

Construction Program Seen Rising In 1966

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's construction program in 1966 will rise 10 per cent to a total value of \$11,000,000,000, the Canadian Construction Association predicts in a year-end statement.

That would compare with a 13 1/2-per-cent gain recorded this year over 1965.

"The industry's capacity is expanding still further and the current winter promises to be the busiest on record, providing further scope for executing larger programs," says President Neville R. Williams of Winnipeg.

"It is noted with gratification that the government is no longer requesting private owners to defer construction projects."

This was a reference to the federal government's decision last summer to defer some of its capital works to try to ease pressure on key supplies and workers. The government then had asked private business generally to consider holding back on some projects as well.

Mr. Williams says "assuming funds will be available, it appears . . . the 1966 program will see an increase in commercial, industrial, institutional and centennial projects—and perhaps a small decline in the housing program."

Regionally, the association says the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario expect more business. The four Western provinces expect to equal 1965's regional total, "with only northern Saskatchewan more optimistic."

Of the possibility of a decline in housing, the association said it would come primarily because of a slackening in apartment building.

"At the moment there is a very noticeable reduction in the availability of residential mortgage money. Row housing and apartment blocks are not included in the federal government's winter bonus program. However it is certain that the population and family formation trends indicate quite larger housing in the future."

BUGBEAR OF 50TH FLOOR NEARING IN TORONTO JOB

TORONTO (CP)—The 50th-floor bugbear is nearing for high-steel construction men who walk the narrow pathways in the sky of the new Toronto-Dominion Centre.

The skeleton of what will be the tallest building in the Commonwealth at 58 storeys is rising week by week at downtown King and Bay streets.

Construction has reached the 44th floor. When it gets to the 50th there's expected to be an intensification of the nightmare of vertigo, the dizziness that sometimes besets men on the narrow girders hundreds of feet above street level.

It can make a man freeze to the framework, with an iron grip, once loosened by breaking the knuckles with a rubber hammer, said Wally Barlow, the project's safety engineer. Now, a tranquilizer is used.

Generally it's a visitor who loses his nerve and clings to the nearest steel beam or safety wire, incapable of moving.

SEES PROBLEM AHEAD

"This will become a problem in a few weeks when we reach the 50th floor," said Mr. Barlow. "Then the high-steel men will be working 630 feet above King and even some of them will become affected."

Wally Barlow, a veteran high-steeler who has worked the 86-storey Chrysler Building in New York and on Montreal's Place Ville Marie, should know.

"We took them down, three and four a day, building the Chrysler, especially after we decked on 50," he said.

Bringing a "freezing" victim down can be ticklish, even today. But in years gone by it was a crude operation.

The helpless man would be tied to the beam, then his clenched hand thumped with a rubber hammer until the pain from broken knuckles forced him to let go.

"Now we're humane," said Mr. Barlow. "After rescue men, wearing safety belts, get the freezer roped down, we hit him with a tranquilizer. That leaves him happy and relaxed enough for the men to strap him into a stretcher and lower him down to safety."

The tranquilizer is supplied by a pellet shot from a pistol or given by hypodermic needle, depending how far out on the beam the man happens to be.

"If he's a high-steel man we shoot him back up as soon as he's got himself under control," said Mr. Barlow. "If he's a visitor, we suggest he forget about heights and stay on the ground."

Photographers form the largest percentage of "freezers" among visitors.

"Most of them are okay until they start shooting," said the safety engineer. "Then the trouble begins. And don't ask me why. He just suddenly forgets all about taking pictures and we have to tranquilize him for his own good."

CHARLOTTETOWN'S FIRST BABY CONTEST

These Merchants Offer Gifts To Charlottetown's First Baby.

Master Hansen born at the P.E.I. Hospital

at 7.19 a.m. the proud parents are Mr. & Mrs. Charles Hansen, Winsloe

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First Baby of 1966

Baby Hansen

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OUR GIFT TO THE FIRST BABY OF 1966 We will be pleased to present our First Baby with 20 quarts of "Purity Dairy" milk.

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Charlottetown



CITY AREA'S NEW YEAR'S BABY

The first 1966 baby in the Charlottetown area was Charles W. Hansen, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hansen, Milton. The nine-pound, two and one-half ounce boy was born at 7.19 a.m. New Year's Day at the Prince Edward Island Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have one other child.

Growing String Of Power Plants Are Transforming Old Lapland

By CARL E. BUCHALLA ROVANIEMI, Finland (AP)—The wind whistles a lonely tune through telegraph lines strung along narrow paved roads that cut across Finnish Lapland.

Through its vast birch forests and tundra roam reindeer herds, lynx and elk. And in winter, wolf packs hunt down their prey over its frozen wastes.

But the roar of dynamo and construction machinery is transforming the romantic Lapland of travel books.

The increasing demand for electric power for the industries of central and southern Finland has forced the government to tap the energy reserves of the north.

A chain of power plants is being constructed along the Kemi River with the help of World Bank funds. Seven of these, among the most modern in Europe, are already in operation. Six more are to be built in the next few years.

10 PLANTS BUILT

In the last few years, 10 power plants have been erected along the Oulu River to the south of Lapland. This system can send 2,400,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually through an overland net to industries in the south.

But even these projects do not fill Finland's power needs. Construction of two large power dams will be started next year in the swamplands spanning the Arctic Circle.

The power projects have necessitated expansion of northern Finland's road system and provided work for thousands of people. About 200,000 people live within Finnish Lapland, the country's largest district.

The district's mineral wealth, much of it untapped, promises further economic gains.

Chromium deposits have been discovered near Kemi, and Cobalt and gold have been unearthed in the vicinity of Kittilä.

All of this has altered the Laps' traditional way of life. Occasionally, a tourist encounters a nomadic Lap family in traditional dress peddling handicraft and furs along a roadside. But most of the 2,500 Laps in Northern Finland have sought permanent abodes.

OLD AND NEW MIXED

Amid wooden homes, which bring to mind North America's old West, stand modern schools and hospitals, self-service stores and diners. And, while reindeer roam the outskirts, village youth dance to the loud blaring of jukeboxes.

As of old, Lapland's vast woodland reserves—about two-thirds of the area—and agriculture still make up the region's economic backbone.

Despite a growing season of only 120 days, the line of arable land is being pushed further north. The government is aiding farmers through research to develop heartier plant varieties.

But crop farming generally is not profitable. Farmers usually grow enough to meet their own needs and depend largely on livestock and dairy farming for a living.

Reindeer herding is still important, and the herds, severely decimated by the Second World War again have reached the pre-war total of 180,000 head. The animals provide both fur and meat to the market.

Yet, Lapland still is one of the last reserves of solitude on the rim of crowded Europe. One can drive for hours through forest and tundra without seeing a living soul. But in the face of the relentless northern march of industry, some areas already are being set aside as government-protected wilderness areas.

Early Meeting Planned By Tidal Power Board

By NICK FILLMORE HALIFAX (CP)—The Nova Scotia government has announced that a board to co-ordinate studies of the proposed harnessing of Bay of Fundy tidal power will hold meetings early this year.

The board, sponsored by the Atlantic Development Board, will comprise representatives from the federal government and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The announcement follows a statement by Prime Minister Pearson that the responsibility of the board would be "to propose, supervise and evaluate further studies in order to assess in detail the potential power, probable costs of development, as well as the markets for power."

The two main Bay of Fundy power proposals—in the Minas Basin and Cumberland Basin—Shepody Bay areas—have an estimated potential of more than 9,000,000 kilowatts.

Ian MacKeigan, chairman of ADB, said the Fundy tides and other power facilities can make the Atlantic provinces "one of the great power houses of the Western world."

POTENTIAL GREAT

The Bay of Fundy, located between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is about 50 miles wide at its mouth and ends 160 miles inland in Nova Scotia's Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay. The greatest power potential lies near the estuary of the Salmon River. Another is close by at Cumberland Basin, lying between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and Shepody Bay in New Brunswick.

Tides of Minas Basin reach a height of more than 50 feet, the highest in the world. High tides

at other development sites average more than 30 feet.

Several feasibility studies on tidal power have been made during the last 50 years but no announcement has ever been made regarding construction of facilities. More than \$1,000,000 has been spent on research, including under water and land studies.

The ADB announced last August that development of the Cumberland Basin Shepody Bay project was technically possible but construction costs were estimated at \$400,000,000.

Cost of the Minas Basin project, by far the greater of the two, has been estimated at \$1,000,000,000. It is similar to a development on the River Rance in France that is expected to produce 240,000 kilowatts annually beginning in 1967.

U.S. NEEDS POWER

Fundy energy would be marketed to the power-hungry eastern United States at a price between three and four mills. This would make it competitive with any other power source.

The cheap power would also speed up industrial development in the Maritimes.

Also aiming for the eastern U.S. market is the British Newfoundland Corp. proposed Churchill Falls power project in Labrador, said to be capable of generating 5,000,000 horsepower. Another possible producer of more than 100,000 kilowatts is a proposed development at Passamaquoddy Bay on the Maine-New Brunswick border.

SIZES RANGE FAR

Lutheran congregations in the U.S. range in size from six, at Shelbyville, Tenn., to 9,844, in Minneapolis, Minn.

We Welcome Charlottetown's

First Baby

May your life Baby Hansen in our City be long and happy.



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1966

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A complete full course dinner for the parents.

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Two double passes for the parents for any of the coming events.

Here Are Our Predictions

OLD SPAIN

Boy 7 lbs. 8 ozs.

THE CAPITOL

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Everything for the NEW BABY

Our children's Wear Dept. has a complete selection of infant's clothing for the new baby, as well as plush toys and blankets.

Our Gift

We are pleased to give to Baby Hansen a famous "Kenwood" baby blanket.



Our Prediction

We're predicting the first baby for '66 will be a girl, weighing 6 lbs., 4 oz.

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