

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Wallace Ward Managing Editor
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On, And On, And On

Cyrille Felteau, well-known commentator in the French-language newspaper La Presse, has this to say about the latest Montreal hearings before the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism: "All went well as long as moderate opinion could serve to counterbalance the repeated exaggerations of certain persons, always the same ones, who confused their personal crochets with real intellectual problems. But this period seems to be over. Whether through indifference or weariness on the part of those who have something sensible to say, the field of discussion seems now to be occupied largely by the loudspeakers emanating from cracked records. As for the commission members themselves, they hardly seem to be reacting at all to the whoppers offered to the point of satiety to them."

This writer expresses hope that the commissioners will soon call it a day and get down to the business of writing their final report. But no such luck! Ridiculous as it may seem, they are considering putting out a second "interim" report, and goodness knows how many others after that.

The Toronto Globe and Mail notes, with something of relief, that they have now left Toronto for the West. But it recalls that they have already been to the West; they have already heard what the West had to say—and the Middle and the East—for a total of 400 briefs. Can there really be anything constructive still to be said on the subject?

Even that final report, says the Toronto paper, may be of little value when it comes, a mere documentation of a Canada that once was and has ceased to be. For events in many areas are overtaking the commissioners. The whole country is changing, and the pace of change could accelerate with dramatic suddenness when Parliament convenes.

A strong Quebec representation in Ottawa, a new companionship between Quebec and Ontario, an awakened understanding throughout the country, a drawing together of all Canadians who recognize that independence is threatened more by the economic dominance to the south than by internal schism—all these could work a change that would leave the commission's labored findings outdated. Surely it must realize that many of the briefs that have been presented to it since it recommenced its sittings have been repetitious, extreme or just plain silly. What possible value can this sort of thing have for Canada and the cause of unity?

If the commission is indifferent to such considerations, perhaps Parliament can find means of curtailing its prodigious expense account and putting the taxpayers' money to some more useful purpose.

Food And Peace

Half a decade ago President Eisenhower believed that "ours is the first generation to catch the scent of victory in the world's battle against hunger, and our own country's contribution to that struggle." He spoke in the wake of a 10-year period during which no major famines had occurred anywhere in the non-Communist world. Today the picture on this battle front has changed alarmingly. 5,000 judges, scientists, educators, industrialists, engineers and political experts who gathered at Washington recently at President Johnson's four-day Conference on International Cooperation made this point very clear.

Some 30 task force reports analyzing approaches to the problem of healing the world's ills were presented at this conference, but one theme recurred again and again. It was the question of how the Food for Peace

program could be revised and made more effective, in the face of famine threats that are growing alarmingly in many parts of the world.

A noteworthy example is India, which is facing its worst food shortage since attaining independence in 1947, and where a famine crisis in eight of the states is imminent. In Rajasthan alone, five million people are affected. The United States already is pouring 20,000 tons of wheat into India daily, but the nation's internal distribution system is unable to get the grain to the stricken areas in time.

Throughout the Far East, where nearly one-half of the world's 3.3 billion people live, food production lags far behind the population increase. The same applies to many states in Latin America. According to the United Nations, world population will double within another generation unless correctives are applied at once. There are currently 180,000 new mouths to feed every day and the vast majority of these children live amid poverty in the world's underdeveloped nations.

Reporting on the Washington conference, the Boston Globe predicts that more will be heard on this subject when the President outlines his administration's policy next month before Congress. In the meantime, it adds, Seneca's admonition in De Brevitate Vitae is pertinent: "A hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice, nor is bent by any prayers."

All Very Confusing

A news story reports that "many headaches" have developed on the question of whether the new Canada Pension Plan should be integrated with, or decked on top of, the thousands of private pension plans now in existence. The arguments tend to get bewildering, but the Mercer Actuarial Bulletin makes a sensible point when it urges all concerned to get back to first principles and consider what the pension plan is designed to serve. The main purpose, it says, "is to ensure that the retired employee will receive an income reasonably related to what he was getting before retirement and to permit to retire his employees on a systematic basis."

Not many years ago, the opinion commonly held by pension authorities was that a formula providing a pension, including the old age security pension, of about half the employee's earnings after 30 to 40 years of service was quite generous. In recent years, some civil servants and others have enjoyed pension plans giving a maximum of 70 per cent of the best five years of earnings, plus the \$75 old age security pension which is payable at 69 years in 1966 and drops to 65 years by 1970.

Now, according to the Actuarial Bulletin, many employee groups are holding out for a pension package that would give them an income from all sources after retirement greater than they received while working. For example, a man earning \$5,000 a year and retiring 10 years hence will receive Canada Pension Plan and old age security pensions totaling 43 per cent of earnings. If his private pension is 57 per cent or more, his combined pension will be greater than his pay was. And his wife will also be entitled to a \$75 old age security pension at 65.

This, it is argued, would impose double taxation on the working force (for their own pensions and for the pensions of those who have not earned them), and greatly increase the inflationary pressure on the country's economy. Not to speak of the fact that there are said to be some 2½ million Canadians who will get little or nothing under the Canada Pension Plan except the doubtful pleasure of seeing its benefits distributed to their more fortunate neighbors.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We are accustomed to think of the typewriter as a modern innovation, but according to the National Geographic Society it goes back to 1714. In that year Queen Anne of England granted a patent to Henry Mills, a London engineer, for a device to reproduce letters "so neat and exact as to not be distinguished from print."

Japanese ingenuity has come up with an electoral apparatus for alleviating color blindness. The first of its kind in the world, the Sunvista M-1001 has been approved by Japanese health authorities. Built to train the eye to distinguish color differences, the machine has successfully helped victims of color blindness after two to six months treatment.



ANOTHER DRAFT CARD BURNING

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Mint Kept Busy With Shopping Demands

The four old grey-stone forerunners of the Ottawa River might be a prison. But above the main door are carved the words "Royal Mint."

Once past the pistols and the passes at the portico, of course, I soon found myself hefting a thirty-pound brick of Timmins gold—just one of many casually stacked brick-like on an old baggage trolley. I felt a pang of regret that it was not to be rolled and pressed into about three thousand \$5 gold pieces, to thrill small stocking-openers on Christmas morning. But the refining of our mines' gold is a non-profit sideline of our Mint, no longer connected with its chief task of producing Canada's supply of six types of coin, from silver dollar to copper cent.

I visited the Mint to ask about preparations for the demands of our Christmas shopping spree, which is calling for a sharp jump in coins in circulation. Paper money, like the blue and white \$5 picture of Spruce Falls, can be quickly printed by the two Bank Note companies in Ottawa. But making coins is a more detailed process, now at full stretch the year around. Bars of pure silver and other metals go into the Melting House; several operations later the Mint's molten metal, clattering like a newspaper press room, spew out gleaming coins.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

WESTERN GRAIN RATES

Sir,—It is time that our farmers, farm organizations and politicians used some sound economic sense regarding freight assistance on western grain. The farmers of P.E.I. would grow many more acres of grain if the price of grain were higher. If the freight assistance on western grain were to be removed then the price of local grain should and would go up by an amount of the grain assistance. The price of grain would then become a matter of supply and demand.

I have talked this over with several of our politicians and they all agree but they feel that this would not be popular with the farm voters. Surely they can look into the future and see that if we were to grow more grain and at a higher price, then the farmer would be better off. There is no need of so much money leaving the Island each year for western grain.

The present freight assistance is definitely against those farmers that are in the grain growing end of the farming industry. The freight policy is discriminatory in that it hurts those that might wish to grow grain while it might help those who purchase grain. Why should one end of the farming industry be hurt by those in another phase of the same industry?

It is time that those responsible looked into this matter and tried to think of the advantages in the long run by sticking by the old rule of "supply and demand." Why shouldn't we encourage our own people to grow grain instead of the western farmer?

Colitis, Sign Of Tension

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
It has been said that all our troubles settle in the abdomen. We refer to the large intestine, and the end result is a spastic or irritable bowel. This condition is the most common cause of distress in the gastrointestinal tract, and the pain is comparable to the cramps associated with eating green apples.

Some develop the manifestations only after meals or during periods of excitement, anxiety, or fatigue. In others, it is a persistent, dull ache which worsens when under strain and during the menses. The discomfort is at its peak in the day time but usually disappears during sleep. When spasms are severe, the individual doubles up in pain until the wave passes.

Now and then the spastic bowel is associated with diarrhea, or a form of constipation associated with the passage of small narrow stools. Mucus is noted occasionally—which is why old-timers called the condition "mucous colitis."

The best remedies are drugs that tranquilize the victim and relax the bowel. There are more than 140 antispasmodic preparations including combination products that not only relieve the cramps but dispel anxiety and tension. A mixture of belladonna and phenobarbital is time-honored and is still preferred by many physicians.

A low roughage diet also helps because it is less irritating and helps the large intestine to rest. This means the temporary elimination of roughage, fried and greasy items, condiments, iced drinks, and less tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco. Moderate exercise out of doors and adequate sleep work wonders for those who are burning the candle at both ends.

The phenomenon is more prevalent among men and women ascending the business and social scale and those having more than their quota of burdens. The younger set refer to their spasms as "butcherflies in the stomach." It is a more sophisticated term for the distress that develops prior to a final exam or the prom. Call it what you may—it is a sign of tension.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

You can always spot a well informed man. His views are generally the same as yours.—Marion Advertiser.

Matilda Brown was unwilling to give her age to the census taker. Said she, "Did the Hill sisters next door give their ages?" When he replied that they had not, she stated, "Well, I'm the same age as they." So he wrote: "As old as the Hills."—Windsor Star.

World's Rarest Goose

National Geographic Society
Hawaii's state bird, the nene goose, almost suffered the same fate as the dodo.

The handsome nene (pronounced nay-nay) tottered on the brink of extinction in the late 1940's; its numbers had declined from 25,000 in the 18th century to fewer than 50.

Reversing the tide, ardent conservationists joined in an international effort that has increased the nene population to an estimated 500, reports Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Ripley says the nene is "the inspiring first example of a rare bird whose wild population has been replenished, through release of stock reared in captivity."

HOME ON THE LAVA
How did the "world's rarest goose" reach Hawaii some 500,000 years or so ago? Dr. Ripley speculates that "an occasional northern gull, a stray Canada or its brant cousin, might have found itself at home on the tundra-like uplands of the lava flows." Possibly a pair or flock arrived and through injury or accident settled down, breaking the migratory habit.

Human settlement of Hawaii proved hard on the nene. The nene is delicious—as the islanders soon discovered. Later, thousands were slaughtered and salted down for mess tables aboard whaling ships. Legend holds that the booming clipper trade between Hawaii and California even made it possible to establish regular laundry runs. Clean laundry was returned to the forty-miners along with nene for mining-camp tables.

The Hawaiian goose was in trouble as early as 1902, but conservationists were not able to halt the 4½-month-long hunting season until 1911.

The bird's habits made it easy prey. Unlike its Canadian cousin, the Hawaiian goose does not migrate, its smaller, atrophied webbed feet preclude a water escape; and it is naturally tame. One of the first people to recognize the threat to the nene species was Hilo rancher Herbert C. Shipman, who, in 1918, was given a pair by a friend. Fortunately, since the same nene breeds well in captivity, Shipman soon had a flourishing flock of geese on his upland ranch. In time the Hawaiian legislature also rallied to the nene's defense, voting \$23,000 from 1949 to 1958 for conservation purposes.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Condensed Annual Statement

October 31, 1965

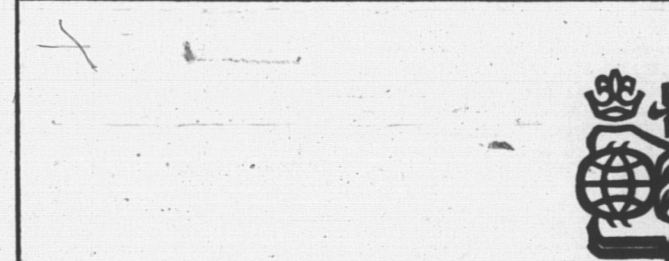
ASSETS	OCTOBER 31, 1965	NOVEMBER 30, 1964
Cash on hand and due from banks (including items in transit)	\$ 927,694,157	\$1,103,669,387
Government of Canada and provincial government securities, at amortized value	896,866,701	964,187,336
Other securities, not exceeding market value	578,697,850	687,529,959
Call loans, fully secured	436,478,003	395,529,305
Total quick assets	\$2,839,736,711	\$3,150,915,987
Other loans and discounts	3,118,772,614	2,538,404,471
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under N.H.A.	216,748,235	232,780,658
Bank premises	70,775,716	65,485,456
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	303,918,701	232,816,783
Other assets	21,103,266	11,194,849
	\$6,571,055,243	\$6,231,598,204
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	\$5,921,644,810	\$5,655,229,787
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	303,918,701	232,816,783
Other liabilities	15,230,142	19,232,018
Total liabilities to the public	\$6,240,793,653	\$5,907,278,588
Capital paid up	66,528,000	66,528,000
Rest Account	262,000,000	256,000,000
Undivided profits	1,733,590	1,791,616
	\$6,571,055,243	\$6,231,598,204

Statement of Undivided Profits

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1965	YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1964
Profits, after provision for depreciation and *income taxes and after making transfers to loss reserves out of which full provision has been made for diminution in value of investments and loans	\$ 23,239,254	\$ 23,757,015
Dividends	17,297,280	17,297,280
	\$ 5,941,974	\$ 6,459,735
Balance of undivided profits at beginning of period	1,791,616	1,331,881
	\$ 7,733,590	\$ 7,791,616
Transferred to Rest Account	6,000,000	6,000,000
Balance of undivided profits at end of period	\$ 1,733,590	\$ 1,791,616

*Total provision for income taxes \$22,350,000 (1964—\$25,820,000)

W. EARLE MCLAUGHLIN, Chairman and President
J. H. COLEMAN, Chief General Manager



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Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (December 9, 1940)
Britain's armored desert fighters, striking at dawn with new and sudden fury against Italy's invaders in Egypt, captured 1,000 prisoners by nightfall, killed their commanding officer and seized his assistant.

Col. Conrad of the Canadian Signal Corps arrived in Charlottetown from Barriefield, Ont., on leave.

TEN YEARS AGO (December 9, 1955)
Sugar Ray Robinson summoned one burst of violence from his youth to knock out Carl (Bobo) Olson in 2.51 of the second round to become the first man to ever win the world middleweight title for the third time.

The hostesses at the Charlottetown Curling Club were Mrs. M. Arnett Howatt, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Edward A. Galant and Mrs. Henry L. Peters.

HEADS THEATRE GROUP STRATFORD, Ont. (CP)—Floyd S. Chalmers, president of Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co., Saturday was elected president of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation. Mr. Chalmers, a member since 1954, succeeds W. H. Hemphill of Stratford.

I am, Sir, etc. "ARDIE"