

Covers Prince Edward Island (Like The Star)
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They appear to have benefitted the western provinces particularly. The increased borrowings in British Columbia, for example, amounted to 76 per cent, and in Alberta to 57 per cent. The percentages are smaller coming east, until we find that in the Atlantic Provinces there was actually a decline in borrowings of some 8 per cent. This notwithstanding that the loan ceilings were raised by legislation last summer and the over-all lending authority increased. It seems that our farmers in this region simply couldn't afford to take advantage of the new arrangement, much as they needed the money for modernizing their operations.

There is something wrong with a policy of this kind, which fails to take account of the needs of a whole section of the farming community. Yet it was on the basis of such figures that Mr. Gordon made the pronouncement in his speech that "all parts of the country and almost all types of industry and agriculture are sharing in the wealth of the economy."

He must come round and see us some time, and tell us more about it. If he can persuade us to believe that we're as well off as he says we are, that would be something at least!

On The Grand Scale

Britain's dukes and noble lords are getting ready for a booming tourist season. High taxes have forced many of them into the tourist trade, and they are doing a thriving business by showing off their stately homes to ever-growing hordes of money-spending visitors. And according to a London news letter, they have reached a high pitch of business efficiency.

Foremost among them is Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montague, or Lord Montague of Beaulieu, who never fails to get himself in the news. He lives on an estate in the New Forest in Hampshire, and shares his home and grounds with a near 500,000 visitors a year who pay 3 shillings a head for the privilege.

Apart from this not inconsiderable income, His Lordship mints money on the swings and roundabouts, boating ponds, old cars and model railways, not forgetting soft drinks and the like. He has sponsored "pop" festivals, veteran car races, and is doing pretty well, thank you. Visitors needn't be surprised to see him with a barrow at the gates of his ancestral home, eager to sell them a pound of peas or whip the kids up an ice cream.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford is a close runner-up to Montague in the stately-home stakes, and now he is keeping his attendance figures secret. But undoubtedly the rambling Woburn Abbey in Bedfordshire has its quota of visitors from all over the world, and the duke manages to keep things fairly lively even in the winter months by turning his grounds into vast show areas for exhibiting new industrial equipment, and entertaining (at an economic price per head) visiting world press men to lunch on venison—once a Royal dish.

Still Can't Decide

Strange as it may seem, American scientists are finding that the more photographs they get of the moon's surface the less they seem to know about its composition. Three space agency Ranger moon probes that between them took 17,259 pictures of the lunar surface haven't supplied the answer. Four of the nation's top lunar experts, debating the subject for two days recently at the Goddard Space Flight Centre in Maryland, couldn't agree. In fact, they violently disagreed.

At a four-day session of the American Geophysical Union, held at Washington last week, the moon again came up for study. But again there was no consensus. One distinguished scientist said the pictures proved there wasn't the slightest danger that a landing craft or astronauts would sink down through the moon's surface, whereas a colleague—equally distinguished—confessed that this prospect scared him stiff—the surface looked so bumpy and so fragile.

It is apparent that this argument over how firm the actual surface of the moon is, or how safe landings may be, will only be answered by the actual descent on the moon by the Surveyor spacecraft—unless a manned craft that will scoop up bits of the surface and analyze it and also make borings. But that is not going to happen until 1967 or 1968.

Meanwhile we're at liberty to cling to our own conviction, however unscientific, that being made of green cheese the moon was never intended for such operations and had much better be left alone.



BLOCKING THE DOORWAY OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Richest Oil Resource To Be Exploited

You will soon be reading a lot of headlines about our newest oilfields, much larger in area and potentially richer in oil and gas than the Alberta fields. Little has yet been said about "The Oil Rush of '65", but these oilfields may well prove to be the most valuable natural resource yet discovered in Canada.

While the intensive undersea search for oil in Europe's North Sea has been attracting widespread interest, a substantially larger expanse of sea off Canada's coastlines has, without publicity, been the object of the biggest oil rush North America has ever known. Exploratory permits have been issued by our Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, covering undersea areas off our Maritime and Pacific coasts, and in Hudson Bay and around the Arctic Islands.

In describing to me the exciting potential of this search for oil, Hon. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, told me that the first exploratory test drills will be made this summer. The geological formation is already known to be exceptionally favourable for the existence of huge deposits of oil and gas, and Mr. Laing, who is the Liberal MP for Vancouver South, is very hopeful about the prospects.

Nice To Have Him Around

The robin has been around a while but only lately has he had much to sing about. It is always a heartening day when the robins arrive, and a man hears the hearty, cheerful carols.

Each countryman and city man too, has his time-tested sign of Spring, and many agree that the robin is a valid harbinger. When white men first arrived on our continent, the robin was a bird of the forests; but along with chimney swifts, crows, skunks, and foxes, this wild life form has readily adapted to man's environment.

PUBLIC FORUM

EXCITING PROGRAM Sir—As one who has recently expressed interest and concern in the development of the creative arts program in our Province, I wish to take this opportunity to extend warmest congratulations to the officers and committees of the P.E.I. Music Festival Association for their great contribution in the field of music. Tangible results of their dedicated efforts are being demonstrated during this week of the 20th Festival. The various evening performances particularly warrant much larger attendance support from the adult population than is now the case.

PLANNING TO REPEAT Sir—A recent report in another newspaper suggested that not many communities were going to stage celebrations similar to those put on as "Centennial Days" last year. Perhaps you would be kind enough to make mention in your newspaper that the village of Victoria is most certainly planning to repeat the highly successful day we had last year.

MINISTER RETURNS LONDON (CP)—Canadian Transport Minister W. Pickersgill flew back to Ottawa Monday after "a bit of a holiday" in Paris and London. While in Paris last week he made a courtesy call on French Transport Minister Marc Jaquet. He also called on British Aviation Minister Roy Jenkins.

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Different Limb Growth

By Dr. Theodora R. V. Dellen When the legs are of unequal length, the question arises whether one is shortened or the other lengthened. This sounds trite but there are conditions in which the growth of the limb is retarded or stimulated. A slight difference in leg length may not be noticeable. It is detected by the physician when the individual seeks help because of backache.

A difference of one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch tilts the pelvis and puts a strain on the back. This is responsible for the aching. Relief occurs when the shoe is built up on the shorter side. The victim is likely to limp when the inequality is greater than three-quarters of an inch.

The sole and heel can be altered even though a disparity of two or three inches exists. The heavy shoe may affect balance and is somewhat unattractive and awkward. This is accentuated when the shortened leg is the weaker of the two and forced to lift the heavier weight. Surgery usually is recommended when the large, thin shoe creates a physical and psychological handicap.

YES, BUT UNWISE D. C. H. writes: Is Amnyal the same as nitroglycerine tablets? Also, can Amnyal and Rauwolfia be taken at the same time?

REPLY (1) No. Amnyal is a sedative. Nitroglycerine is a fast-acting dilator of blood vessels and is used to relieve angina pectoris. (2) Yes, but unwise. Rauwolfia derivatives also are sedatives even though they have been classified as tranquilizers. This must be taken into consideration when they are used together.

AN OLD AILMENT R. R. writes: I have looked into an old medical book but could find nothing on Hodgkin's disease. Is this a new ailment?

REPLY No, and it was omitted because the condition is uncommon. Dr. Thomas Hodgkin first described this enlargement of the lymph glands in 1822, and the disorder was named Hodgkin's disease in 1865. Enlargement of the lymph glands of the neck, armpit, groin, chest, and abdomen is the most common sign.

TEMPERATURE IN TR H. N. B. writes: Why does a person with tuberculosis have a normal temperature in the morning, but in the afternoon it goes above 99 degrees? Will it be normal after my case is arrested?

REPLY This is the pattern in tuberculosis and represents an accentuation of the normal. Most of us have a higher temperature in the afternoon than during the morning or night. As a rule, fever subsides after tuberculosis is arrested.

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 29, 1940) "Gone With the Wind" opened at the Prince Edward Theatre at Charlottetown, starring Clark Gable as Rhett Butler, Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara, Leslie Howard as Ashley Wilkes and Olivia de Havilland as Melanie Hamilton.

Mr. John F. Gordon has been promoted accountant, C.N.R., Charlottetown, in succession to the late Mr. Elmer Boyver, and Mr. Charles MacKinnon has been added to the staff.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 29, 1955) Patrick J. Landrigan, 18-year-old second year Prince of Wales College student was named as one of two cadets in the Maritime rifle shoot at Bisley, England. He will go overseas about the middle of June.

The regular monthly meeting of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion was held in the Clover Club on April 28th with Frank Rush, president, in the chair.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A sporting goods firm is marketing a baseball glove made of kangaroo skin. That should help felders jump on hot grounders. — St. Thomas Times Journal.

On a food page it is stated that a good cook learns how to make tasty dishes from left to right. This is in error—a good cook has no leftovers.—Guelph Mercury.

Your kids won't be late for school if you just give them the family car to drive. They don't dare be late or they will never find a place to park.—Spartan Herald.

An American was touring Wales and on entering a hotel in one town noticed the words "Tam Hwab" written on the mat. "Ah!" he said, "I suppose that is Welsh for 'Welcome'." "No, sir," replied the doorman, "that is the bath mat upside down." —Toronto Star.

An Untimely Squabble

China is seen as the only winner in the new border clash between India and Pakistan, the Commonwealth sister countries which so often seem ready for a cat fight.

To British observers it seems clear that frontier clash between the two countries in the barren Rann of Kutch can only benefit their powerful Communist neighbor.

The British government has undoubtedly pleased public opinion by instructing the two high commissioners, John Freeman in New Delhi and Sir Maurice James in Karachi, formally to express concern to the squabbling administrations.

At the very least the conflict must deflect Indian attention and resources from the Chinese border, a danger district ever since the Chinese aggressions of 1962. There are ominous reports that China may be ready to take advantage of the diversion.

A SAD FACT India may well feel that the trouble, for which she blames Pakistan, has been inspired by Peking in the light of the recent friendly moves between Pakistan and China and the exchange of visits by their leaders. But the sad fact is that India and Pakistan have not needed a third party to stir up trouble between them since they attained independence in 1947.

There were encouraging signs before Indian Prime Minister Nehru's death last year that both countries were taking a more moderate approach to their main problem, disputed Kashmir.

And when Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeded Nehru there seemed to be a gentleman's agreement—perhaps unspoken—between Shastri and Pakistan's President Ayub Khan to avoid mutual recriminations and provocations.

The theory is that Shastri would suffer a fatal loss of face if he showed softness in the dispute. As the Yorkshire Post put it: "After that a cynical world can hardly be blamed if it wonders how little the Kutch trouble is due to Pakistan, and how much is due to increasing domestic political pressure on the Shastri government."

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