

Burton Lewis, Editor
Published every week day morning (except Sun-
days and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street,
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.
Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat, Albert
Town and Souris.
Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers
Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. M5G 1S4, Canada; Calgary Street
West, 639-62 Western office, 1035 West
George Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2R7.
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Not over 35c per week by cash.
\$12 per year by mail or rural routes and areas
not served by carrier.
\$15.00 a year by air and U.K. \$20.00 per year
by air and airfreight outside British Com-
monwealth.
Not over 7c per single copy.
Printed and published by Circulation.

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1964

A Sound Objective

The emphasis placed on education at the annual meeting of the Federation of Agriculture here on Tuesday was indicative of the growing awareness among our leading farmers of the need for improvement in this phase of their industry. Four resolutions dealt with the farm educational problem, and it was agreed that the federation should carry out a special study this winter with a view to having courses in agriculture placed on the curriculum of the new vocational training school.

We can imagine no better investment in time and expenditure than in furthering a program of this kind in Prince Edward Island. The short courses which have been made available in recent years are not enough, nor do they seem to elicit the interest which should be aroused in farm education.

Recently the Imperial Oil Review carried an arresting article on this subject, in which it was pointed out that farming today is no longer a simple, easy-going life in any Canadian province. It involves not just sowing and reaping, but chemistry, physics, genetics, economics and mathematics.

Too many farmers don't have enough technical knowledge for today and too many are poor businessmen. It is regrettable, too, that too few farm children are completing high school and that most of those who do, are not returning to the farm. Each year, 1,500 openings are available for agricultural graduates but the supply has been averaging less than a quarter of this number.

Farmers are prone to pay large sums for new machinery and livestock, but hesitate to invest a few hundred dollars to obtain better training for themselves. This, says the Oil Review article, is the situation across Canada. Yet the future of the "new kind" of farmer was never brighter, because there will be a desperate need for farm-raised food in the future.

Twenty years from now, it is predicted, there will be fewer farms but they will be bigger and will produce about twice as much per acre as today. The inefficient farmer, in the words of one authority, will be a "dead duck."

This, we gather, is the problem with which the Federation of Agriculture is concerned in this Province. In grappling with it, we may be sure that it will have the full support of our educational authorities, and of our farm officials in both the provincial and federal departments.

"The Supreme Test"

One of the big events of Canada's next parliamentary session will be the introduction of Finance Minister Gordon's second budget. Will it meet the fate of its predecessor, and be kicked around—in the homely words of one commentator—"like an old tin can," or will it prove an acceptable solution to our current financial problems?

The failure of the first Gordon budget to gain acceptance left the deficit as big as ever, the national debt larger, and the money supply expanded to finance the Government's huge borrowings. A year has been lost in the solution of financial difficulties that Mr. Gordon, himself, described as of urgent concern.

"We shall soon learn," comments the Winnipeg Free Press, "whether the new year is to see any progress

In this direction or whether we shall drift closer to those famous 'rocks' already visible to Mr. Gordon last June. His second budget, now under preparation, must be the supreme test of the Government, not only for its financial effects but because it will reveal, or fail to reveal, a will to grapple with essentials."

Only when it has put the budget in order, says our Winnipeg Liberal contemporary, can the Government claim to have a policy of economic management. It will know then how much it can afford to spend on capital expansion and social services, how much taxes the economy can bear and hence how much incentive can be given to private investors.

But even when the Government has a financial and economic policy within Canada it cannot be isolated from the business of the world, for no nation lives more than Canada on the world market. And this year must be decisive, apart from other considerations, because it will present the crunch of the GATT tariff bargains. The Government has only a few months to decide whether Canada should move toward international trade or convert protectionism; toward an outgoing policy of competition or a narrow nationalism based on uneconomic industries.

Finally, the Free Press warns that if further cabinet changes are desirable, and presumably imminent, they of themselves will not settle any basic problem now facing the Government. The first priority, as it opens a year vital to its whole future, and the nation's, is to make up its mind in the major policy areas of finance, business and international trade.

Britain's Armed Strength

The crisis in Cyprus has once more focused attention on the worldwide commitments of British military strength, and raised the question of how thin the nation's forces can be spread out. The precautionary alerting, recently, of British troops assigned to a NATO brigade, to be ready to leave West Germany on 72 hours' notice in the event of the Cyprian situation worsening, has underlined the seriousness of the situation.

Some Britons are arguing that the nation should reduce its worldwide commitments; others that in time has come to resume drafting young men into the army. The Government said last fall that it hoped to increase army strength to 180,000 by April 1, but doubts have been raised that this figure will be reached.

Defense department spokesmen are reluctant to say how many troops are stationed in the various posts overseas. According to published reports, however, it is likely that aside from the 52,000 men in West Germany and the 6,000 in North Borneo, there are nearly 6,000 troops in the Singapore and Malaya area, 10,000 to 15,000 in the Aden area and between 4,000 and 6,000 in Cyprus.

There are a thousand British troops in West Berlin, about a thousand in British Guiana and about 2,000 in Kenya. Smaller units man outposts such as Swaziland, an enclave in South Africa.

The 80,000 troops stationed in Great Britain include the important Strategic Reserve of two infantry brigades and a parachute brigade totalling about 12,000 men. These readily mobile forces already have been called on to reinforce the British garrison on Cyprus.

Britain is said to be the only major NATO power lacking some form of compulsory military service. The last conscripts left the army last year. British public opinion opposes a peacetime draft; therefore such a step would involve the Government in sharp political repercussions. In any case, the whole question of the British Strategic Reserve is scheduled to come up in the House of Commons after Jan. 14.

EDITORIAL NOTE

British Columbia has set an example in a ruling that seat belts must be installed on all new cars sold in the province in 1964. Seat belts have been recommended by the National Safety Council as well as the American Medical Association. Records prove that the use of these belts saves lives and reduces injuries by one-third.



EACH IN HIS OWN IMAGE

BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM Will Study Man's Future On Big Scale

National Geographic News Bulletin

Man's relationship to his environment has become so critical a problem that food resources and expanding population are national concerns. Biologists of many nations are mobilizing to study man's place in the world, and, hopefully, to enlarge available resources. In order to ensure his future welfare.

They are planning an international biological program, a massive effort comparable to the successful International Geophysical Year which explored the physical sciences. If all goes well, the IBP should be launched by 1965. It may last five to seven years.

Biologists from between 39 and 40 nations are expected to participate under auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Two main objectives of the IBP are to coordinate international research on the processes of producing food on land, in fresh water, and in the sea; and on man's ability to adapt to different environments. It is expected that valuable information will be compiled on the world's existing and potential resources.

To keep the program within manageable bounds, the biologists have agreed to limit it to strictly required biological research that can be conducted through international cooperation. They are expected to channel their efforts toward the expansion of food resources rather than the controversial problem of population control.

Representatives of 39 nations are now drawing plans for the program. These will be submitted in November, 1963, to the meeting of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Some disagreements of viewpoint, principally between Canada and Britain. Sixteen months have passed since then and there is a likelihood ministers will get together again at least until 1965. New creating an unusually long break between conferences.

One factor in deferring any Commonwealth summit is the uncertainty about the British election, expected to be held sometime between May and October. A conference before the election is highly improbable.

The Commonwealth, therefore, is creating an unusually long break between conferences. The Commonwealth, therefore, is creating an unusually long break between conferences.

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Childhood Ringworm

By Dr. Theodore R. VanHorn
Can an adult contract the usual form of ringworm of the scalp from a child? Yes, but this is a rare event. What does the condition is likely to be of shorter duration than in children.

The same cannot be said of another form of ringworm (Trichophyton tonsurans) that is prevalent in Mexico and is crossing the border into the southwestern part of the United States. Adults are susceptible, even though it occurs more often in youngsters.

Ringworm of the scalp (tinea capitis) is a significant public health problem in many parts of the world. It is produced by various forms of fungi and the most common type in this country (M. audouinii) is confined mainly to city children.

Why do adults escape this variety of ringworm? The oil glands of the scalp are thought to produce an anti-ringworm substance known as lanolin. The growth of this fungi.

Boys are infected 5 to 10 times more frequently than girls. As the spores reach the scalp more readily via short hair.

Research stations would be established in arctic, temperate and tropic zones to obtain information on the ecology and productivity of fresh water communities—streams, rivers, and lakes. IBP will attempt to coordinate and supplement current investigations in marine biology.

Since it is essential that similar methods be employed throughout the world, the IBP will include a program of training technicians and the standardization of techniques. Fellowships will be established to increase the number of trained biologists participating in IBP and to provide a basis for continuing the research while the program was designed to promote.

Commonwealth Problems

By Alan Hargrave
Canadian Press Staff Writer

A sense of estrangement afflicted the Commonwealth of 17 new nations July the feeling of "clubbiness" diminishes. One symptom of current tensions is the lack of interest in a meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers. These conferences, once regarded as a panacea for all problems, are usually held at 18-month intervals. But recent inquiries by Commonwealth correspondents have revealed a blank in Whitehall.

The last of the dozen or so meetings held since 1944 took place in London in September, 1962, and was characterized by some disagreements of viewpoint, principally between Canada and Britain.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

We should honor our artists as well as our politicians. Artists, too, we don't let them be stationary. They're dead.—Toronto Star.

Britain has 15,200 miles of road for 10,000,000 vehicles—34 yards of road for every vehicle. Ontario is not quite so crowded. It has 75,000 miles—50 yards of road for every vehicle. Will the day ever come when some motorist will back off his driveway and bring all traffic to a stop because he has taken up the last three feet of road?—Peterborough Examiner.

Trips At Public Expense

Sandra Oberver
The Congress of the United States is investigating the high costs of trips around the world by its members. It might be a good idea if Canada took a similar look at the expenses piled up by some of our members from Ottawa who go on tours.

There isn't much point, probably, in saying to our Members of Parliament they should not travel abroad but at least they can do it on their own money. The Americans are perturbed because some of their elected representatives have been living high on the hog with rare visits to their constituents in 3,000-a-day hotel suites, outfitting their wives in original Christian Dior frocks and otherwise having a ball at public expense.

Canadians have copied many things from our neighbors but let us leave this business of travel to them. It is being investigated. We can get along very nicely by having our Members of Parliament take only those junkets which are necessary to the conduct of the nation's business.

We feel that our members should know more about Canada and its problems but travel can be with the new reduced fares which our own railways are offering. It would not provide enough of that. They do not have to visit some areas when the tourist season is at its peak and the rates are up. There are realists of course outside of Canada which some of our legislators should brush up on. They do not have to travel first class when the economy air rate will do just as well. They do not have to have any better accommodation than they get at home. While we do not suggest that Canada be cheap on our routing MPs we also feel that this is no time for them to try to keep their noses above the government.

Hoffa Losing Magic?

St. Thomas Times-Journal
James R. Hoffa, president of the International Teamsters' Union, has had so many brushes with the law without being found guilty that it appears to have a charm of life. Hoffa has been charged under the criminal law, or he has been grilled by a Congressional committee, and come out of these contacts with nothing worse than a little more tarnish adhering to his clothes. It has seemed sometimes that he was bound to go to jail, but the chances for good receded.

The operation is successful when performed by a competent surgeon. B.D. writes: I scolded a lot of the lungs and glands a rare disease. It is found all over the world, it is more prevalent in Negroes than in whites. It is an extremely rare disease that produces tumor - like lesions throughout the body. The cause is unknown.

It gives off rays that kill cancer cells. Today Health-Talk—Toulet's square. Our Yesterdays (From the Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (January 9, 1939) A Canadian always in-memoriam Dore (pluried by H. S. Jones, superintendent of Canada's living and dead) died yesterday the winter air mail service between Charlottetown, the province, and the isolated Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

GEORGES RIVER, N.S. Jan. 9 (CP)—A whirlwind courtship of little more than a month ended at the altar in this North Cape Breton village Monday for 28-year-old Donald Murphy of Glace Bay and Miss Cassie Lellan, 27, of Little Bras D'Or. They had been married twice previously.

TEN YEARS AGO (January 9, 1954) During the Christmas Season the choir members of St. George's gave a fine choral service. The choir was later presented with a new organ by the St. George's choir. The choir was later presented with a new organ by the St. George's choir.

Dr. Gordon Young of the National Research Council, Halifax, is in this city as part of his itinerary with the best intentions, may have little affinity with some of the new arrivals. "What is to be done?" How can we get rid of the "new arrivals" who are bringing with them the influx of new member nations, bringing current membership of the one-club-of-18, has not helped.

Obviously, the former home-grown is having a hard time of it. "Old Commonwealths" of Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Britain, with the best intentions, may have little affinity with some of the new arrivals. "What is to be done?" How can we get rid of the "new arrivals" who are bringing with them the influx of new member nations, bringing current membership of the one-club-of-18, has not helped.

REVERSE POETS
The Vietnamese reverse poets as eages and saints and many families pass their own private poems down from father to children.

Accepting some stark reality, but rebuffing the sticking of the lid explained: "I don't like to eat it and I don't know why."—Toronto Star.

Trips At Public Expense

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It has been revealed that Hoffa can depend on the loyalty of only two out of 13 high executive officials. Next month he has to face the serious charge of interfering with a jury in Nashville, Tenn., and whether he is convicted of that charge or not, he will lose the services of a lot of men who used to be pillars of strength, but now refuse to get up with his tactics any more.

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