

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancock, Publisher
Wallace Ward
Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 151 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers
Advertising Services, Toronto, 425 University Ave
Empire 3-894, Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street
University 6-5942, Western Office, 1030 West
Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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Not over 40c per week by carrier.
\$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas
not serviced by carrier.
\$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. \$20.00 per
year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Com-
monwealth.
Not over 7c single copy.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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Quebec's Upper House

Quebec is the only province in
Canada to retain a Legislative Coun-
cil, and now a storm is brewing over
a government proposal to limit its
powers with a view, reportedly, to
abolishing it altogether. This cannot
be brought about by the Legisla-
tive Assembly alone. Under the
BNA Act it can be secured only by
the consent of both houses, and the
Council is likely to take a dim view
of underwriting its own demise.

The same problem faced our
Island legislators in years gone by,
and we are still living with the com-
promise they worked out at that
time. Two decades of bickering
were brought to an end in 1892 when
both our houses agreed to its provi-
sions, but it was not until the follow-
ing year that the bill received royal
assent.

It was claimed, wrongly, that
this matter was not within the com-
petence of the local parliament,
also that it "would place the Island
completely under the control of the
lowest and most corrupt class of
franchise voters." Time has dis-
proved this contention, too, and the
barriers against the popular fran-
chise have been lowered further
in legislation now waiting to be
proclaimed.

The 1893 provisions, still in
force, abolished both the old houses
and created a new Legislative As-
sembly here of 30 members, one-
half elected on the old Legislative
Council franchise, the other on the
franchise which prevailed for the
old House of Assembly, thus provid-
ing for fifteen electoral districts
each returning two members, one
still called "councillor" and the other
"assemblyman." Perhaps Quebec
may find it necessary to resort to
a similar compromise, though in this
day and age it can hardly be called
a satisfactory one.

Other provinces appear to have
had less difficulty in getting rid of
an outmoded system. New Brun-
swick did away with her second
chamber in 1892 and Manitoba in
1876. Nova Scotia followed much
later, in 1928. Ontario, British Co-
lumbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan
never had upper houses.

In Quebec, the Montreal Star ex-
presses hope that the storm over
this issue will blow itself out quick-
ly, and be settled in a rational way;
"for the wonder is that this Legisla-
tive Council reform has not been
brought about long since." Most
Commonwealth legislatures whose
practices are modelled on those of
the British House, it notes, have al-
ready curbed their upper houses
where they exist. Ultimate control
is vested in the elected representa-
tives, where it belongs.

A Dreadful Year

"Celebrating" wouldn't be the
right word, but at the Guildhall in
London another memorable anniver-
sary in the city's history is being
observed. It is just 300 years
since the Great Plague, the last and
most terrible of all the epidemics
that had ravaged London from the
Black Death of 1348 onward.

It began modestly enough with
a few deaths in December, 1664,
which the authorities tried to con-
ceal in their reports for fear of
starting a panic. By the spring of
1665, however, theatres, bear bait-
ing pits, alehouses and taverns had
been closed down. The trickle of
rich merchants fleeing from Lon-
don with their families had swollen
to a flood. King Charles and his
court fled the city in June. Over
10,000 persons took to living on
boats moored downstream in the
Thames.

This left the poor of London to
bear the brunt, and with appalling
consequences. Huge red crosses
were daubed on the doors of infected
houses and those inside were
locked up to die, with a day-and-
night street watch maintained to
make sure that no one entered or
left. Burials took place only at night.
By September, 1665, Londoners
were dying at the rate of 10,000 a
week. Their bodies were pitched
into huge pits as the churchyards
became over-crowded. By the end
of the year the city had lost one-
quarter of its population.

As a reminder of what it was
like to live in a city without sanitation
and where medicine was in a
primitive stage, the Guildhall authori-
ties have assembled some unique
exhibits of the catastrophe. They
include advertisements for quack
medicines as sure cures for the
plague, bills of mortality which
show that the plague took over
100,000 lives, religious tracts com-
paring London to Sodom, and wood-
cuts showing the angel of death
hovering over a city covered with
coffins.

No one knows why the bubonic
plague never returned. The Great
Fire of 1666, which destroyed most
of the city's vermin infested build-
ings, may have had something to
do with it. But London is still
dotted with patches of wasteland
which mark the mass burial pits of
the plague victims, and London
street urchins still chant "A ring
around the roses, pocket full of
posies," unaware that this nursery
rhyme originated with the plague.

The "rosies" refer to the red
rash which covered the bodies of
the plague victims; the "posies"
were the herbs and spices carried to
sweeten the air. Time has worked
wonders with this jingle, and it is
just as well, perhaps, that it serves
as no reminder nowadays of the
time, three centuries ago, when it
accompanied the rumble of the carts
and the dread cry of "bring out
your dead!"

Well In The Lead

This Province has more than its
share of depressed rural areas, and
a good deal of attention has been
focused on this fact by the surveys
conducted in connection with the
new ARDA agreements, aimed at
rehabilitating such areas and provid-
ing opportunities for progress
and development. This is a move-
ment in which we have a great deal
at stake, and it has come not be-
fore time.

It is worth noting, however, that
despite adverse conditions our farm-
ers can claim to be second to none
in their skill and enterprise. They
have set enviable standards in
quality production along many lines,
and there is no question as to their
ability to utilize whatever new op-
portunities are placed in their way.

Striking evidence of this fact
was given in a statement last Friday
by Agriculture Minister Mac-
Rae in commenting on standards
formulated by the Canadian Federa-
tion of Agriculture for a proposed
elite herd plan for swine. The adop-
tion of this plan on a provincial or
regional basis was proposed as a
means of stimulating improvement
in the general level of Canadian hog
quality and efficiency through the
use of high quality breeding stock.

Mr. MacRae pointed out that the
standards proposed are much too
low for Prince Edward Island. The
required carcass score of 75 points
for sows and boars falls 10 points
short of the required score in this
province. To indorse it would be
performing a disservice to our
breeders who at present have a
surplus of excellent breeding stock.

We trust that this statement
will get wide publicity across the
country. It underlines the fact that
we have been leading all Canada for
years in hog production standards.

EDITORIAL NOTE

There are two sides to the na-
tional unity question for politicians
to consider, says Senator Wallace
McCutcheon who was, for a time,
Minister of Commerce in the Diefen-
baker government. "The prospect of
a Liberal Party with its strength
centred almost exclusively in Que-
bec," he maintains, "is as distur-
bing as a Conservative Party repre-
sentative of only English-speaking
Canada. . . I do not want the word
Liberal to mean French. I do not
want the word Conservative to mean
English." Many thinking people in
both parties will agree with him.



CAN'T TAME IT AND CAN'T GET OFF

SEEKING WIDER MARKETS

New British Measures To Boost Exports

On July 20, 1964, the Commit-
tee for Exports to Canada was
set up to cover the interests of
British industry in the Canadian
market. On October 26, this was
followed by a Government White
Paper announcing a scheme for a
rebate of tax components on
export goods. And on December
16, a "Joint Statement of In-
tent" was issued by Govern-
ment, management associations
and Labour unions, undertaking
to work towards increased pro-
ductivity.

Enough Of The Nazis

It's time for the CBC to ring
down the curtain on its contro-
versial crusade against Nazism
and anti-Semitism.
The Corporation's technique is
to give the high priests of hate
—the Rockwells, the Stanleys
and the Taylors unprecedented
exposure of television.
Its chosen vehicle is the Sun-
day slot, sensation-studded
This Hour Has Seven Days.
The theory is that if these rac-
ists and stirring dictators are
given enough TV time, incident-
ally, so prime that they couldn't
buy, borrow or steal it—they'll
kill their own cause with the
venom of their extremism.
It's a defensible theory and no
one can dispute the right of the
CBC to pursue it. (Besides, it fits
well with the publicity-hungry
format of the Seven Days show.)
The CBC contends it's doing
more good than harm and has
gone ahead despite growing pro-
tests.

Workers Who Worry

Be kind to the employee who
has ulcers; he is probably one
of the best on your payroll.
That's the advice given busi-
nessmen by Dr. Edward C. Rose-
now of Los Angeles.
He explains that workers with
ulcers "are super-conscientious
and don't have to be prodded
because they prod themselves."
Being kind to them, he says, can
help ease the frustration that
gave them ulcers in the first
place.
It might work in some cases.
In others, it might not. A super-
conscientious worker, plagued
by doubts and despair, might
feel the more frustrated if the
boss started clapping him on

Good Conversation

"How long is it since you had
an evening of completely stimu-
lating conversation, the kind
that jolts your thinking?" This
question, once asked by a lead-

Strangely Tolerant

The law is severe, and properly
so, with automobile drivers
found to be impaired by alcohol
or drugs. Yet it is strangely tol-
erant of the vehicle impaired by
age or deteriorated condition.
If we must die on the roads, it
seems we would rather be the
victim of slack steering than the
blundering reflexes of a
drinking driver.
A number of authoritative
voices have spoken against this
inconsistency, the most recent
being that of Mr. E.K. Brown-
ridge, president of American
Motors (Canada) Ltd.
Speaking at an Ontario De-
partment of Transport road safety
workshop, he referred to a
departmental check in 1963
which revealed that of 83,000 ve-
hicles examined, only 52 per cent
were in good shape.
The remaining 48 per cent,
Mr. Brownridge described as
"potential accident producers"
and he went on to review how
efforts to induce motorists to

Prevention Of Clotting

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
The value of anticoagulant
drugs continues to be controver-
sial, though they have been used
for more than two decades.
These products delay clotting of
blood and, theoretically, are
made to order for a number of
disorders of the heart and blood
vessels in coronary thrombosis.
For example, a coronary artery
is plugged by a clot. The antico-
agulants prevent new clots from
forming or existing clots from
enlarging. They do not dissolve
them and, in this respect, are of
greatest value in preventing re-
currences.
A comparable situation oc-
curs when a vessel to the brain
or an extremity is obstructed.
Why the disagreement? The an-
ticoagulants are potent drugs
that produce a condition of the
blood similar to that found in
bleeders. Thousands of men and
women have been studied to de-
termine whether the benefits of
this type of medication are
worth the risks. The results of
these studies have not been con-
sistent but in general, the inci-
dence of complications is reduced
and, to a lesser extent, the mor-
tality rate.
They are not administered to
persons who had a mild heart
attack but are given frequently
to the victim of a more serious
coronary thrombosis. They never
are employed when the heart
patient has an active pep-
tic ulcer, recent hemorrhage
from the gastrointestinal tract,
and evidence of kidney or liver
damage.
The fear of hemorrhage is ever
present even though it is
easily combated with vitamin K.
The physician keeps this possi-
bility in mind by checking the
blood at frequent intervals. He
reduces the dosage when the
danger is present and increases
it when there is need for more
anticoagulation.
Most physicians prescribe
these products immediately
after a severe heart attack and
continue them for a month to
six weeks. Others recommend
continuous therapy as a means
of preventing a recurrence of
the obstruction in the blood ves-
sel. The individual must cooper-
ate by having the blood tested
periodically by competent tech-
nicians.
The main objection to long-
term treatment is that antico-
agulants are anxiety-provoking
drugs. The user always is con-
cerned with the hazard of having
a serious hemorrhage. He also
is reminded of the existence of
the illness every time he takes
a pill.

FATE IS UNCERTAIN

More important, the move
created uncertainty about the
fate of the whole \$3,400,000,000
foreign-aid bill that the presi-
dent wants approved for 1965-66.
This is smaller than the bill
usually presented to Congress
but it had been trimmed this
time in hopes it would meet
less opposition.
Concern by government lead-
ers may be premature. There
is fresh evidence of "neo-isola-
tionism."
It exists to a limited degree
at the highest levels, as when
a senior government figure says
the U.S. in 1965 intends to be
more sensitive to hostile acts
from recipients of American
aid.

TOO MUCH DIGITALIS

E.L.B. writes: A friend writes
that he has digitalis poisoning.
How can he tell? I'm interested
because I'm on digitalis.
REPLY
The most common symptoms
are nausea and vomiting, associ-
ated with slowness or irregu-
larity of the heart beat.

BLEEDING FROM SOMEWHERE

Mrs. J.S. writes: What is indi-
cated by blood in the saliva
upon rising in the morning?
REPLY
Bleeding from the mouth,
nose, or throat. The cause can
be determined by a thorough
examination.

WEIGHT LOSS AND INSOMNIA

M.D. writes: Could too little
sleep cause weight loss?
REPLY
Yes, especially if insomnia is
caused by nervousness or pain.

AGE AND BACKBONE

A.J.A. writes: How do you
feel about the statement, "You
are as old as your spine"?
REPLY
I don't like it because my
back aches occasionally.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

Adults: Discourage teenagers
from smoking.
(Note: All correspondence to
Dr. Van Dellen should be ad-
dressed to Dr. Theodore Van
Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chi-
cago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(February 1, 1940)
Where salaries are being paid
to War Supply Board officials
they run up to \$10,000 a year
and where officials serve as \$1-
a-year-men they are granted
living allowances from \$15 to
\$20 a day, it was announced at
Ottawa.

TEN YEARS AGO

(February 1, 1955)
Mr. L.D. MacKay was ap-
pointed manager of the Royal
Bank of Canada, Charlottetown,
succeeding Mr. W.R. Cruik-
shank.
Howard Wood was elected
chairman of the Board of Com-
missioners for the incorporated
village of Victoria last night.
Other commissioners were
James Knox and Fred Iman.
WANTS BETTER RELATIONS
BELGRADE (AP)—External
Affairs Minister Martin of Can-
ada expressed Thursday hopes
for advancement of relations
between Canada and Romania,
the Yugoslav news agency Tan-
jug reported from Bucharest.
The agency said Martin indi-
cated that consular and finan-
cial problems and establishment
of diplomatic relations between
Canada and Romania will be
discussed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Customer in drugstore (on
Sunday morning — "Please give
me change for a dime." Drug-
gist — "Here it is. I hope you'll
enjoy the sermon." — Toronto
Star
Top men of the U.K. and Rus-
sia are to exchange visits this
year, which at least proves the
Moscow party isn't afraid of a
Khrushchev coup d'etat. —
Windsor Star
Doctor — "Say 'Ah.' Pa-
tient — "No, Doc, I didn't come
here for an examination. I just
want to pay my bill." Doctor —
"Ahhhhh!" — Montreal Star
Charles Templeton, defeated
candidate for Ontario Liberal
leadership, has been appointed
fifth vice-president of the Onta-
rio Liberal Association. Presum-
ably this is a so-called thing like
the "reserve" championship of
the Royal Winter Fair or the
consolation prize at the Tuesday
Ladies' Bridge and Slan der
Club. — Guelph Mercury

Congress Storm Warnings

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff Writer
Two storm warnings have
been hoisted by the United
States Congress for President
Johnson.
One underlines disenchant-
ment about shoveling foreign
aid to countries that respond
with riots.
The other re-emphasizes the
political maxim that a large
majority is by no means a
docile one.
The president's first real
brush with the Democratic-domin-
ated Congress came this week
when the House of Representa-
tives blocked an additional \$37-
000,000 in farm-surplus items
for Egypt.
The move, backed by some
key moderates, drew applause
from others in the Senate. The
government was badly caught
off guard.
FATE IS UNCERTAIN
More important, the move
created uncertainty about the
fate of the whole \$3,400,000,000
foreign-aid bill that the presi-
dent wants approved for 1965-66.
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at the highest levels, as when
a senior government figure says
the U.S. in 1965 intends to be
more sensitive to hostile acts
from recipients of American
aid.

Faith, And Patience

By the time we come to the
last week of January we can
begin to see not only February but
March, and even think hope-
fully of April. By the almanac, win-
ter is almost half over, whether
the depth of snow and cold add
their testimony or not. There was
an old rural belief that if a
man could come through Janu-
ary with half his firewood still
in the rick and half his hay still
in the mow he could come safely
through to May. This didn't
mean winter was going to break
up next week, but it did mean
that ice on the river and frost in
the ground were not like the
granite in the hills. They would
melt in due time.

DEAF? INSTANT HEARING NOTHING IN EITHER EAR!

Always wanted, an invis-
ible here! What you have
ible hearing aid, nothing
in either ear, no carpece
fitting of any kind. Wear
this instrument and no one
will ever know. Hear at once
with clarity, free from dis-
turbance. Here is a
new technique, a new way
to better hearing, a new
hearing life for the hard of
hearing, a new deal for the
deaf. Prove this claim—in
your own home FREE by
sending the coupon within
10 days to:
Maritime Hearing Service
Chester, Nova Scotia
Name
Address

CAN IDB SERVE YOU?

On February 2nd, 1965
R. J. COLLINS
of the
Industrial Development Bank
will be at
KIRKWOOD MOTEL
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
In this district and throughout Canada many
persons and firms in practically all types of
businesses including
Agriculture • Construction • Manufacturing
Professional services • Tourist and
Recreational Businesses • Transportation
and Wholesale and Retail Trades.
have obtained loans from the Industrial
Development Bank to acquire land, buildings,
and machinery, to increase working capital, to
start a new business, and for other purposes.
If you consider that IDB can be of service, you
are invited to arrange an appointment with
the IDB representative by telephoning
Mr. Collins at The Kirkwood Motel.
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