

Other facts in the survey are as follows: Canadians, who took third place in the "talkathon", marked up 481 conversations per person, Sweden 455 and the United States 426. The world average is only 51.

Respecting telephones in use, the United States leads the world with 35.45 phones for every 100 persons. Sweden comes next with 31.50 and Hawaii third with 30.10. Alaska, the home of the busy talkers, is in 11th place with 17.52 per 100 of the population. On a city basis, Washington, D.C. took first place with 65 phones for every 100 persons. The highest ranking city outside the United States was Stockholm with 56 per hundred. Only two Communist countries were included in the report. The citizens of neither do much talking over the telephone. Hungary reported 3.55 for every 100 residents, and Poland 1.37.

Britain's Economy

Britain has weathered a good many economic storms in recent years, and there is evidence that she will come out of the current one in good shape. That is indicated in a report issued by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation which has been looking into the situation. It says that at the present time the British economy is "in a better state of balance" than at any other time since the end of the war. The improvement has been particularly noticeable over the last year, especially in the important field of foreign trade balance.

On the domestic front, the gross domestic product—value of all output and services—is 2 per cent higher than it was a year ago, while the total volume of fixed investment is 4 per cent higher.

In the first and second quarters of 1957 capital expenditures in manufacturing industries increased "markedly" over the same periods in 1956. Wage rates rose about 5 per cent above the 1956 level. The report adds that before long—some time this year, probably—Britain's foreign exchange reserves will be at their highest post-war peak, thus allowing for relaxation of restraints on the domestic economy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Agricultural Institute of Canada will take the agriculture implications of nuclear energy as the theme of its annual convention in June. The convention will be held at Wolfville, N.S.

Historic finds are still being made in the Old Country. A water gate constructed for King Henry III some 700 years ago to lead directly from the River Thames into the ancient Tower of London has been unearthed in excellent condition under the Tower.

Yukon Election

The first change since the general election of last June in the standing of the parties in the House of Commons at Ottawa was reported recently from the farthest riding in the country and it went in favor of the government. Erik Nielsen, running on behalf of the Progressive Conservatives in the riding of the Yukon, defeated his Liberal opponent, Aubrey Simmons. Thereby, he reversed the result of the polling six months ago, when Mr. Simmons, after trailing in the voting at home, went into Parliament as the service-men's vote wiped out Mr. Nielsen's election day majority.

As a result of this voting, the administration headed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker counts 113 members of the House to the right of the Speaker, giving it a margin of nine over the official Opposition, represented by the Liberals. The government remains in a minority when its support is compared with that behind all others than Progressive Conservatives and whose combined total is 152 members. In theory, therefore, the party in power could be defeated by a united opposition, an event which shows no immediate evidence of developing.

Line Busy!

Alaskans talk over the telephone more often than any other people in the world. In 1956 they averaged 630 calls per person, thus out-talking the Hawaiians, the 1955 champions, who last year recorded 531 conversations each. These are some of the facts revealed in "The World's Telephones" an annual report published by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Oliver Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village" is a very famous 18th Century poem. Perhaps it is not generally known that Canada, too, had an Oliver Goldsmith. The Book of Knowledge says that he was a nephew of the English poet and was born in Nova Scotia in 1781. In 1825 he published a long narrative poem, "The Rising Village", which describes the natural surroundings of his home and throws much light on the lives of early settlers in the Maritimes. It follows closely the plan of "The Deserted Village", but nobody claims that it is as entertaining.



NEW ATLANTIC NATION

OTTAWA REPORT
Grubstaked by Canadians

By Patrick Nicholson
 Special Correspondent For The Guardian

Ottawa: Explorers adventuring in search of treasure used to be financed by the merchant princes of England. From the first European settlement in Canada, called Newfoundland, to the opening up of our western provinces and the Territories, our own earliest explorers were grub-staked largely from England. The settlement of all this New World was made possible by the wealth of the Old World, poured out to back adventurers who are now history's headlines.

But today comes a story of a successful reversal of this traditional pattern. Explorers have gone forth from this New World to find riches in the oldest part of the world, backed by a Canadian grub-stake.

This little band set in search of rich mineral deposits, seeking especially to establish a new mining empire based on increasingly sought-after nickel.

The historic role of the old City of London in venturing capital to back this exploration has been taken over by our thriving Niagara community of Welland. The giant grub-stake needed was arranged by Allen Wright, well-known as "mine host" of the Reeta Hotel in Welland.

POOR MAN'S BONANZA

Mr. Wright says with justifiable pride that nearly all the people of Welland and Niagara district who subscribed to his "Nickel Empire Grub-stake syndicate are of very moderate means. The grub-stake came in shares of only a few hundred dollars each. And this money, by no means the unconsidered peanuts of millionaires, was sought to finance — the exploitation of an undetermined mineral in an un-surveyed mine in a country not yet decided. With such a shot in the dark, can anyone say that Canadians are unwilling to risk their capital on speculative investments?

Mainspring of this venture is

W. A. "Bill" Richardson, a skillful Toronto prospector who, although still in his Thirties, has an impressive record of rich mineral discoveries, alone or in partnership. These include B. C.'s Cran Duc copper mine, uranium and gold deposits north of Saskatchewan's Lac la Ronge, and the Mystery Lake nickel deposit in Manitoba which he sold to Inco, the International Nickel giant.

Working with Bill Richardson on his world-wide treasure hunt are his assistant, Dean Vaughan; his lawyer, Glen Wilton; and of course the man holding the purse-strings, Allen Wright. Hon. Paul Martin is a counselor to the group.

START FROM OTTAWA

Carrying a suitcase full of \$24,000 worth of airline tickets circling the globe, the party came to this Capital at the outset of their tour. Here they had their passports approved for entry into twenty countries, including Russia. As they headed westward at the opening of their adventure, their keynote was their confidence that they would "make it" or "cringe."

Soon newspapers around the world reported their progress. The Indonesian "Observer" revealed that in Djakarta they were received by Prime Minister Djuanda Kartawidjaja, and had discussed with him "the possibility of close co-operation between Canada and Indonesia, in developing Indonesia's industry on a large scale, including exploitation of aluminum, nickel, iron and other metal ores."

Then came photos of the Canadian explorers with Prime Minister Djuanda, discussing a valuable nickel concession in the Celebes.

Now, only a few weeks later, comes word that the Nickel Empire Grub-stake Syndicate reports "the discovery of a bonanza which far exceeds anything ever hoped for, even in our most optimistic dreams."

No details are announced yet, but those meetings with Mr. Djuanda may drop a hint about Celebes.

So it is "Good Luck" to that little team from this country which, so long dependent for its own development upon the know-how and grub-stakes from other countries, is now important enough to be able to reverse that old pattern.

Green Bears & Purple Geese
 National Geographic Society

Many North American wild creatures wear identification tags — like delegates to a convention. A woodsman today shouldn't be surprised to find a black bear with brilliant green haunches, or a purple goose. Waterfowl wear bright plastic neckties; sparrows sprout white chicken feathers; butterflies are emblazoned "YALE."

Suck markings, help overcome one of the biggest problems of studying the behavior of animals in the wild to human eyes, different members of the same species look alike.

Although new methods of marking are being developed, it is an old research tool. In the 4th century B.C., Aristotle had fishermen nick the fins of porpoises to learn their life span.

Bird banding, the most widespread system of marking, was first practiced in North America by John James Audubon, in 1804, when Audubon was 19, he put silver wire around the legs of two nestling pewees in a cave near Philadelphia. The next year he found the birds nesting near by.

Systematic work with numbered bands did not begin in the United States until a century later. Since then some seven million American birds have been marked, and about one in ten of the bands has been recovered. The technique has taught a great deal about migration and other avian habits.

To read a numbered band, the ornithologist must have the bird in hand. For sight identification, bright plastic leg bands, neck rings, white feathers attached to plumage, and other tags were devised. Then things got out of control.

Too many people were putting too many things on the birds. Complaints came from hunters that ducks looked like flying dime stores. One experiment came to an abrupt stop when some ducks caught their bills in their neck bands and starved to death.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, which regulates bird banding, recalled all permits and rewrote them to make plain what they allowed. Special authority was required for use of the color tags. Experiments went forward on a reduced scale.

DYE BATH FOR GEESE

One of the most easily recognizable "tags" is a dye bath for the whole bird. White snow geese for example, have been traced in California after being colored pink, green, yellow or purple. This technique is not limited to birds.

In New York State, biologists have trapped black bears, dosed them with ether, attached numbered ear clips and then, for easy identification in the woods, covered the hindquarters with green enamel.

Alaskan bears get different treatment. In a study of determine the extent of salmon fishing by bears, the big bruins were shot from behind with harmless arrows. The tips were vials that broke on impact and splashed the bear with dye.

Tiny paper strips attached to the wings of monarch butterflies in Canada have been recovered in Texas and Maryland, proving that at least some of these insects migrate south like birds. Now Yale scientists are stamping the name of their institution on butterflies in Florida to learn more about butterfly migration.

A homely means of marking, usually done from motives more personal than scientific, is carving the date and the finder's initials on the shells of turtles. A note of whimsy sometimes intrudes. Turtles have been found in the United States bearing such dates as 1492.

Elucation, or public speaking, was an important study in ancient Greece and Rome.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of question of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents

POTATO MARKETING

Sir,—According to potato market reports, Ontario has to look to the Maritimes or the States for most of her potatoes for the rest of the season.

There is an ever increasing consumer demand for small potatoes for roasting, etc. In mechanical peelers they peel and cook to a big advantage. New potatoes can be graded down to 1.78 while we are not allowed to sell in Canada tablestock under 2 1/4. That is why there is such a demand for and sale of new potatoes. After the middle of February nearly all potatoes imported are new potatoes.

We should be allowed to sell a No. 1 medium grade from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 to meet competition from the States. No. 2 grade has a lot of undesirable potatoes allowed. This large 2 1/4 grade is a real hardship on any one who has a small run, sometimes amounting to half their crop counting culls, and hits the small grower hardest for often he spreads his fertilizer a little too far. Moreover, he does not have the mechanical equipment to grade, spray and cultivate his crop as the big grower has.

We can't leave it to the experts. We need more organization and Marketing Boards all our own to wake them up sometimes.

I am Sir,
 DISSATISFIED FARMER.
 Freetown.

CONCERTGOERS

Their days are raucous in the shop or street,
 Where steamy kitchens sweeter,
 or the mills
 Rumble and clatter, or where
 traffic shrills
 Or snaky highways, or in office
 heat,
 Bent darkly over piled accounts
 and bills,
 But here they lose their robes of
 dingy prose,
 The market's dissonance, the motors'
 blare;
 And faces, badger-sharp or gouged
 with care,
 Relax and brighten; and a splendor
 grows
 When the first notes are trem-
 bling through the air.
 Then for an hour a magic door
 swings wide;
 The house - worn matron feels
 love's wizardry
 As Iseult or Helen or Eurydice;
 And the drab clerk or salesman,
 glistening-eyed,
 Is poet in Spain, or prince in
 Araby.

—Stanton A. Coblent
 in The New York Times.

OUR YESTERDAYS
 (From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
 (Jan. 6, 1933)

The auction sale of silver fox skins held in Rayner's auction rooms, Summerside, was very satisfactory to the company and to the shippers. 92 per cent of the offering was sold. Most of the shipments came from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario.

It has been decided that the

The Age Old Story

Truly my soul waiteth upon
 God: from him cometh my sal-
 vation. He only is my rock and
 my salvation; he is my defense;
 I shall not be greatly moved.

Everybody Reads Newspapers

No other advertising medium reaches so many people so often. And remember . . . your newspaper reaches the people who are most likely to be YOUR customers.

"There Is No Substitute for Newspaper Advertising"

New Uses For Chewing Gum

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

MORE news about tranquilizers, a new and simple preventive for motion sickness, and something different in the way of chewing gum are the advances I want to discuss in our New Year's review of medicine.

You can chew gum to relieve heartburn and indigestion, you can chew it to soothe a sore throat and halt a cough, you can chew it to aid bowel functions—and now you can chew it to stop a headache.

A new gum which incorporates the use of aspirin can be chewed to remedy a headache, sore throat and minor muscular pain while you are driving, attending a movie or just about anywhere.

IRRITATED TISSUES

One apparent advantage is that irritated throat tissues can be bathed in a soothing flow of aspirin, a difficult feat when aspirin is used in the conventional manner.

The motion-sickness remedy is a simple injection of sodium bicarbonate. Such an injection, a Japanese physician reports, may prevent motion sickness for as long as one month.

He says the sodium bicarbonate decreases the concentration of potassium in the fluid of the inner ear, thereby reducing the sensations after rotation.

Out of 100 susceptible persons given the injection 69 reported it completely effective. The therapy was partly beneficial in 23 others.

A \$1,000,000 research program of a large pharmaceutical firm has resulted in four new families of powerful tranquilizing agents being synthesized.

In tests on animals, some of the agents have exhibited 20 times the strength of chlorpromazine.

GOOD NEWS

This is good news because the number of powerful tranquilizers used in the treatment of deeply disturbed psychiatric patients has been rather limited.

However, researchers point out that a lot more work will have to be done before it will be known whether the new agents have a place in human medicine.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

M.W.: Is uremia always fatal?
 Answer: Uremia, which is caused by failure of the kidneys to act normally and thereby failing to get rid of the waste products of the body, is not always fatal. If the cause can be determined, in many cases the condition can be relieved and the person returned to normal activity.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The National Federation of Canadian University students is calling for a system of scholarships for all students who pass university entrance examinations, or similar requirements, but cannot afford to attend university classes. This is a timely appeal which deserves a hearing from every citizen of this country, where the proportion of young people going on to higher education is far below those of several other Western nations and that of Russia.—Edmonton Journal

On the top branch of a tall alder a robin swings in the clear morning air, chirping conversation to his mate on a lower limb. His head is up, his chest out and his eyes bright with the view of a new day. He notes the red cherries on the holly, the sure sign of earthworms building pyramids on the lawn, and he knows that someone close by will provide crumbs and suet when the heavy frosts come. To the robin it is a fine morning to be wintering here while others of his kind have slipped away—a fine morning for wintering—and thrifty, too.—Victoria Times

new Prince of Wales College building will be open for classwork on January 20. There will be no official opening till some subsequent date. At the present time the final detail work is being completed.

TEN YEARS AGO
 (Jan. 6, 1948)

Five retired employees of the Canadian National Railways, P. E. I. Division, will receive the Imperial Service Medal for long and meritorious service at a ceremony to be held this morning in the assembly hall in the local station building. The recipients are Ernest Clark Cameron, Jean Andre Gaudet, Louis Henry Davies MacPherson, Ernest James MacTague, Garnet Wolesley Poole.

Bacon and small boneless hams are now costing the Charlottetown consumer 10 cents a pound more than they did last week. Then at most stores the consumer paid 59 cents for a pound of bacon off the "slab" and 55 cents for ham. Today the prices are 69 and 65 cents respectively.

Steadily the language grows, and the mother, shopping amid the downtown crowds, may be heard to tell the small child to quit orbiting around her.—Winnipeg Tribune

Now that we have devised a way to shoot stuff into the sun, many of mankind's greatest problems — such as what to do with the garbage — may soon be solved.—Hamilton Spectator

The devoted band that has been fighting a losing battle against the word "finalize" has pretty well lost hope on seeing in a recent issue of the learned Saturday Review "musicalize."—Calgary Herald

Maybe it's too bad we haven't the old-time cracker barrel to hold discussions around. But you can solve a lot of the world's problems while waiting in the checkout line in the supermarket, too.—Hamilton Spectator

Bringing Parliament into focus, the London Spectator has surveyed the House of Lords and reports there are more bald heads on the Labor side of the House than on the Tory — "the Tories scored some 22 per cent, egg heads, while Labor notched up no less than 40 per cent.—Ottawa Journal

Paris: A sociologist says he has found the explanation for the superstitious belief that thirteen at a table brings bad luck. It is simply due to the fact that the hostess owns only a dozen forks, a dozen spoons and a dozen knives of the same set.—Noir et Blanc

A high French court has ruled that race tracks are an agricultural activity, that betting is secondary and that primarily races are for the improvement of the equine species. Many a man who has tried to convince his wife that he goes to the races not for fun but as a public duty will be glad of this legal support.—Ottawa Journal

MAXIMS

Allow time and moderate delay; haste manages all things badly.

WEEK OF PRAYER SERVICES

Will be held in the following churches:—
 Cornwall United, Monday, Jan. 6—
 Speaker: Rev. Owen Cochran
 Highfield United, Wednesday, Jan. 8—
 Speaker: Rev. George Killen
 Clyde River Presbyterian, Friday, Jan. 10—
 Speaker: Rev. E. Arthur Betts
 Services commencing at 8 p.m.
 Come and Bring a Friend.

ANNUAL MEETING

Annual meeting of P.E.I. Junior Farmers Federation at Prince of Wales College, Tuesday, January 7th at 7:30 p.m.

Reports from Junior Farmer groups and projects planned for the coming year will be heard and discussed. Everybody welcome. Square dancing following the meeting.

PROVINCIAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Charlottetown
 Offers Four
YOUTH TRAINING (DAYTIME) SHORT COURSES

I—AGRICULTURE—This four-week (day) course includes instruction in Animal Health, Animal Husbandry, Field Crops and other topics of interest. Course begins February 3, 1958.

II—EGG GRADING—This three-week course beginning March 3, 1958, is designed to train young men and young women in the operation and management of Egg Grading Stations. Instruction is given in: Grading of Eggs, Use of Equipment, Keeping Records and Government Regulations.

III—FARM MECHANICS—This is a four-week day course beginning March 3, 1958. Instruction is given in the care and maintenance of: Tillage and Harvesting Equipment, Milkers, Pumps, Dusters, Sprayers, Electricity on the Farm and other topics.

IV—HOMEMAKING—This is a six-week day course beginning January 27, 1958. Instruction is given in Cooking, Nutrition, Sewing, Handicrafts, Leather-work, Home Nursing, Laundry, etc.

Young men and young women 16 years of age and older are eligible to attend these courses.

Those who must live away from home while receiving instruction and who satisfactorily complete a course will receive assistance to the extent of \$9.00 per week.

Those interested in taking any of these courses should apply at once to the School Principal or dial 4647, Charlottetown.

The above courses will be given only if a sufficient number of applications are received.