss. The "Ogre Trees" provided the only dry food.

On the way they made scientific observations of the flora and fauna, topography, climate, and other characteristics of the region. Originally they had planned to build an airstrip on the high plateau to enable biologists to land. This proved impossible.

"From the air the high ground looked like typical sierra in the Andes; however, dry, open stretches above timberland. But we found dry grass growing to hip depth beneath a thick layer of sphagnum moss and under that vicious mud you could squish through your fingers."

The landscape presented "vistas like the surface of a planet with black water rock peaks capped like needles with beautiful prospect of desolation and emptiness."

Here there were clumps of gnarled dwarfed trees—"Ogre's orchards"—covered with the leaves of moss. The "Ogre Trees" provided the only dry food.

On the way they made scientific observations of the flora and fauna, topography, climate, and other characteristics of the region. Originally they had planned to build an airstrip on the high plateau to enable biologists to land. This proved impossible.

"From the air the high ground looked like typical sierra in the Andes; however, dry, open stretches above timberland. But we found dry grass growing to hip depth beneath a thick layer of sphagnum moss and under that vicious mud you could squish through your fingers."

The landscape presented "vistas like the surface of a planet with black water rock peaks capped like needles with beautiful prospect of desolation and emptiness."

Nasal Passages Harmed By Drops

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The nose is a delicate organ and should be treated with respect. Many of the nasal problems of our forefathers were traced to the use of irritating drops and sprays with astringent action. The sinus operations were common and many persons became nose-blind.

There are many reasons why changes were made. The membranes lining the nasal passages and sinus spaces have a definite function to perform. They are covered with an invisible coating of mucus secreted from glands located just beneath the surface. The secretions slide back into the throat and are replaced every 10 minutes, day and night. The mucus is propelled in the direction of the throat by thousands of tiny cilia.

This important function is disturbed by persistent irritation. In the past many nose drops contained menthol, camphor, thymol or eucalyptol. They irritated the lining of the cilia when used over a long period. Many of the silver salts used in the past were also irritating to the future could be expected after the membrane was damaged permanently. The infection becomes a daily problem because the nasal passages are clogged and the normal line of defense against bacteria, allergens, and irritants, including dust, is gone. The mucous membrane is more sensitive to changes in temperature, drafts, and dry air.

But nasal problems still exist and require treatment. Drugs such as adrenalin, naphazoline and Tyzine are employed temporarily because they relieve congestion. They should not be used over long periods. A warm saline solution (½ teaspoon of salt to a quart of water) is an inexpensive and harmless nasal wash. It can be sniffed from the sipped handkerchief.

The nose has been spared since we recognize that disorders are caused by dust, pollen, animal dander, or foods. Treatment of the cause is most helpful.

LINGUI INFLAMMATION Mrs. G. writes: How long does it take to get over pneumonitis? I had it six months ago and still wear a brace.

REPLY You should well by this time. X-rays and sputum tests would show whether the infection is still active. An emphysema test of such tests show no abnormality and you are healthy physically.

IT SUPPLIES A NEED R.P. writes: In what way do thyroid pills help to regulate the menses and take off weight?

REPLY When weight increases and menstrual irregularities are caused by a sluggish thyroid. These conditions are corrected when the deficient hormone is supplied.

HAIR LOSS G.S. writes: Why do more men than women go bald?

REPLY Heredity is the most frequent cause (male pattern baldness). But women do a good job of hiding their hair loss, a condition more common than they realize generally.

CYCLING AND HERNIA S.M. writes: Would bicycling aggravate a double hernia?

REPLY Yes, including the strain of getting on and off. Today's health belts do Watch your weight in the forthcoming holiday gatherings.

GOLD HOLIDAY DROPS WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. outflow of gold increased in the first half of 1963. The net outflow was \$186,000,000 compared with \$83,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1962. The holdings of gold, short-term dollar and convertible dollar instruments rose during the period in 50 of 51 countries. Gold increases were reported in western European nations, and in Canada, Japan, South Africa, and in Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela. Switzerland and Italy registered only losses.

And furs finest quality ski jackets For the lady who demands quality above all... our prestige line of ski jackets. Shop today!

1800 CHRISTMAS PARTY CENTER TRAVEL DRAWING DEC. 31 open tonight until

Island furriers ltd.

THE EVENING PATRIOT

WEEKEND C STILL ONLY ON SALE TODAY

NOTES BY THE WAY

If you wear a sweatershirt to bed and wish you get the plot in the paper. A lot of salesmen are after you. If you sell a sweatershirt to bed, and you're found out—you get your picture in the paper. A lot of police are after you. But that's life—Galt Reporter.

Andruško was jammed this year for its annual donkey race in which jockeys must weigh 100 pounds more than 200 pounds. Jules, the nine-year-old donkey who was the big favorite, came in only second because he had drunk too much beer. However, Juliette II, the winner was disqualified. Her jockey, Marcel Lannet, who weighs 264 pounds, put her on his shoulders and ran the race himself because he was faster than she was—Ligeo, Belgium, Gazette.

To a woman's ear, the sweetest music is another woman playing second fiddle—Sarnia Observer.

A recent Swedish calculation compared a housewife's duties with those of women doing the usual kinds of work outside the home for pay. The result was a figure of approximately \$200 a month for a housewife's services. Preparing food was assigned a value of 14 cents an hour (or 12½ hours a week; total \$17.50). Cleaning at home \$1 to \$10 an hour was given a figure of \$11; washing dishes worked out at \$40; mending and sewing \$6.00; laundering \$6.00. Weekly total \$47.80. Shopping, though a duty, apparently does not rank as work—Brantford Expositor.

Public Protection Vital

London Free Press Nothing could be more reasonable than for the purchaser of any commodity or service to ask how much his total cost will be. This would seem to be so elemental as to be taken for granted. But it is not so. The man who borrows \$1,000 from a finance company, or who buys a car for two or three times that sum, needs professional help to tell him the true rate of interest he will pay.

For instance, the president of the Ontario Mortgage Brokers Association called for full disclosure of interest rates, and recommended that brokers be bonded in the same manner as real estate agents. He admitted that a "sorry situation" has existed in the credit business, and disagreed with those who thought borrowers should be held the more apparent it becomes that action must be taken.

Governments at both federal and provincial levels have been inexcusably slow to enact consumer-protective legislation, but the more public hearings are held, the more apparent it becomes that action must be taken.

I was a victim of

MOTEL MADNESS

A Canadian's experience as a motel keeper in Florida's sunny vacationland

It is usually about this time of year, when winter begins its long reign, that Motel Madness strikes. This is the season when people dream of buying a small motel in Florida and lying lazily under swaying palm trees while the money rolls in. Canadian newspaperman Marshall D. Yarrow did buy a motel in the Sunshine State and in this week's issue of your Weekend Magazine describes the life he led as a motel proprietor, a life that was anything but carefree.

REPLY Heredity is the most frequent cause (male pattern baldness). But women do a good job of hiding their hair loss, a condition more common than they realize generally.

CYCLING AND HERNIA S.M. writes: Would bicycling aggravate a double hernia?

REPLY Yes, including the strain of getting on and off. Today's health belts do Watch your weight in the forthcoming holiday gatherings.

GOLD HOLIDAY DROPS WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. outflow of gold increased in the first half of 1963. The net outflow was \$186,000,000 compared with \$83,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1962. The holdings of gold, short-term dollar and convertible dollar instruments rose during the period in 50 of 51 countries. Gold increases were reported in western European nations, and in Canada, Japan, South Africa, and in Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela. Switzerland and Italy registered only losses.

And furs finest quality ski jackets For the lady who demands quality above all... our prestige line of ski jackets. Shop today!

Island furriers ltd.

THE EVENING PATRIOT

WEEKEND C STILL ONLY ON SALE TODAY

Bonn-London Co-operation

By Alan Harvey

Watch for a new mellowness in relations between Britain and West Germany. Everything points toward a thaw. With France making noises about breaking up the European Common Market, London and Bonn are naturally inclined to look around for some kind of escape route from the sea.

Such co-operation is almost certain to be easier under the new chancellor, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, than it would have been in the days when Dr. Konrad Adenauer had his pocket full of clippings designed to show that Britain is basically anti-German.

There was an element of truth in the former chancellor's suspicious attitude toward Bonn, but Adenauer didn't do much to improve matters by throwing his support behind the German opposition to European integration.

Unless all the signs are mistaken, Erhard is unlikely to lead, Erhard is unlikely to act as Gaullie's stooge. The new chancellor has been called "the rubber lion," suggesting that he will always give way under pressure, but his first weeks in office have indicated no trace of weak nerves.

In fact, Erhard is unlikely to prove himself the good European his supporters have craved him up to now. Brief public statements suggest he is much more receptive to British overtures than Adenauer would have been.

The possibility of a closer working relationship between Bonn and London has not been lost sight of in Britain. In London, daily Telegrams, for instance, says editorially that events have strengthened the ties between the two governments and laid upon them a stronger duty to co-operate.

The Guardian of Manchester, striking a similar note, says that British interests largely co-

incided with those of the federal republic. If de Gaulle really breaks up the Common Market, says the Guardian, it would be a disaster for the agricultural life, the newspaper suggests that a Britain should be ready to offer some kind of trading alternative to support Erhard.

Since the Second World War, there has been uneasiness in Anglo-German relations. It would be odd if it took a disruptive action by France to bring Britain and West Germany much closer together.

Watch for a new mellowness in relations between Britain and West Germany. Everything points toward a thaw. With France making noises about breaking up the European Common Market, London and Bonn are naturally inclined to look around for some kind of escape route from the sea.

Such co-operation is almost certain to be easier under the new chancellor, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, than it would have been in the days when Dr. Konrad Adenauer had his pocket full of clippings designed to show that Britain is basically anti-German.

There was an element of truth in the former chancellor's suspicious attitude toward Bonn, but Adenauer didn't do much to improve matters by throwing his support behind the German opposition to European integration.

Unless all the signs are mistaken, Erhard is unlikely to lead, Erhard is unlikely to act as Gaullie's stooge. The new chancellor has been called "the rubber lion," suggesting that he will always give way under pressure, but his first weeks in office have indicated no trace of weak nerves.

In fact, Erhard is unlikely to prove himself the good European his supporters have craved him up to now. Brief public statements suggest he is much more receptive to British overtures than Adenauer would have been.