

Covers Prince Edward Island Life The Day
W. J. Hanson, Publisher
Wallace Ward
Managing Editor
Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

creases on anyone. It recommended that Parliament set up a new government department to enforce stricter laws on labelling, packaging and advertising, and said it hoped to investigate further into the "great concentration" of market power of such firms as the Weston's group, which control one-third of the Canadian food market.

May Be Revived

When Parliament meets after the Christmas holidays, it may once again be called upon to debate and determine the issue of capital punishment, this time on the basis of government repeal legislation.

A Doughty Fighter

The late Hon. Thomas V. Grant, M.D., was the dean of our parliamentarians and had a record in public life which went back four decades to his election as a Liberal member of the Legislature in 1927.

His death over the weekend, at an advanced age, brings to mind also his active earlier career, first as a school teacher, later as a postal clerk and subsequently, and for many years, as one of the county's best known physicians and surgeons.

Senator Grant set an example of hard work and initiative, and it was to these qualities that he owed his success, both in politics and in private practice. But it is well to recall, also, that he was known, not only as a skilled physician, but as one who was devoted to his calling, and unsparing in his attention to the sick and needy to whom he ministered for so many years.

In politics he was a sturdy combatant, and gave and received hard blows with equal gusto. But he always hewed to the line, and no one ever was in doubt as to where Dr. Grant stood on vital public issues. He had a very wide range of friends and acquaintances, with whom The Guardian joins in paying tribute to his memory.

Farm Irritations

The Financial Post, not usually concerned with agricultural problems, says it is plain that Canada's farmers are "fed to the teeth" with their slot in Canada's economic system. They get particularly bitter when critics suggest that more efficiency would solve their income problems. The reason: In the post-war period, agriculture's productivity has risen, on average, 5.5 per cent a year as against 4.1 per cent for all commercial enterprise.

This is a point well worth stressing. For, as the Toronto paper points out, the persistent gap between labor income per capita in agriculture and in the rest of the economy has not closed. The farmers, in short, have been "running faster than anyone else and managed only to stay in the same place."

Farm irritations have also been fanned by this year's large trade union wage gains and by the housewife's protest against high food prices. Farmers have watched their share of the retail food dollar slip from 60 per cent in 1950 to about 40 per cent today. Most farmers lack the bargaining power to raise farm prices when they feel increases are justified—a fact particularly galling when farm costs are grinding slowly and steadily upwards.

In the noise and confusion at Ottawa most of the harangue has centred on prices of food and a few other manufactured items. No one seems to have been greatly concerned about the much faster rise in the cost of most services. These costs, according to the Economic Council of Canada, have been climbing much more steeply and persistently than anything else since 1949.

The parliamentary price spreads committee, in its interim report last week, did not pin the blame for recent food and consumer price in-



THE LAST TIME I SAW PARIS

NIGERIA'S PROBLEM

Dark Side Of Tribalism In Africa

National Geographic News Bulletin

Tribalism in Africa means massacres as well as social enmity for the individual, divided nations and closely united clans.

The dark side of tribalism appeared recently in Nigeria when several hundred Ibo who lived in the traditional Hausa region in the north. The Ibo retaliated by slaying Hausas living in the east—the territory.

Africa's most populous nation—previously balanced on a variety of rival tribes—was deeply shaken by the violence. Some observers fear that Nigeria, a former British colony, may split into tribal states.

Nigeria is a prime example of the tribalism problem in Africa. More than 700 different ethnic groups live south of the Sahara.

VAST TRIBAL LANDS Some tribes are confined to a single village; others consist of several million people who occupy hundreds of thousands of square miles. Political borders often do not coincide with tribal boundaries.

In the central African state of Chad, for example, Sara tribesmen from the south constitute a minority possessing most of the nation's pitifully little wealth. Outnumbering the Sara and their varied kin are the Moslems of the north and east, fierce traditionalists who follow dusty herds of long-horned cattle across a range twice the size of France.

"This political and social cleavage between a Moslem north and a pagan and Christian south poses a threat to real unity in nearly every African nation I visited," wrote John Scofield, a Senior Assistant Editor of National Geographic, after traveling for three months in the new republics that have sprung from France's West African empire.

"The fortunes of these struggling young lands might have been much more hopeful if national boundaries could have followed tribal limits instead of existing paths," Scofield concluded. STRONG TRIBAL TIES Tribal cultures range from primitive to advanced, but most Africans are intensely loyal to their tribes. A man living within a tribe enjoys a sense of belonging. He draws strength from the group.

The ties of family, clan, house and tribe are all-pervading. The tribe cares for widows, orphans, the sick, and the aged. It never lets a fellow tribesman go hungry.

In return, the individual owes absolute loyalty to his chief. At the beginning of the century, few Africans had ever been outside their tribal limits. Even if the opportunity for travel had arisen, the chiefs would not have granted permission.

In recent years, however, modern transport has enabled many tribesmen to take jobs far from home. The chief's authority is breaking down, and the number of detribalized Africans is growing.

New loyalists replace old tribal ties. In the Gambia, a former British colony, Mr. Scofield asked a Wolof tribesman how she would feel about Gambia joining Senegal, a former French colony with a large Wolof population.

"Union with those Frenchmen would be quite ridiculous," snapped the woman, who wore enormous gold earrings, an elaborate wig of black-dyed sisal, and a gown that echoed the fashions of 19th-century Paris. "Here we are the most British of the British."

Save The Bluenose

Hamilton Speculator

It is good to know that the sailing ship on Canada's ten-cent piece is the famed Bluenose, the schooner that brought fame as a racer to Nova Scotia and its skipper, Capt. Angus Walters, and not some cheap impostor.

We always thought it was the Bluenose and were surprised to learn that the master of the Canadian Mint in Ottawa wasn't sure. He said it could be any schooner, not necessarily the Bluenose. Fortunately, Capt. Walters is still alive. He says there is no doubt that the dime's schooner is the Bluenose. Good—it would be ridiculous to have a lesser ship on our nation's most popular coin.

often do not coincide with tribal boundaries. In the central African state of Chad, for example, Sara tribesmen from the south constitute a minority possessing most of the nation's pitifully little wealth. Outnumbering the Sara and their varied kin are the Moslems of the north and east, fierce traditionalists who follow dusty herds of long-horned cattle across a range twice the size of France.

"This political and social cleavage between a Moslem north and a pagan and Christian south poses a threat to real unity in nearly every African nation I visited," wrote John Scofield, a Senior Assistant Editor of National Geographic, after traveling for three months in the new republics that have sprung from France's West African empire.

"The fortunes of these struggling young lands might have been much more hopeful if national boundaries could have followed tribal limits instead of existing paths," Scofield concluded. STRONG TRIBAL TIES Tribal cultures range from primitive to advanced, but most Africans are intensely loyal to their tribes. A man living within a tribe enjoys a sense of belonging. He draws strength from the group.

The ties of family, clan, house and tribe are all-pervading. The tribe cares for widows, orphans, the sick, and the aged. It never lets a fellow tribesman go hungry.

In return, the individual owes absolute loyalty to his chief. At the beginning of the century, few Africans had ever been outside their tribal limits. Even if the opportunity for travel had arisen, the chiefs would not have granted permission.

In recent years, however, modern transport has enabled many tribesmen to take jobs far from home. The chief's authority is breaking down, and the number of detribalized Africans is growing.

New loyalists replace old tribal ties. In the Gambia, a former British colony, Mr. Scofield asked a Wolof tribesman how she would feel about Gambia joining Senegal, a former French colony with a large Wolof population.

"Union with those Frenchmen would be quite ridiculous," snapped the woman, who wore enormous gold earrings, an elaborate wig of black-dyed sisal, and a gown that echoed the fashions of 19th-century Paris. "Here we are the most British of the British."

Pistol-Packing Tourists

Lethbridge Herald

Directors of the Southern Alberta Tourist Council are reported at a recent meeting to have expressed amazement at the large number of American tourists arriving at the Canadian border with pistols and revolvers and being surprised at not being able to bring them into Canada.

For obvious reasons this would not work. Anyone bent on using the gun in Canada wouldn't worry about breaking the seal. Or what if he said on his return that he had lost it in Canada? What could be done about it? Pistols and revolvers, with or without American permits, are not permitted in Canada, and there must be no compromise whatever with that principle. If Americans feel unsafe here without their guns, let them stay out.

The United States is considering tightening up its laws on the carrying of hand-guns. The ease with which firearms of all kinds can be purchased and carried is bothering the authorities.

So Canada is doing Americans a big favor by reminding them when they come to the border that peace and order don't depend on everyone having his own gun.

PUBLIC FORUM

GLASTONBURY THORN Sir,—I read with interest your editorial of Dec. 24 re the Glastonbury Thorn.

A few years ago Mrs. Johnstone and I were in Glastonbury on Dec. 14 and the Holy Thorn was just coming into bloom. A few blossoms were well out but many buds would require another week or ten days to develop fully, so that it must have been on schedule that year.

A sprig from the Holy Thorn is sent each Christmas-tide to Her Majesty the Queen, by the Vicar of St. Johns and the Mayor of Glastonbury.

The present tree, though quite old, is not the original but was started from the one which according to legend grew from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea. The original for some reason or other had to be uprooted. Botanists have established that it is a species of thorn native to the Holy Land. How it got to Glastonbury is of course legendary.

Numerous grafts have been taken from it, so that now direct descendants of this famous tree can be seen in different places in the U.S.A.

St. Dunstan was born near Glastonbury and was made Abbot by King Edmund in 943. Under Dunstan, Glastonbury Abbey entered upon a golden age of political and literary activity. His school was then the most famous in England. Dunstan was later made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Would it not be most appropriate and commendable for the Rector or some one connected with St. Dunstan's University to make a move to get a graft from the Holy Thorn and get a tree started on the grounds of St. Dunstan's University during Centennial year?

I am Sir, etc., EDWIN C. JOHNSTONE, Strathaven, P.E.I.

Freezing Cataracts

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Everyone who lives long enough is likely to develop cataracts. Changes in the lens are noted in 90 per cent of persons over 65 years of age but only a small number will lose enough vision to warrant surgery. The operation is safe and the risk is practically nil.

A cataract is haziness of the lens. The cloudiness begins slowly and in time the lens becomes completely opaque except to strong light. The senile cataract tends to develop more quickly when the health of the individual is not good, when his diet is faulty, or some focus of infection is present. This is why a complete physical examination is suggested whenever a cataract is in the making.

In the past, it was considered essential to wait until the cataract ripened. Meanwhile the victim spent several years of increasingly gloomy vision. Today surgery is done when the vision loses practical value. This varies in different individuals depending upon their needs but cataract extraction is not advisable in the elderly so long as they see well enough to get along.

The modern technique of cataract removal entails very little discomfort and the individual is up and about when the effects of sedation abate. The procedure is geared to older patients and can be done safely even though the person has high blood pressure, diabetes, or heart disease.

Some ophthalmologists now use cryoextraction—a well-known freezing technique. When a super-cold object touches a moist surface, ice particles form to fuse the two. The eye is anesthetized and an incision is made along the outer aspect of the orbit. The tip of the frozen instrument is applied to the moist surface of the lens and an ice mass is formed immediately that fuses the cataract to the cornea. The tip is withdrawn with a gentle twisting movement and the incision is closed. The lens can also be removed with a forceps.

RECOVERY PERIOD Mrs. O. O. writes: How long does it take to regain strength after having pneumonia and a baby?

REPLY Recovery from both should occur simultaneously. The interval required after confinement varies from a few hours to a few weeks, and convalescence from pneumonia may take a month. Penicillin and the other antibiotics have helped considerably to hasten convalescence from this respiratory disease.

FALLING ASLEEP G. W. writes: It takes me an hour or more to fall asleep at night. Have you any suggestions about curing this condition?

REPLY There are many helpful procedures to cure this type of insomnia.

TV AND RADIATION V. S. writes: Is there any danger of being hurt by radiation from TV if you watch it for long periods of time?

REPLY No. There is no more danger from the TV screen than from any other light.

SKIN SHEDS OFTEN K. M. writes: Does the skin in human beings change every seven years?

REPLY The skin sheds constantly and changes many times in a seven year period.

French Election Prospects

By Peter Buckley Canadian Press Staff Writer

A massive selling job lies ahead for the newly-aligned parties of the left in France if they hope to cut into the Gaullist majority during the National Assembly elections next March. By resolutely playing down their differences and accentuating their areas of agreement, the leaders of the French Communist party and the non-Communist Federation of the Left have come up with proposals this week for fighting the election in a common front against President de Gaulle's supporters.

Now they must persuade both their own members and the voters that they offer a plausible alternative to the present government. It won't be easy.

FIRST OF TWO The elections for the 485-seat National Assembly are to be held in two stages beginning March 5.

The first ballot will be a free-for-all among all shades of political opinion, including both Communists and non-Communist leftists. Those who get support from fewer than 10 per cent of the registered voters are eliminated, and the tendency is for other candidates to drop out in favor of one of the leaders, leaving a two-way race in the second ballot two weeks later.

The Communists, led by burly Waldeck Rochet, and the Federation of the Left, under Francois Mitterrand, have agreed on joint support for the left-wing candidate who has the

best chance to win in the second ballot. But the terms of their agreement allow the federation to support a moderate candidate when they believe the left can't win. The Communists are against supporting such "reactionaries" and say they may stay in for the second ballot under those conditions, even if it means handing the seat to a Gaullist candidate.

Mitterrand was able to attract 45 per cent of the votes last December in the second ballot of the presidential election against de Gaulle, after Communists and other leftists united behind him.

De Gaulle's own position is not at stake in March. But he has made it clear that he would consider drastic action under the constitution if the voters don't return a majority of his supporters to the assembly.

The Gaullists have hired a red-hot public relations firm—and given it a virtual blank cheque for expenses—to handle their campaign. So far, the public opinion polls indicate de Gaulle will get the majority he wants.

De Gaulle's continuing friendship with Moscow and the eastern European countries, along with his increasing anti-American policies, could be attractive to many of those who normally vote Communist—the party gets up to 25 per cent of the popular vote—without being doctrinaire party workers.

The Soil-Saving Job

Christian Science Monitor

Soil may be black or red, rich or sandy, but whatever it is, it is precious. Literally more precious than rubies. For three decades now in the United States (ever since dust storms threatened to blow much of it away) people have been making an effort to protect it. Engaged in this save-the-soil crusade have been government experts, political leaders, farmers, and even concerned city dwellers.

Yet it seems that despite their striving topsoil is still washing away at an alarming rate. Municipalities which draw their water supply from rivers are complaining about the quantity of silt they must remove to make the water potable. Some of them hold farmers to blame, charging that by failure to follow conservation practices farmers permit the erosion that muddies the streams.

To single out a scapegoat accomplishes little. Better to note the progress that has been made in spreading conservation farming since the dust bowl days, and figure out how to speed up the movements.

Anyone driving through the country can see the results of this program in contour-plowed fields, farm ponds and terracing built to control runoff, tree plantings, and the like.

Millions in federal payments have stimulated the movement. Some of the spending has been unwise—for example, the money spent to pay farmers for what they would do in any case to improve yields. This policy has been rightly criticized. On the other hand, vast amounts of topsoil have been saved for future generations because of government help. Without this aid, the majority of farmers would not have had the know-how and cash to adopt new soil-saving techniques.

All this is encouraging. But a great deal more needs to be done, as muddy rivers testify. No nation can afford to skimp on soil conservation. Future food supplies depend upon it.

ture generations because of government help. Without this aid, the majority of farmers would not have had the know-how and cash to adopt new soil-saving techniques.

All this is encouraging. But a great deal more needs to be done, as muddy rivers testify. No nation can afford to skimp on soil conservation. Future food supplies depend upon it.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Gardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (December 27, 1941)

A long hard road lies ahead for the allied nations, Prime Minister Churchill told an historic joint session of Congress. But he expressed supreme confidence that an allied offensive to begin in 1943 would ultimately call the Axis nations to "terrible count" for their misdeeds.

Thousands of Empire airmen, more than half of them Canadians, and thousands of reinforcements for the Canadian corps in the United Kingdom, arrived in Britain.

TEN YEARS AGO (December 27, 1936)

The World Bank will not loan money to the present government of Hungary, President Eugene Black of the 60-nation organization announced. Hungary is not a member of the bank and therefore is not eligible to borrow from it. Black, however, pointed out that even if Hungary were a member, he would not recommend a loan.

Hungary's Russian-backed government probably will take the first step toward opening its ranks to non-Communists. "In the next few days," said an official spokesman.

YOU PAY NO MORE FOR A CHAMPION!

We at Nicholson's Sales and Service Ltd. are pleased to announce that our Allis Chalmers Gleaner Combines have won first place in national competition in 1966 making it four firsts in the last five years.

In 1966 we were unable to supply the demand for these combines so we suggest that if you are interested in combines you should see us soon.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our many customers for their patronage in the past and to wish everyone "Season's Greetings" and a happy and Prosperous New Year.

NICHOLSON'S SALES and SERVICE LTD.

North Wilshire

Phone Hunter River 84-2