The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Wallace Ward, Managing Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894. Montreal 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942. Western Office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver (MA 7037.

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Not over 40c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail on rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c single copy.

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Will He Or Won't He?

The new wheat deal, which will pump about $450 million into the Canadian economy, has touched off a new rash of speculation over the prospects of a fall election. The Prime Minister, it is argued, can hardly wish for a better chance to crack the Tory hold on the Prairies. He is sure to sweep Quebec and at worst hold his own in Ontario, the Maritimes and British Columbia. Mr. Pearson, reportedly, is still holding out but the pressure among his followers for a dissolution of Parliament before Sept. 27 is gathering an irrestible momentum.

The Dorion report, it is said, though perhaps not entirely forgotten has apparently done far less damage to the Government than anticipated. The same seems to be true of the postal strike, even in its Montreal epicentre. And the general charges of fumbling and bungling are not likely to cut much ice with a prosperous electorate.

Even without the medicare rabbit Mr. Pearson conjured out of his hat at the recent federal-provincial conference, it is possible to make out a plausible case from the Liberal standpoint for a fall election drive, despite reports from all parts of Canada that the people see no need for it and are opposed to it.

People may not want an election, argue the Liberal go-ahead boys, but neither did they want one in 1958 when they gave John Diefenbaker his unprecedented majority. Party strategy, they maintain, consists in choosing the most advantageous polling time, and making the people like it.

But there is one thing in particular that must be bothering Mr. Pearson in this connection. How can an election on the basis of the old seats be justified, when he was so emphatic in promising redistribution? He came to power convinced that redistribution must be a priority matter—that it was, in his own words, "a constitutional obligation of Parliament to get through with it at this session." That was back in October, 1963.

In February, 1964, he was expressing his disapopintment that the measure hadn't yet gone through. But he was sure that every member of the House "must share a sense of inadequacy as long as we have failed to make provision for the representation of the people according to the census which is now nearly three years old. Until that overdue duty is discharged," he emphasized, "we as a parliament are, in a very real sense, in constitutional default."

Parliament is still in "constitutional default" on the issue, a year and a half later, and it is a dereliction for which the Government must take the blame. While this consideration may have little weight with the party managers, it must be assumed that it counts—as well it should—with the Prime Minister.

From Small Beginnings

Our Provincial Exhibition indeed provides a show-window in which the province's agricultural industry may be portrayed, as Hon. I. W. Akerley, Nova Scotia's minister of agriculture and marketing, said at the opening of the big fair on Monday evening. That, and the stimulus thus provided for improvement in quality, both of livestock and field crops as well as home manufactures, has been of cardinal importance throughout the years. It would be difficult to measure the value of these incentives in terms of dollars and cents, but there is no question as to the great contribution they have made to our Island economy.

It is worth recalling, in this connection, the objectives of a little organization formed in Charlottetown away back in March, 1827, at the prompting of Lieutenant Governor Ready. It became the parent of the Royal Agricultural Society under whose auspices the Exhibition movement gained ascendency, and its aims were set forth as follows:

"To diffuse and extend the knowledge and promote the practice of the best and most approved modes of agriculture; to encourage the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, by importation of new stock and by judicious crossing of the old; to promote the making and the use of the most improved implements of husbandry; to encourage both the growth and importation of seed grain, of all sorts of grass seed, and the seed of roots; to encourage the clearing of forest land, and to promote a better mode of cultivating it than now prevails; to encourage the growth of wool, and to introduce an economic mode of carding, spinning, and of fulling and dressing, the cloth."

Another big step in our Provincial Fair movement was the appointment of a commission by the Legislature in 1868, which brought in a report recommending that local exhibitions be held every two out of three years, supported by liberal legislative grants equally divided between the three counties, and that every third year a large sum be appropriated "for the purpose of a Triennial Provincial Exhibition in Charlottetown—of course affording every facility for the transport of goods from other parts of the Island."

This commission had vision. It suggested that not only Island exhibitors but "parties on the mainland or citizens of the United States be invited to send their products to Charlottetown." In like manner it urged that "implement makers be induced to send specimens of the latest and most improved invention." Thus the fairs were to be show windows, not only for the best the Island could produce, but for what other parts of the continent were producing as well. The need for extending this proposal to machinery was bluntly stated in the report.

"For example," it said, "the demand for mowing machines is supplied by one enterprising individual who, of course, names his own prices, and it is by no means certain that he supplies either the best or the cheapest article. Neither is there at present in use among us any efficient horse pitch-fork; our threshing machines and winnowing machines are of the most ordinary description; we have few steel mould-plate ploughs, still fewer cultivators; our horse hoes are very indifferent, and our common field harrows perform probably one-third less work per day than a gang of English or Scotch iron harrows."

Horseracing, which flourished independently as a popular sport in the Island from early times; now provides a major Exhibition Week attraction, but there is also the keenest competition in livestock classes and a noteworthy revival in handicraft exhibits, sponsored by the Women's Institutes. It all adds up to something very stimulating indeed; and, as the military men say, it keeps "escalating."

New Brunswick's Example

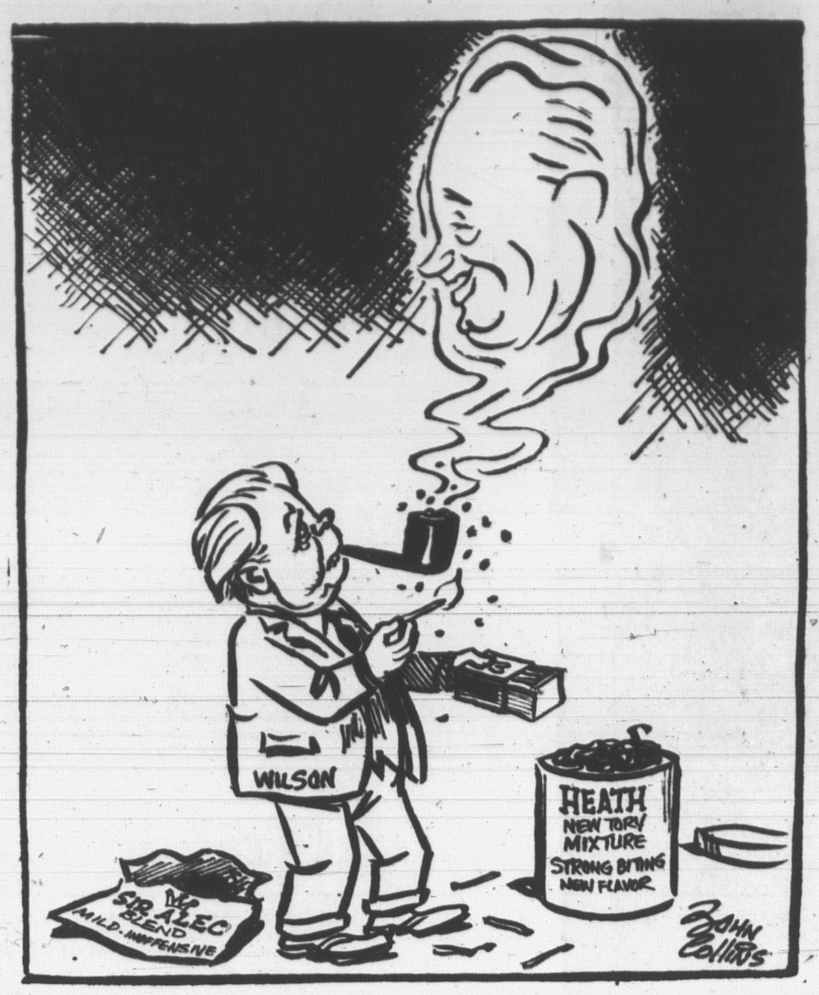
"Breathalyzers" are to become part of New Brunswick's law enforcement apparatus. The machines have arrived and officers of the RCMP are being trained in their use. In future any person suspected of impaired driving in New Brunswick will be asked to submit himself to a test for the amount of alcohol in his blood and his driving privileges may be revoked for four months if he refuses.

Objections were raised to compulsory "breathalyzer" tests when the authorizing legislation was put through the N.B. Legislature last spring. A chief contention was that by this means a person would, in effect, be forced to testify against himself. But the Fredericton Gleaner makes a point here which is surely of overriding importance.

"The principle which applies to the matter," it says, "is that to drive a vehicle on our roads is not a right but a privilege. The burden of proof is upon the individual to demonstrate, by such tests as the law lays down, that he is fit to be given the privilege. If he cannot pass the test, or refuses to take it, then he must forfeit his right to drive."

Another source of worry about the breathalyzers, based on sanitary reasons, was shown to have no foundation at the demonstration in Fredericton. Individual disposable mouthpieces are used and there is a "flushing" of the instrument with fresh air after each using.

This is an innovation so far as this part of Canada is concerned, and the results will be watched with interest.



IT COULD BE POTENT STUFF

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Tories Have Their Own Shadow Cabinet

We recently read of Britain's new Conservative leader, Right Hon. Edward Heath, naming his "shadow cabinet." This top Conservative brass in the British House of Commons includes the chief Opposition spokesmen for each field of government activity, such as Foreign Affairs, Defence, Trade and so on. Each is breathing down the neck of a Minister, who sees in his critic and shadower his possible successor in the event of a change of government.

The descriptive and exciting term "shadow cabinet" is—foolishly—not used on Parliament Hill. But the Conservative Party now in opposition, does have a similar organization, called the Committee of Caucus Chairmen.

A committee of the Conservative caucus of MPs is devoted to the study of each of the 21 chief fields of government. These committees average 18 members, and range in size according to the importance of the subject, from Agriculture (54 members) to Secretary of State (four members). Each committee has its own chairman, vice chairman and secretary.

Thus these chairmen of caucus committees are in fact a clumsily- named shadow cabinet which meets as a body to discuss strategy and policy. Barring their own defeat or the election of a more qualified candidate, they might and no doubt do envisage themselves as the likely Minister in their respective fields, in the event of their party attaining office.

TIME ERODES MINISTERS

During the Diefenbaker years, 36 MPs were appointed to the Cabinet. Of these, 12 have been defeated at the polls, four resigned from Parliament, two were appointed Lieutenant Governors of provinces, three were appointed to the Senate and two died. Today ex-Prime Minister Diefenbaker and 12 of his former ministers sit in the Commons. Eight of these now serve as chairmen of caucus committees, mostly in the field corresponding to their former Minister.

Thus Alvin Hamilton is chairman of the caucus committee on Agriculture; Mike Starr of Labour; Angus MacLean of Fisheries; Monte Monteith of Health and Welfare; Hugh John Flemming of Forestry; Paul Martineau of Mines and Technical Surveys; and Walter Dinsdale of Northern Affairs. Two who served as committee chairmen through the early part of the session are no longer available: Leon Balcer (Transport) resigned from the party, and George Nowlan (Finance) died.

Potentially the most effective departmental minister of all, Wally McCutcheon, sits in the Senate, so is not eligible to serve as chairman of a Commons caucus committee.

BACKBENCH STRENGTH

Some of the rising younger stars of the Conservative years now serve in this group which is in effect a shadow cabinet; Wally Nesbitt as chairman of the caucus committee on External Affairs; Gordon Fairweather, a former Attorney General of New Brunswick, on Justice; Alf Hales on Industry, and Eric Nielsen on Public Works.

One interesting chairman is Heath Macquarrie, of the caucus committee on rules of parliamentary procedure; this suggests that he might be appointed Speaker under a Conservative Government.

There is a wealth of experience and talent in this Conservative group. But it would be immensely strengthened, and would in fact constitute a really impressive and attractive alternative government if the Leader were to make peace with, and reassemble, some of the departed ministers, notably Doug Harkness, George Hees, Don Fleming, Leon Balcer, Ernie Halpenny and Davie Fulton. All these were effective ministers, whose experience and popular appeal could greatly strengthen the present Conservative front bench.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

OUR WILD ANIMALS

Sir,—According to Hunter's Corner of Aug. 13, we have a wild animal loose on P.E.I., possibly a panther. No mention of its two cubs, or possibly another animal with two cubs. The $64 question, where did it come from? It must have been a surprise to some people to find it was more than overactive imagination and a husky tomcat.

The first report I heard of this animal (whatever it maybe) was months ago, it having been both seen and heard in Rustico by a reliable neighbor, a man whom no person need doubt his word.

I would ask Hon. Mr. MacRae to please answer the following questions, so all who are interested may know the answers.

(1) Has the Government any control over this Wildlife Park in North Rustico?

(2) Are there any rules, regulations, or restrictions governing this Park?

(3) Are all animals brought into the Park from outside the Province neutered before being allowed in the Park?

(4) Are any or all the animals permanently tattoed that are in this Park, and recorded in the owner's name?

(5) Have any of these animals from outside the Province been placed in quarantine to guard against disease before being placed in this park?

While this Wildlife Park at North Rustico is one of the beauty spots on the Island, well worth any person's while to visit, it could well become one of the biggest blunders ever allowed here.

As we drive over the Island, any person with the sense of smell is being ever reminded of our skunk nuisance. It is hard to estimate what the skunks have cost the people of the Island. What was paid in bounties was only a small part of the cost. Our rabbits are quite harmless here. Not so when they got to Australia. When foxes sold from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a pair, they sometimes escaped from the ranches.

I would suggest our Government offer a very generous reward for the capture of these animals either dead or alive to any person or persons (including our RCMP friends while on or off duty) who can prove they were running at large and captured on the Island.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CYRIL S. TOOMBS
Rustico, P.E.I.

The Berlin Wall

Montreal Star

In the four years since the construction of the Berlin Wall, the world has come to look on it more as a symbol than a practical device. It has represented in men's minds a mere physical block that can be surmounted whenever the yearning for freedom is strong enough. We are all familiar with stories of daring and imaginative escapes. Yet there is also a grimly factual side. Before the wall went up 2,000,000 East Germans fled to the West. Since its erection, only 23,000 have escaped—and of these, the great majority came over before East German guards had time to organize themselves efficiently.

In 1963, close to 3,000 still managed to get over or under the wall. By 1964, the number had dropped to 300. We are down to a trickle today, and the prospects for the future are even more gloomy. The "Wall of Shame," as the West Germans call it, is being replaced by what the East Germans call the "Modern Wall." East Berlin authorities are known to be acutely sensitive about the propaganda impact of the wall in its original stark form. Every Western political figure or personality of any importance on a visit to West Berlin has had his picture taken as he looks with disgust at this structure. And so in some parts the wall is being pushed back out of camera range, and in other parts torn down completely. In its place is a kind of "green belt" that even features rose bushes. But the main obstacle to escape is more deadly than ever: a ditch 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

Our Judy Panned Again

Toronto Globe and Mail

Dr. Sylvester Drabit, a Northern Health Service doctor, seems to have been badly shaken by Health Minister Judy LaMarsh's visit to the North last November. So much so that eight months later we find him still fighting mad over some of the things she said, even though he thinks his frankness may cost him his job.

The doctor, whose main point was that thousands of dollars were wasted annually in the Arctic by visits of Government officials, told the advisory commission on development of government in the Northwest Territories about the occasion when Miss LaMarsh presided at the opening of a 30-bed hospital. According to him, "all she did was grumble that the nurses would want bathtubs next."

Dr. Drabit summed up: "This is a dough-head talking, not a leader." We might not have couched it in quite those terms, but the doctor is on the right track. And for this reason his choice of Miss LaMarsh to illustrate his point is a little unfair.

It should be noted, perhaps, that Dr. Drabit is now in his fourth year in the North and consequently not familiar enough with the meteoric career of Miss LaMarsh to realize that she is not typical. He may not know how she led the Liberal Truth Squad to ignominy in the last general election; how she attempted to interfere with provincial politics on the subject of pensions in Ontario and elected Mr. John Robarts in the process; how Prime Minister Lester Pearson, playing it safe, assumed her duties in the House of Commons.

There was, in fact, very little else to be done with Miss LaMarsh last November but to send her to the North. Dr. Drabit should, in future, not confuse Miss LaMarsh with Government.

Poison Control

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Ipechar is a poison control kit containing a bottle of sirup of ipecac and a battle of activated charcoal in water. A few teaspoonsful are nauseating and induce vomiting. Tickling the back of the throat with the finger does the same but is less reliable. The charcoal powder has the ability to absorb many chemicals and is used after vomiting.

The American Academy of Pediatrics subcommittee on accidental poisoning recommends that families with young children keep the kit for emergency use. It should be used immediately to eliminate the poison before it is absorbed or passes from the stomach into the small intestine. The exception is when the child has swallowed strong acids or alkalis; these chemicals burn the throat and esophagus and there is no reason to irritate the tissues a second time via retching.

Many household cleaning solutions contain these strong chemicals. Lye, for example, may be mistaken for milk. The best treatment is to dilute the stomach contents with water or milk. The physician uses a stomach tube to empty and wash out the gastric pouch without additional damage to the passageway.

Swallowing corrosive chemicals that burn the esophagus creates a serious problem because the burned part is replaced with scar tissue after healing occurs. This may lead to a narrowing (stricture) of the tube. Difficulty in swallowing ensues and in some instances the passageway is blocked completely. Surgery is needed to prevent starvation. This complation is best avoided by passing an olive-shaped dilator at intervals during the healing period. In addition, the child is given soft foods to minimize irritation.

The universal antidote contains magnesium oxide, tannic acid, and activated charcoal. Many physicians object to the tannic acid because it has a toxic effect upon the liver.

Ipechar should have a companion— the telephone number of the nearest poison control center and the family physician.

LOST SENSES

J.P. writes: I am an elderly man and since I had a cold six months ago I have not been able to taste or smell. Several doctors have told me I cannot be helped. Do you know of any helpful grandmother remedy?

REPLY

No, especially since you have been examined by several physicians who cannot find a cause. The usual origins of this condition are neurological disorders and nasal obstruction due to infection, allergy, or polyps.

VARICOSE VEINS

Mrs. L. writes: Must varicose veins be operated upon?

REPLY

Eliminating the veins is the only cure but many victims keep the condition under control with the use of elastic bandages or stockings.

SCIATIC NERVE

J. B. writes: Can a person have sciatica in the arms?

REPLY

No, because the sciatic nerves go down the legs. An analogous situation exists in the upper extremities when the nerves going to the arms are pressed upon in the neck.

BREAD

S. T. writes: Should rye bread be fed to children who prefer white?

REPLY

Millions of people get along on white bread.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Dispose of old drugs by flushing them down the drain.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(August 18, 1940)

William C. Bullitt, United States ambassador to France, declaring that Hitler will attack America if Great Britain is defeated, urged Americans to telegraph their Congressmen demanding that over-age destroyers be sent to Britain's aid.

Britain's Mediterranean fleet has handed Italy's project offensive against Egypt a new set back, forcing the Italians to withdraw from their strongly-defended outpost at Fort Capuzzo and heavily damaging supply bases in a sudeen bombardment of Bardia.

TEN YEARS AGO
(August 18, 1955)

Don D. White of Saint John, N.B., was elected honorary president of the 2nd Canadian Siege Battery Association at the sixth reunion of the organization since 1919 held at the Queen Hotel. Guest speaker was Brigadier G. G.K. Peake, DSO, ED, whose father, the late Lieut. Col. Arthur G. Peake organized the battery and accompanied it Overseas in June, 1915.

Emilie Dionne's estate has been valued at $171,635. This was made known at Toronto after Oliva Dionne, father of the famous quintuplets, filed letters of administration in Nipissing district court in the matter of the estate. Emilie died at Ste. Agathe, Que., Aug. 6, 1954.

DROWNS IN POND

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP)—A delayed report reaching here Tuesday said Florence Scott, 13, drowned Sunday while swimming in a pond near her home at Placentia, Nfld. The body was recovered.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A cat is reported to have killed a hen, and then sat on her seven eggs until they hatched. Cats never did like raw eggs. — Hamilton Spectator.

"How is your little brother, Johnny?" "Sick abed. He hurt himself." "That's too bad. How did he do it?" "We were playing who could lean furthest out of the window, and he won." — Montreal Star.

A man from San Francisco is making his fifth search of Mount Ararat for traces of Noah's Ark. Good luck to him. But what we really need is not so much the Ark as that dove with the olive leaf that was last seen flying away from it. — Ottawa Journal.

Father (teaching small daughter to tell the time)—"These are the hours — and these are the minutes — and these the seconds." Little Girl (still puzzled) — "But where are the jiffies, Daddy?" — Toronto Star.

Professor John Meisel of Queen's University says that Canada has not enough full-time professional politicians. There certainly are not enough good politicians, but they need not all be professional in the strict sense of that term. The professionals sometimes are inclined to be cynical in their approach to the problems of the people. —Letter-Review.

In answer to the question of what to serve unexpected guests the wag suggests a subpoena. —Milwaukee Journal.

When the workers of modern technological miracles have a moment to spare from their space ships and computers and the like, could they try to devise a pencil lead that doesn't break? — Ottawa Journal.

Barry Goldwater is recovering from a neck operation. It was necessitated because of an injury sustained in his youth, not to be confused with the time he got it in the neck last November.— Fort William Times-Journal.

"Cup o' tea, weak," said a customer at a London coffee stall. When the decoction was brought to him he eyed it critically. "Well, what's wrong with it? You said weak, didn't you?" "Weak, yes," was the reply, "but not 'elpless."—Montreal Star.

An old lady who could not see eye to eye with the taxi-driver on the question of fare, finally remarked: "Don't you try to tell me anything, my good man. I haven't been riding in taxis for five years for nothing." "No," replied the driver, "but I bet you had a good try!"— Montreal Star.

The Los Angeles Explosion

By Boris Miskew
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The destructive Negro riots in Los Angeles have borne out President Johnson's fears that civil rights legislation alone will not resolve the deep-rooted social and economic problem at the base of much of the Negro community in the United States.

Years of degradation and discrimination have left the majority of the Negroes in the U.S. in poverty, scattering seeds of resentment and hatred that now are blossoming with unpredictable results.

The arrest by white police officers of an allegedly drunken Negro youth whose car was seen to be weaving through the streets of Los Angeles' Watts district, a congested Negro community, was enough to touch off the worst riots in California's history. So explosive is the Negro problem.

LEGAL RIGHTS WON

Ironically, the riots came at a time in American history when the Negro finally had won legal civil rights and promises of better things to come.

But the patience of the American Negro has worn thin over the years, with the flames of the Los Angeles riots quickly spreading to such centres as Chicago and Springfield, Mass. It will be years before the fruits of the civil rights legislation will restore the Negro to a rightful place in U.S. society.

The California riots brought from Johnson a promise that the U.S. must "strike at the unjust conditions from which disorder largely flows," and recalled the fears the president had expressed last June 4 that legal freedoms and equal rights were not enough to guarantee the Negro a full share of justice.

Johnson has stressed the importance of tackling the Negro problem through the reconstruction of the Negro family. The widespread breakdown of Negro family life is one of the major causes behind the explosions in Los Angeles and other centres.

MANY LACK JOBS

About one quarter of the married Negro women living in such slums as the Watts district are divorced or separated, and nearly one out of every four Negro babies is born illegitimate, the result of the family breakdown that is worrying the president.

The high Negro birth rate—it is reported to be 40 per cent higher among Negroes than among whites—and the unemployment rate, that is twice as high among Negroes as among white people, accelerates the degree of poverty which is accompanied by delinquency and crime.

The racial climate in the U.S. as a whole has improved much in the last year but the undercurrent of hatred because of years of discrimination is still prevalent. Only a strong assault on the social and economic conditions that have created this hatred will bring some form of harmony between the white and Negro people of the U.S.

Riding A 'Bullet'

Milwaukee Journal

The prospect of riding a "bullet" to work may not be as far fetched as it sounds. Transportation men are talking of passenger capsules that can be shot through underground tubes at supersonic speeds.

One such tunnel scheme, described in the latest issue of the Scientific American, envisions cylyindrical trains that the pneumatically propelled at speeds up to 500 miles an hour. Valves and air compressors would suck the air from in front of the train and, essentially, propel it by atmospheric pressure pushing from behind.

Such a system would put Washington, D.C., and Boston within 90 minutes of each other and, with a capacity of 36,000 passengers an hour, would be equivalent to 14 jammed lanes of expressway.

Concepts such as these will be considered under the proposed three year, $90 million mass transit program just approved by the senate. The aim is to develop and test economical, but high speed, intercity transportation systems.

Behind this program is a growing conviction that fast, reliable mass transportation is a key to the economic health of society. With the enormous growth in population envisaged in the next decade, the tremendous increase in numbers of our increasingly suburbanized cars on the highways and the ever present parking problem, mass transportation assumes new importance.

The Japanese have a 320 mile transit system between Tokyo and Osaka with modern electric trains flashing at 120 miles an hour over a virtually level and curveless track. A similar system operates in West Germany, between Munich and Augsburg. These developments suggest that high speed rail travel is not only feasible but desirable.

SOMETHING
To Think About . . .

If your furnace is over 10 years old, you may be money ahead to give it a good, close look!

HERE'S WHY:

The usual "life expectancy" of ordinary furnaces is about 10 years.

BUT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT

There have been so many wonderful improvements in the last 10 years you have a right to be discontented if you don't have a modern LENNOX heating system! If you do not have a LENNOX heating system call us TODAY.

Palmer Electric
Dial 894-8543 - Ch'town

CN

Tenders are invited for Grading, Ditching, Fencing, Installation of Pipe Culverts and all other incidental work required for construction of the Subgrade for a Railway Spur Line to serve Westmorland Chemical Industrial Park, approximately 2.13 miles long, near Dorchester, N. B. Sealed tenders marked on the outside "Confidential." "Tender for Railway Spur to Westmorland Chemical Industrial Park" and addressed to Mr. R. P. Puddester, Regional Engineer, Canadian National Railways, Moncton, N. B., will be received up to 2:00 p.m. (Atlantic Standard Time), 31 August 1965.

A complete set of Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract, Instructions to Bidders and Tender Forms may be obtained by Bona Fide General Contractors from, (Personal) Mr. R. P. Puddester, Regional Engineer, Moncton, N. B., on deposit of a certified bank cheque made payable to the Canadian National Railway Company for an amount of Fifty Dollars ($50.00), which deposit will be returned when plans and specifications are returned in good condition.

Plans and Specifications may be viewed at the following places.

Regional Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B.
Construction Association, Halifax, N. S.
Builders Exchange, Saint John, N. B.
Construction Association, Moncton, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless submitted on the forms supplied by the Railway and in accordance with the instructions for tendering. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. C. GRAYSTON,
Vice-President,
Moncton, N. B.