

Generous Treatment

The allotment of \$1,359,000 of federal revenue over the next three years for the improvement of agricultural and natural resources in this Province is a matter of great satisfaction to our provincial authorities, and to our people generally. The fact that we had some of our program under way under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act was a major contributing factor in obtaining this favorable consideration, and the Shaw Government can take full marks for its initiative in this regard.

Rural electrification, reforestation, and further development of ponds, parks and dams are listed as among the projects to be aided. It is pleasing to note, too, that throughout Canada there will be no curtailment of these grants due to the nation's emergency economic measures. Agricultural interests, apparently, are recognized as of prime concern to the national economy, and this is as it should be.

The Government is on safe ground here, politically as well as economically. It may find the going tough when Parliament meets, but not on this issue of rehabilitating our farming areas and boosting their productive capacity. The evidence collected by the Senate committee on this subject is too convincing to be disputed. If there is any criticism from opposition parties on expenditure for this purpose, it will be with respect to details rather than to the principle involved.

This is something about which Premier Shaw has been enthusiastic for a long time, and we have no doubt that yesterday's news of the generous Ottawa allotment will act as a potent cord in speeding his recovery from his recent illness. We value the Premier so highly on personal grounds that we would be inclined to regard this aspect of the benefits accruing under the grant as among the most gratifying at the moment.

Embarrassing Theory

A new book by Prof. C. Northcote Parkinson—the "discoverer" of Parkinson's Law, that work will expand to fill the amount of time available for its completion—prompts us to reflect on what would happen if Prime Minister Diefenbaker should enlist the services of this gentleman in his austerity cabinet. For it is Prof. Parkinson's theory that business today—especially governmental business—is in danger of being overwhelmed by a sea of paper. Everyone is sending pieces of paper to everyone else, reading what comes from others, making notes and memoranda, and energetically multiplying the amount of paper in circulation to the detriment of other activities.

At any stage of his career, says the Professor, a civil servant might be asked questions concerning his work. So he needs a file recording exactly what he has done. On receiving the application from A he lays it before his next superior B. Having first obtained a legal opinion from C which comes to be embodied in minute so-and-so, dated so-and-so, with detailed record of the action, if any, taken, to be taken, or recommended to be taken.

The trouble with this procedure is that what actually happens becomes of less and less consequence. The file has to be kept in order, not the people or things to which the file relates. Fewer and fewer people

do things; more and more people simply report. The stack of paper piles up on a few executive desks, where there is no time to read and

again to more and more people for more notes and comments. Every body thinks he is busy, and he may be. Everyone is putting it down on paper. But what happens after a hard day's work of this kind? "The man whose life is devoted to paper has lost the initiative. He is dealing with things that are brought to his notice, having ceased to notice anything for himself. He has been essentially defeated by his job."

Prof. Parkinson tells of one chairman of a board who decided to go out and see for himself. He visited a branch of his company on a Saturday afternoon. He found the girls working overtime to fill the catalogue cards. He asked what the cards were for. "For?" replied the supervisor blankly. "They're for filling in. Here is one, sir. You can see for yourself that it has to be filled in." "By who?" asked the chairman. No one could tell him. No one knew. No one had ever known.

Inquiries of this kind could be very disturbing in governmental quarters. Perhaps, after all, it is just as well that they are not likely to become general!

Apostle Of The Arctic

The death recently of Vilhjalmr Stefansson, veteran Arctic explorer, is a reminder of the tremendous strides that have been made in this field of scientific research in a single lifetime. This Manitoba-born scientist, with his Icelandic ancestry, was among the foremost in the contribution he made. He was known as the "Apostle of the Arctic." It was by his writing and lectures, even more than by his explorations, that he succeeded in focusing world attention upon the Arctic and its potentials.

Stefansson was involved in many arguments on the subject, notably with Raoul Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who attacked him bitterly. He was criticized for showing little regard for those who struggled to reach the North Pole, and it is true that he regarded such expeditions as largely useless, or at best theatrical. "I am a scientist, not a tourist," he would say. The Arctic he regarded, not as a place for people to make "dashers" to the Pole but to study and understand, to develop and to use.

His practical knowledge was of great service to the United States and to the Western Allies in general during the Second World War. And his library at the Arctic, the greatest ever formed, was his gift to Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. But it will take another century to fully evaluate his contribution to human welfare, through the insight he gave into what the North has to offer and what it may mean.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada's unemployment insurance fund which reached a low-level of \$19,953,162 at the end of May according to Law, that work will expand to fill the amount of time available for its completion—prompts us to reflect on what would happen if Prime Minister Diefenbaker should enlist the services of this gentleman in his austerity cabinet.

The cheer-leader ring of "I Like Ike" made it a catchy political slogan for former President Eisenhower. It was evident last week, however, says the New York Times, that even a good slogan loses something in translation when, in Dublin, crowds hailed the touring ex-President with the Gaelic salute: "Is maith lionn Ike."

U.S. auto makers are getting ready to turn into the market 1963 models that are bigger, flashier—and deadlier. Emphasis is going to be on speed and power. And the reason? According to Printer's Ink, trade journal of the advertising, sales and marketing field, the industry has been developing "a keen interest in the 19-24 year olds as rapidly growing segment of the market" and is making a sales pitch for these buyers. Drivers under 25, as safety statistics and insurance figures show, already cause a disproportionately large share of auto accidents. What will happen with machines that are faster and more powerful than the cars they are driving now is not hard to predict.

A golden shovel used successfully since 1912 by distinguished visitors in planting trees at the Experiment Station Farm, was stepped up another notch in historic value, when the first Canadian-born Governor General of Canada, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, planted a "Honden" on the snow-famous hill.



NO BAGPIPE ARRANGEMENT? Comforts For Fair Isle Crofters

A FINE GESTURE

The crofters who live on the remote Fair Isle off the north coast of Scotland, have had little in the way of living comforts and amenities. For the first time, they are to have electricity in the 42 homes which house all the inhabitants of this lonely island. And this is being made possible by the voluntary and unpaid labor of international workers. In addition to the Fair Isle project, this organization has set up 40 other work camps in Britain this year, to carry out essential work for which money is not available for paid labor. In addition, hundreds of British volunteers have gone abroad to other countries for similar schemes. The PAY OFF FARES The workers receive no money for their labor. They pay their own fares to the location where they will be working. Their only reward is that they are housed and fed. Workers from Norway, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, some of whom are staying for the whole summer on Fair Isle, have joined with British volunteers in carrying out this project. The British volunteers include university students, school teachers and a draughtsman.

Anglo-American Offer

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Just five months ago President Kennedy pledged a great never again would agree to an unrestricted moratorium on nuclear tests. In effect he said the U.S. would not allow Russia to gain the advantage of secret test preparations while pretending to agree to a test ban. He indicated that before signing any test ban agreement, not only would the U.S. demand full on-site inspection of unidentified explosions in Russia but also inspection to make sure Russia wasn't secretly preparing to break the agreement with new explosions.

STOLE LEAD This was a strong and determined policy adopted against background of Soviet breach of a three-year test moratorium and discovery by the U.S. in 1961 Soviet detonations showed spectacular progress in the Russian nuclear technology. Now, suddenly, Kennedy appears to have changed his position to register a new offering of a moratorium, with Prime Minister Macmillan, he has offered to register a moratorium on testing in the atmosphere, in space and under water — an offer which includes all the elements of a moratorium, with the exception of underground

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (August 30, 1937) Erected in some memory of Admiral Bayfield, a one-time resident of Charlottetown, who surveyed the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, has been started in Queens Square. The memorial has been planned by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Cairn is located in the east end of the square, opposite the Cartier Monument.

Efforts of a corps of 100 volunteer fire fighters proved powerless to check the advance of flames on a half mile front at Brudenell yesterday, where almost seven miles of dunes were swept by a fierce fire. Several properties were in great danger. It was thought possible that a fire which had been brought under control more than a week had smouldered in dry trunks.

More Needed

The Copyright Office in Washington has received an application to register a new playing record for use in juke boxes. It is entirely blank, and is labelled "Silent Flatter." A grateful nation, which recognizes worthy new ideas, will wish to be recorded in favor of granting the copyright. But can anyone, in this copious age, claim to have a new idea? Should it not be possible, after inserting a coin in the juke box, to have a box out of commission for half an hour by paying a certain amount? "Silent Flatter," as a new idea, would truly be golden. Silence can also speak volumes. Thomas Carlyle, in 1841,

Danish Society Launches Drive On Smoking

THE RISING incidence of lung cancer prompted the Danish Cancer Society to step up its anti-smoking campaign. The group decided to begin where smoking starts—among school children. A nation-wide poster contest was announced—open to every school child and a few professionals. Cash prizes were offered for the best placards describing the hazards of tobacco. About 6,000 posters were submitted to the judges and the top five were exhibited in Copenhagen's town hall, along with many others. Some of the pictures were so convincing that they were enough to scare the nicotine out of a confirmed chain smoker.

A study of 443 French boys having their first bath discovered an old belief: that boys are more difficult in athletic women because of the increased size of the pectoral muscles. An exercise training program of six to eight weeks was aimed at facilitating delivery. The women with strong athletic backgrounds were the most successful. They were better able to augment their respiratory capacity so that they have an easier time. College life is not all beer and skittles. A 10-year health study by the University of Wisconsin showed that psychiatric problems ranked third among ailments in the student population. The investigators suggest that the availability of psychiatric services may have brought to light a higher incidence of emotional problems than would have been detected ordinarily. Be that as it may, it is well that these young people are sensible enough to seek help when their stresses mount unbearably rather than to try to muddle through.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

BACKACHE FROM GOLF Mrs. F. writes: I have a problem that makes me mad. Every time I play golf I get a burning, pinching pain in the middle of my back. I have to lie down on a heating pad to get relief. Will I have to give up golf?

REPLY There are no many muscular fibrosis, or joint conditions that will force a golfer to give up the game, provided the source of pain is not serious. Consult a physician for an examination, including a detailed analysis of all that probably abounded while playing golf. X-rays may be needed. Don't trust your health to an unqualified person.

Historic Loch Lomond

The bonnie bonnie banks of Loch Lomond may someday become a Scottish national park. Scotland at present has no national parks in the American sense. England has hundreds of parks administered locally. Loch Lomond has attracted increasing numbers of sight-seers since the early 18th century. It is a beautiful, scenic area, overlooking the public recreation areas and camping sites. With the population of nearby Glasgow growing rapidly, both naturalists and citizens are calling for national protection of Great Britain's largest, fresh water lake.

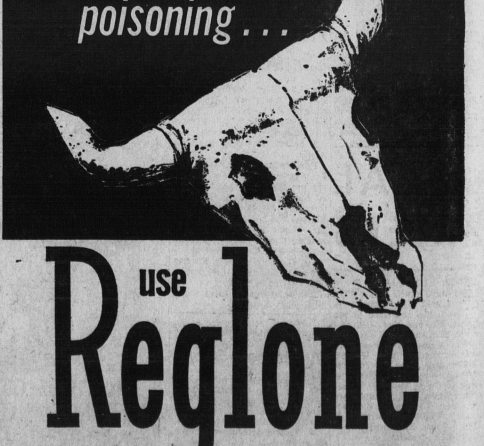
Located in the southwest corner of Scotland, Loch Lomond is 24 miles long and 3 miles wide. It is the largest of the Scottish lochs. It is the largest of the Scottish lochs. It is the largest of the Scottish lochs.

THREE WONDERS "The bonnie bonnie banks of Loch Lomond" were immortalized in song by a Highlander as he awaited execution after the Jacobite uprising in 1715. Many early travellers came to the so-called Three Wonders—waves without wind, fish without fins, and a floating island.

Gusts sweeping through winds create waves far out on the loch without a hint of wind on the shore. The fish were a type of eel that probably abounded in the local waters. The island existed either as floating mats of seaweed or as a small island which vanished and reappeared as the water rose or fell.

Loch Lomond was isolated to all save the carriage trade until 1870 when the first steamer offered a combined tour. Post 1870 carried city dwellers down the River Clyde to Dumbarton. After a short overland walk, the vacationers boarded the Marion

Prevent accidental poisoning



the safe potato top killer

Reglone is non-aerosol—non-poisonous! Livestock can actually eat treated potato tops without ill-effect. Operators can spray with Reglone on any type of protective clothing. Reglone kills leaves fast, stems gradually to give "natural" maturing action. Also kills weeds and reduces tuber rot. Apply Reglone with standard boom sprayer at 1/2 gallon or less per acre. Rain three to four hours after application will not affect action. Don't gamble with harmful insecticide. Save Reglone from your local Chipman Dealer.

Chipman Chemicals Limited, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg AVAILABLE FROM ASSOCIATED SHIPPERS, INC., CHARLOTTETOWN SIMMONS & MACFARLANE LTD., SUMMERSIDE