

It's in order "to minimize the pressures on peak summertime employment and to maximize winter employment possibilities" that the Pearson government, through its spokesman Finance Minister Sharp, has announced that all previous assurances to the contrary notwithstanding, our causeway project is to be slowed down. He didn't call it a slowing down in his budget—he called it "a readjustment of the timetable for the next phase" of the undertaking, but it amounts to the same thing. It is interpreted by another government spokesman (this time anonymous) as meaning that the next contract to be awarded will be held back until next winter.

Let's see how this jibes with the statement by Public Works Minister McIlraith at Ottawa on Nov. 2 last. At that time, in announcing that the first phase of the work would get under way immediately, the minister not only set April 30 as the deadline for completion of this contract, on the New Brunswick side, but said that during the winter tenders would be called for the second phase, in order to get a running start on this part of the project by the spring. No work could be started on the Prince Edward Island side, he explained, "until the spring" because of the clay soil. The approach on the P.E.I. side would in any case be cheaper and simpler to construct as the distance was only four miles and an embankment for the railway line would not have to be built.

Obviously, if this work couldn't be started this winter because of frost, it will take a miracle to bring about the atmospheric conditions required for making a start on it next winter. It's plainly a spring and summer job, according to Mr. McIlraith; and that exposes the emptiness of the excuse given for holding it up at this time. If it hasn't heard the rumpus already, the federal government will soon know what we think about this piece of claptrap in Prince Edward Island. Perhaps it doesn't care any more. But surely our old friend Transport Minister Pickersgill must be having some qualms of conscience. It was he who championed our causeway claims when in opposition and who assured us at Kensington on Oct. 8 last that there would be no further holdup, that the work was being pushed ahead and that it was not a "gift" to P.E.I., not an election bribe—perish the thought!—but a sound economic investment for all Canada.

Then there was External Affairs Minister Paul Martin, who told us at O'Leary on Oct. 26, as one reason for getting started at once, that this project would "do more to stimulate the economic growth of Prince Edward Island than anything since Confederation."

We could quote other ministerial sources on this theme, but we forebear for the present. They'll be hearing plenty about it from now on. Enough, perhaps, to induce them to give second thoughts to perpetrating a blunder which, apart from its other consequences, could bury the Liberal party in this province for the next generation.

**A Good Suggestion**  
The Sharp budget hasn't done much, if anything, to solve the cost-of-living problem, and it is that with which all governments should be most concerned at this time. This gives point to Mr. Diefenbaker's suggestion, made the other day at a Conservative rally in Saskatoon, that a federal-provincial conference should be called to investigate the rising prices of food and farm machinery. This is one field where such a conference would be desirable, since price control is a provincial responsibility. The federal government, as

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Mr. Diefenbaker said, could control prices only in times of war or emergency so now there should be "joint effort and agreement."

He quoted Finance Minister Sharp as saying the increase in the cost of living has not been serious. But, he added, "I prefer to take the views of 3,000,000 housewives. Up and up go the prices and down and down goes the amount you can purchase."

Farm machinery costs have also risen to "unheard of levels," but farm incomes have not kept pace. "Pork and beef prices to consumers have risen but none of the increase went to the farmers." This may be an overstatement, but there is no question that there is too big an area of profit between the basic producer and the consumer.

The Pearson government doesn't take kindly to suggestions from the Opposition leader. It has gotten into the way of regarding him as a vendor of "scandal and scuttlebutt" and they seem to resent it when he insists on stepping out of this role to offer constructive criticism. But that, too, is his job. What is most disturbing about exorbitant living costs is that they are the only part of the inflationary spiral that hits communities which are not enjoying the "boom" that Mr. Sharp is so concerned about controlling.

One searches the reports of his budget speech in vain for any acknowledgement of this fact. A federal-provincial conference might help to enlighten him on this score. Certainly the problem is of more concern to more people than many of the issues that have been discussed behind the closed doors of other conclaves. Nor is there any reason why this conference, if it should be held, shouldn't be wide open to press and public.

**Those Clever Japanese**

Since 1890, when the idea was first applied, there has grown up in Japan a high industry devoted to cultured pearls. Briefly the method adopted is seeding oysters artificially to enable them to produce a pearl within five years. The trouble is that there is no control over the pearls after the initial seeding. Some oysters produce small pearls and others produce horribly misshapen ones which cannot be used for jewellery.

Japanese scientists have been pondering this problem and recently came up with an answer. They discovered that the reason why only 60 per cent of oysters produced worthwhile pearls was because the others were suffering from infections of one sort or another.

Now the oysters, the tools used during the seeding operations and the seeds themselves are all dipped into an antibiotic solution before being placed into the river estuary. Production has increased by 30 per cent as a result, and there is a greater yield of good quality pearls.

For those of us who may be planning to cultivate pearls—we have the oysters, haven't we?—the antibiotic which gives the best results is Aureomycin chlortetracycline!

**Those Little Things**

Timely tips have been issued by the Ontario department of tourism, shedding light on little things that will make a tourist decide never to return to a holiday area. Perhaps they could be studied with profit everywhere. A partial list of those "little things" runs as follows:

When the tourist goes into a restaurant he sits and sits while the waitress gossips with her boy friend and never bothers to see if his hamburger is ready. The soup is cold or the coffee cream sour. The service station attendant fails to check his oil or polish the windshield.

Then there's the hotel manager who gets nettled if the tourist asks to look at the room before he makes up his mind. And the television set which doesn't work and refuses to refund the tourist's quarter.

Some tourists who run into this sort of thing will not make a fuss or complain. They are the "nice" tourists who don't say anything. They just stay away the following season.

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**GUIDELINES**

**OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson**

**Recalling Hees' Successful Export Drive**

Hon George Hees, who achieved such well-earned praise as Minister of Trade and Commerce before resigning from the Diefenbaker government, is unenthusiastically but surely reclimbing the political ladder.

Last week he made news through an idea laden speech to the Young Conservatives at London's Western Fair Grounds and he won a deserved pat on the back from those who read Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp's Budget Papers with a discerning eye.

Our dangerously high and mounting deficit on international payments is the gravest warning flag in our national economic picture. In 1956, the last full year of the St. Laurent Liberal Government, this had risen to over one and one third billion dollars. Of this, just over half was the deficit on merchandise trade. The remainder was the deficit on non-merchandise transactions, which consist of export of gold, always a plus item for Canada, travel expenditures - interest and dividends - which is a fast mounting minus item; freight and shipping - a diminishing minus item, etc.

**EXPORT DRIVES SUCCESS**  
As Minister of Trade and Commerce, George Hees could influence the balance on merchandise trade, and he swung this in Canada's favour by his imaginative, energetic and unprecedented export drives. In 1956, our imports exceeded our exports by \$728 million; in 1962 the last full year of the Conservative government, this situation had been corrected so that our exports exceeded our imports by \$177 million; the momentum of the Hees export drive was such that in 1963 this favourable balance rose to \$503 million.

But by 1965, it had dropped back. We had had so colourful Hees type promotion of Canadian products in foreign markets for two years, and we had a favourable trade balance of only \$101 million.

Meanwhile our liability to pay interest and dividends on the rising foreign - mostly USA - investments in Canada had raised our deficit on non-merchandise payments to a record \$1,237 million. So our net deficit on international payments was up to \$1,136 million, nearly back to the sorry and insupportable 1956 figure.

Speaking in London, George Hees glossed modestly over the success of his export drive when urging the Pearson Government to cut taxes and to loosen its tight money policy.

**GRAVE WARNING**  
Early in 1957, Mr. Hees said, Dr. O. J. Firestone, the Government's economic adviser, told the Liberal Government that if it persisted in the tight money policy it had imposed in the latter part of 1956, a recession would assuredly follow. But the Government intended to call a general election in April, and disregarded this advice. The result was that when the Conservative Government took office at the end of June, a recession was well launched, and it took several years of hard work to pull the country out of it, he said. Here of course, Mr. Hees was referring to the famous "Hidden Report".

Now, added our former Trade Minister, Dr. Firestone has again warned the Government. "Its objective should not be to cut off prosperity, but to prolong it, he says, and his prescription is an adequate money supply, reasonable credit terms and lower taxes.

In his Budget Papers, Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp gives credit to the achievement of George Hees and the Diefenbaker Government. The 1965 advance in output, he says, was a continuation of the expansion which began under Dief in 1961, and which has become the longest in Canadian history. Thus Sharp contradicts Liberal politician-historian Jack Pickersgill, and the other Liberal "gloom and doom boys" who cry "Tory times are hard times" He admits that the recession, which was started by the Liberals in 1956-57, was corrected by Conservative policies which as early as 1961 had started our present boom.

**Fishing Beneath The Sea**

Thomas O'Toole in the New York Times

Is the lost Roman city of Caesarea silt buried off the coast of Israel under tons of volcanic silt and sediment? Does the Hellenic seaport of Helike lie intact beneath the bottom of the Gulf of Corinth?

The exact whereabouts of these ancient cities - once two of the richest in the Mediterranean but now sunken and buried as the result of earthquakes, tidal waves and volcanic action - has eluded archeologists for centuries.

But next summer a hunt begins for their ruins with a good chance of success. Archeologists will be using a new type of sonar that can take detailed "photographs" down to 8,000 feet below the ocean floor. Photographic sonar was developed by Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, an electronics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is best known for his high speed or electronic flash photography.

**NEW TECHNIQUE**  
His new sonar technique is in its infancy, but it promises to be a useful technological tool in ventures ranging from oil exploration to treasure hunting.

Dr. Edgerton got the idea for his sonic probe while designing cameras for the French undersea explorer, Jacques-Yves Cousteau. The best way to place a camera so it would hover above the ocean floor, Edgerton found, was to attach a tiny sounding device to it that would sound a warning if the camera drifted away from the bottom or came too close to it.

From these findings came the idea that sound might serve where photography could not - namely, in the exploration of the sub-bottom sediment and rock.

Since ordinary sonar echoes back from the sea bottom, Edgerton had to develop a fresh approach if he was to break through the ocean floor with sound. He devised a simple device that produced sound in short but intense bursts - up to eight million watts at its peak in a time span of only a 2,000th of a second. In effect, this gave him sound thousands of times more intense than sonar pulses enough to penetrate all but the hardest rock.

**IN BOSTON HARBOR**  
Edgerton first tested his photographic sonar in Boston harbor a few years ago. The first tests produced sub-bottom maps that were clear enough to reveal the tunnels crossing from Boston proper to East Boston. They also showed hills and valleys beneath the muck at the harbor bottom.

It was announced that nine Hungarian partridge had been imported from P.E.I. in an attempt to introduce the popular game bird to Cape Breton.

**Intestinal Pockets**

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Diverticular disease of the colon becomes more common with advancing years. These pockets in the wall of the large intestine are rare prior to age 40, but thereafter the incidence increases and 60 per cent of those surviving the next 40 years will develop the condition. And, with greater longevity of the population, we can expect more and more persons to develop the disorder.

The condition begins and usually remains a peaceful malady. Small pockets protrude through weakened points in the muscular layer of the intestinal wall. The favored locations are where tiny blood vessels penetrate the wall. Constipation and spastic colitis increase the pressure within the bowel. Loss of muscle tone, obesity, and fatty deposits in the wall have a weakening effect. With advancing years, the wall is bound to give and the changes are comparable to graying hair, wrinkles, and other signs of degeneration elsewhere in the body.

This stage (diverticulosis) is benign and treatment is not necessary. However, a bland diet may be needed to control colon irritability or constipation. It may be advisable to lessen the intake of ice cold food and drinks, strong coffee and alcohol. The victim also should improve general health.

The situation changes when the outpouching becomes infected (diverticulitis). This occurs to 25 per cent of the victims and usually begins with nausea, vomiting, and pain in the left lower side of the abdomen. The involved area is tender to the touch. There is fever and the white blood count increases. The symptoms are similar to appendicitis except that distress usually is on the left side.

The condition is serious if the pockets rupture causing peritonitis or abscesses. In many instances the infection can be controlled within 48 hours with antibiotics, analgesics, and bed rest, with recovery in eight to 14 days. Complications often require surgery as a lifesaving measure.

**FALLING HAIR**

Mrs. W. writes: Soon after the birth of my baby my hair started falling out in bunches. What would cause this loss?

**REPLY**  
The cause is not known, but there is a good chance that the hair will return. There may be some maladjustment of hormone balance after pregnancy that could be responsible for falling hair. However, a somewhat similar phenomenon occurs after a high temperature, surgery, or nervous shock.

**VITAMINS AND NERVOUSNESS**

G. M. writes: Will taking vitamins help nervousness?

**REPLY**  
No, because nervousness is not brought on by a vitamin deficiency. On the other hand, if nervousness results from lack of energy and pep, improvement may follow when vitamins have a tonic effect.

**LONG SHOT**

Mrs. D. writes: Could a chronic kidney infection be responsible for morning nausea?

**REPLY**  
This is a remote possibility because kidney infection may lead to reflex changes in the gastrointestinal tract. There are many other origins of this symptom that should be investigated first.

**SNUFFING AND PUFFING**

E. W. Z. writes: Does snuff have the same effect on the system as smoking?

**REPLY**  
Yes, but the effect is not as marked. It does not irritate the lungs.

**TODAY'S HEALTH HINT**

Sudden hearing loss demands attention.

**Nassau Affair Revived**

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Prime Minister Wilson appears to have dragged up the 1962 Anglo-American summit talks at Nassau for the purpose of smashing any impression left with voters that Britain's Conservative party leaders have a special relationship with President de Gaulle.

All through the British election fight, Conservative Leader Edward Heath has pleaded for Britain's entry into the European Common Market with such fervor that voters might have felt he had some special understanding with de Gaulle to ensure that the door to Europe would not be slammed again in Britain's face.

The Common Market has become a major issue in the election campaign, though it is not evident that the entire country is willing to embrace such membership with open arms. Wilson has stated there would have to be basic modifications in the Rome treaty, including relaxation of the Common Market food-imports pricing system, before he would consider entry.

**COMMONWEALTH FIRST**

Behind Wilson's position is his commitment to the Commonwealth whose markets in Britain are protected by unconditional British entry into the European trade bloc. But can Heath even ensure that de Gaulle would remove his veto?

To demonstrate that Heath has no special relationship, the Labor leadership launched a double-pronged attack. George Brown, deputy prime minister suggested Heath was merely determined to lick de Gaulle's boots—something Labor won't do. Wilson brought up the old Anglo-American Nassau agreement under which former prime minister Macmillan agreed to accept American seaborne Polaris missiles instead of the airborne Skybolt missiles which the late president Kennedy decided should not be built.

Before Macmillan went to Nassau to meet Kennedy he conferred with de Gaulle to tell the French leader the Skybolt might have to be replaced by some other deterrent weapon. Wilson maintained that Macmillan deceived de Gaulle on the full ramifications of the Nassau summit and this led to de Gaulle's veto against Britain's Common Market application in January, 1963.

**HEATH COUNTERS**

Heath immediately leaped in, expressed his regret and countered Wilson by saying his own high French source - which seemed to suggest de Gaulle himself - had expressed full satisfaction that Macmillan had provided the "relevant facts" about the Skybolt.

Whether, in fact, the Nassau affair was the only event which led de Gaulle to exercise his veto against Britain may be something for future historians to judge. He had been grumbling for some time that he had been left out of the special British-U.S. conference.

Undoubtedly, Nassau may have been one more sting to arouse his anger. Or, de Gaulle, may have had in mind all along to keep Britain out of the Common Market. Neither Wilson, nor Heath nor Macmillan may have been able to fathom the full extent of de Gaulle's logic and strategy.

**Causes Loud Moans**

Letter From London

British Chancellor of the Exchequer, James Callaghan, is slapping a tax on betting and gambling which has put bookmakers, fruit machine operators, bingo hall proprietors and casino czars into a tizzy.

There are loud moans from them, but generally all political parties are agreed that it is about time that the newest and more milkable industry in the U.K. contributed to the national exchequer.

The gambling total is made up of \$238,000,000 on football pools; \$126,000,000 fixed odds betting; \$1,680,000,000 horse racing; \$308,000,000 dog racing; \$98,000,000 bingo, and £20 million premium bonds, the official government approved flutter.

Main sufferers are likely to be the bookmakers and betting shop owners covering horse and dog racing. They will have to produce about £11 million in a full year from a proposed 2 1/2 per cent duty on their stake money.

But as usual these bright boys see their way out by passing it onto the punter. You can't win!

**The Truscott Case**

Montreal Star

The government granted, it is true after pressure—but quickly enough, an inquiry into a second-rate security risk in Vancouver. With less pressure, and indeed great dispatch, a similar inquiry was initiated in the case of a lady whose background clearly establishes she is of small worth. In the case of Steven Truscott, the 21-year-old man who has served seven years in jail for rape and murder, we move more slowly. Why?

As great an element of doubt exists in his case as in those of the postal clerk or the lady from Munich. If a day or two's delay after seven years does not seem long to the government, it must seem unbelievably long to the Truscott family and particularly to Steven himself.

An issue which could upset the government is settled quickly enough, as the Spencer case showed. An act of something close to parliamentary spite is resolved even faster. The Truscott case has not yet involved politics. Presumably, therefore, we are to be treated to justice at its slowest. Mr. Pennell is conducting an inquiry. Why should the case not be moved on with the kind of speed which marked the unsavory Munsinger episode?

We do not pretend to know whether Steven Truscott was guilty or innocent of an appalling crime. We do think that enough points have been raised to cast a doubt on the conditions under which he was convicted. We have heard much of Mrs. Munsinger and a great deal of Mr. Spencer. They were not people about whom one could cry easily. But it is possible to cry about Steven Truscott, a 14-year-old boy whose life has been ruined. Let us have a little speed in this matter; let us get it out of the hands of the Solicitor General; let the evidence be aired. Let justice be done.

**WILL DISCUSS EDUCATION**

OTTAWA (CP) — The teaching practices committee of the Canadian Teachers' Federation will hold its first meeting here April 1-2. The committee was formed to advise the federation on matters of teaching practice, with special emphasis on innovations, methodology, educational technology and teacher education. The federation represents about 150,000 teachers in all provinces and the Northwest Territories.

PRE-EASTER SPECIALS AT THE CANDY CORNER ROYALTY MALL

"3-IN-ONE"  
1 lb. box Log Cabin Ass't. Chocolates  
12 oz. box Maraschino Cherries  
12 oz. box Summer Assnt (Ganong's)  
Regular 3.49—NOW 2.89

"2-IN-ONE"  
12 oz. box Summer Assnt (Ganong's)  
12 oz. box Maraschino Cherries  
Regular 2.19—NOW 1.89

"2-IN-ONE"  
1 lb. box Ass't. Chocolates  
12 oz. box Summer Assnt (Ganong's)  
Regular 2.39—NOW 1.99

With each of the above and also with the purchase of Easter candies from 2.59 and over you get FREE 1/4 lb. MOIRS CHOCOLATE COATED NUTS lb. 1.29