

It makes in this connection:

The rising living and labor costs have probably hit dairy farmers harder than others engaged in agriculture. The prices for their product have not kept pace. In the last 10 years, for example, their labor costs have jumped 54 per cent, their equipment and machines by 46 per cent. By contrast, they are receiving only 17 per cent more for their products than they did in 1956.

On the surface, they should be better off this year. A new federal dairy policy that went into effect April 1 provides for a subsidy to bring the price of milk up to \$4 per hundred-weight at the factory. This compares with a national average price of \$3.50 in 1965. The producers would like the price boosted to \$4.15 per hundred-weight.

Not generally known to the non-farming community is that the \$4 price, of which 75 cents is direct federal subsidy, is for manufacturing milk. This is milk sold for skim milk products, ice cream and to cheese producers. It is paid at the point of delivery, or f.o.b. the factory, and not at the farm. Higher transportation costs have cut into it, leaving the farmer with no more—and perhaps less—than he received before. Dairy producers would like to see the minimum price paid at the farm, rather than at the factory. This would reduce their operating costs.

Since January, the price of milk to Toronto consumers has been increased twice. The federal subsidy didn't affect the price of fluid milk. The higher prices consumers are now paying will mean a slightly larger return to the dairy farmers, but not enough to get them out of their difficulties.

It is realized that, unlike other workers, the farmers are unable to strike in order to have their demands met. This was why they decided on the tractor blockade in Ontario. All it has done, it is claimed, is harm the image of the agriculture industry generally, and injure the cause that the farmers espouse. But it is significant that their grievance is of such a kind as to be frankly conceded by a big metropolitan newspaper.

Where Bagpipes Skirl

Anyone wanting to acquire a grand old Scottish mansion with a glamorous past? There's one up for sale now, furnishings and all. For the first time in 350 years it will pass out of the hands of one family. Maxwellton House, it's called, deep in the forest-clad hills of Dumfriesshire, and it was there—perhaps you've guessed it?—that Annie Laurie "gave her promise true." A country's history is built into its mellowed walls. Part of Glancairn Castle, which stood on the site of Maxwellton House 500 years ago, remain in the present house, and the tramp of armies still echoes through its halls.

Annie Laurie was born there in December, 1882. The song about her was written by her first suitor, Capt. William Douglas, of Morton Castle, a few miles to the west of Maxwellton. The full story of their romance is still buried in legend and unrecorded history. But what is known of Maxwellton House can be seen. Its "braes are bonnie..." as the immortal song says, and its 25 bedrooms, eight reception rooms, five bathrooms, and six separate cottages are seen to constitute an estate of ancient and modern grandeur. Surrounding the main mansion are nearly 900 acres, of which 129 acres are woodlands.

The property came into the Laurie family in 1611 and housed the Norwegian Army headquarters in Britain during World War II. It was purchased originally by Stephen Laurie, a prosperous merchant, whose great granddaughter was Annie. Still in the hands of her direct descendant, Maj. Gen. Sir John Laurie, it is now to go on the realty market. That has been the fate of many historic mansions in the Old Country in recent years. High taxes makes their upkeep a luxury that only the very wealthy can afford.

It is comforting to reflect that whatever happens to Maxwellton House, the song that made it famous will live on.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A blue bus which started off from a Hanover school in West Germany last May will travel, during the course of the next year, through nearly all West European countries. It is the "Rolling Speech Laboratory," equipped by a large electrical firm. An instructor's stable, six student and 20 waiting seats are contained in the bus where foreign language instruction is carried out with the help of tape recorders and microphone. The rolling classroom will be a further important link between people of different races and tongues.



EAST POINT LIGHTHOUSE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Costly Proposition For The Taxpayer

One of the most controversial bills passed by the short-lived and fractious 26th Parliament was Bill C-91. This bill increased each MP's annual remuneration by 80 per cent to \$18,000 per year, of which \$6,000 is a tax-free non-accountable expense allowance. It also provided handsome fringe benefits, such as increasing the maximum pension from \$3,000 to \$9,000 per year, and providing each MP with one free round trip each week when parliament is sitting, between Ottawa and his constituency.

The 26th Parliament was elected on 8th April. It first met on 16th May, and on July 30th it gave final approval to this bill making the increases retroactive to 8th April. These dates were all in 1963.

The bill also provided that each MP may be absent from his work on Parliament Hill on 21 working days each year without penalty. For each additional day of absence, as reported by the MP, he has \$120 deducted from his remuneration. But exceptions to this deduction are permitted to cover absence due to illness, or "because of public or official business."

FIVE MPs DOKED

During the fiscal year April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965, the House of Commons sat on 215 days. The permitted 21 days of absence spread over 265 MPs and 215 working days would provide for an average attendance of 239 MPs each day. But a casual impression, supported by the actual count of attendances at recorded votes, indicated that the average daily attendance was less than 213 MPs, a figure which would allow for not 21 but 42 days of absence by each MP during the year.

Yet only five MPs reported absences exceeding 21 days, and thus suffered the penalty of \$120 per day deduction. Colin Cameron, New Democrat from Nanaimo, was docked \$720; David Gross, Liberal from Victoria was docked \$600; Jack Horner, Conservative from Acadia, Alberta, was docked \$360; Alf Hales, Conservative from Guelph, and Ralph Cowan, Liberal from Toronto, were each docked \$120.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from these figures is that the average MP not only enjoyed the permitted and generous 21 days of absence from Parliament Hill, but also suffered an abnormal extent of illness, or else was kept very busy elsewhere on "public or official business."

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 5, 1941) The Red Army reported smashing a great German effort to cross the Berezina River, strategic barrier of the road to Moscow, where Napoleon lost thousands of his grande armee on its retreat from the Russian Capital 129 years ago.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King uttered a warning that "month by month a world-wide circling danger is closing in upon this continent." He said that but for the might of Britain in the North Atlantic and Nazis would "begin the attempt to cross tomorrow."

TEN YEARS AGO (July 5, 1956)

The civil service commission came under fire from three sides in the Commons mainly on the ground it offers such low salaries as to self-respecting job seeker would take them up.

Fremont Archer, city, was presented with a life membership by the Charlottetown Kiwanis club for his interest and work in all club activities.

account for this degree of absence. This therefore raises the interesting point: what may reasonably be defined as "public or official business."

Many of these absences may have involved a constituency appointment or a party speaking engagement. Many taxpayers may question whether these occasions are truly "public or official business," justifying a cost to the taxpayer of \$120 per day.

A further interesting point is that the average MP also received \$1,458.49 during that year for his expenses in travelling between Ottawa and his constituency. Ottawa MPs of course claimed nothing, but 22 MPs claimed travelling expenses in excess of \$3,000. These included 17 Conservatives, 3 Social Creditors, 1 Liberal and 1 New Democrat.

The top expenses were claimed by Gene Eneameu of the Northwest Territories (\$6,744) and Jack Horner, of Acadia, Alberta, (\$6,110).

Free travel expenses cover economy air fare; thus this figure suggests that Mr. Horner made 31 return trips to his constituency at \$192 per time during the 43 weeks when parliament was in session.

Bill C-91 was a costly proposition for the taxpayer. It raised the annual bill for MPs remuneration from \$2,650,000 to \$4,770,000. And it added other items, including this travel bill which last year totalled \$386,501. To get good legislators, this would be money well spent; but the present mood of the taxpayer suggests that they are not entirely happy with the contract.

University Tests

Winnipeg Free Press

As a result of a recent two-day conference in Ottawa, chaired by Mr. Scott Bateman, Manitoba's deputy minister of education, a new service to universities to help assess student candidates has been set up, with plans for it to become operational by 1968.

The new organization, entitled "Service for Admission to College and University," has been established as an incorporated society and has been founded jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the provincial departments of education.

Though some may see in this a step toward common university entrance tests, this is not the immediate objective of the organization. The tests will take place during the school year rather than at the end of it and will be designed to measure ability. Also, since they will deal with students all across Canada, they will not be tied in with provincial curricula. In effect, they will be aptitude and achievement tests somewhat similar to the college board examinations administered in the United States to most prospective university students.

Initial steps call for two centres from which the tests will be administered — one in Quebec for French-language universities, and another (possibly in Ontario) for English-language universities. The tests will be used only at the wish of individual universities which will be free to use them as they think fit. In most cases, however, it is assumed that the results of the tests will be regarded as only one qualification among others as universities seek to assess student applications.

The founding of the organization is very much in line with what many believe will be the future trend. The measure and success of its use will undoubtedly be closely watched by university authorities, including those who do not choose to make initial use of the service.

Forget The Change

Windsor Star

The other day we had what is now a rare experience. We were making a couple of minor purchases at a small store. When the proprietor totted up the cost it came to \$1.06. We thought we had a nickel in the pocket but it transpired we had only a couple of cents. We started for our wallet to get another bill.

The man said: "You have a couple of cents there; they will do." We promised him the rest next time we were in but he wasn't insisting on it. He appeared to think it good business to drop three cents from his modest profit to make a friendly customer who would return. And it could be good business at that.

Time was when such practices were prevalent. A merchant might knock off the odd cents in a transaction. Or he might throw in an extra pair of shoes along with a new pair of shoes, a tie or pair of braces with a suit.

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IN MEMORIAM

IN LOVING MEMORY

CECIL J. STEWART

Who departed this life July 5, 1963 Ever remembered and sadly missed by Wife and Family.

Persistent Nosebleed

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A PERSISTENT nosebleed (epistaxis) is a horrifying experience. The bleeding usually can't be stopped, but occasionally head surgery is required to tie off the oozing vessel. This is not easy because several arteries serve the nose and there is considerable overlapping of the different branches. One victim bled so profusely that 40 transfusions (five gallons) were needed to save his life.

Most nosebleeds are minor and stop spontaneously. An ice bag on the back of the neck or a pack under the upper lip helps to quiet the individual and discourage the pulse and blood pressure from going up.

Beyond this, these measures have no effect upon the point of hemorrhage. Many persons also lie down to control epistaxis. This is quieting but again of less value than standing or sitting up because the tension in the bleeding vessel is reduced in the upright position. Incline the head forward to reduce the amount of blood swallowed.

Ninety per cent of all nasal hemorrhages originate near the tip and are easily controlled by inserting a piece of gauze or cotton into the nostrils and squeezing the end of the nose with the fingers. The physician goes a step further. He removes the clots and searches for the bleeding point. The spot may be cauterized with silver nitrate or pressure is applied with gauze soaked with a vaso-constricting drug. Intranasal freezing is a new procedure that has been found to be effective and well-tolerated. However, the simple technique requires hospitalization.

Special nasal packs made of oxidized cellulose or Gelfoam also are available. These hemostatic agents tend to swell when damp and encourage coagulation when bleeding recurs. Injury from hitting, picking, or blowing the nose is common. Dryness also is a factor especially when the humidity at home is low. Ulcers and infection of the membranes lead to bleeding. After middle-age, high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, allergy, diabetes, anemia and the use of certain drugs are other possibilities.

OFFICE SOCIALIZING K.K. writes: I am 20 years old. When I meet girls at the office I like to take them out. One at a time, of course. Could this create tension in my social life on the job?

REPLY Yes, and it is easily corrected by divorcing your social life from your job. Take them out provided it does not interfere with your work.

BLOOD VESSEL DISEASE Mrs. M.K. writes: Can the feet and spine be affected in Raynaud's syndrome?

REPLY The feet but not the spine. In this condition the skin turns white or gray on exposure to cold or excitement. Normal color returns as, soon as the parts are warmed or the individual calms down.

TOO CAUSTIC A reader writes: Would homemade lye soap be good or bad for the hair and scalp when used as a shampoo?

REPLY It is too strong to be used for this purpose—and there is no need to take a chance with so many inexpensive and safer preparations on the market.

EARS AND ALLERGY A.C. writes: Can allergy affect the ears?

REPLY Yes. Allergic swelling of the throat, for example, may obstruct the opening of the eustachian tubes that lead to the ears. When this occurs there is a sense of fullness, ringing of the ears, and deafness.

NOTES BY THE WAY

May — "So you told Charlie you loved him after all!" Mary — "I didn't want to, but he just squeezed it out of me." — Galt Reporter.

Russian-made whisky has appeared in the United Kingdom. It has been described as a cross between malt whisky and raw brandy and the makers of Scotch remain calm about the threat to their business—Ottawa Journal.

Trying to mediate a family hassle around the dinner table, the father finally exploded: "Everybody wants his way around here. I'm only the father—when do I once get my way?" Touched by his plea, his six-year-old daughter tugged at his sleeve and suggested, "Cry a little." — Railway Clerk.

"What did the Puritans come to this country for?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of a class in American history. "To worship in their own way, and make other people do the same," was the reply.—Montreal Star.

Maybe if the whooping crane hadn't been whooping it up so much in the past, it wouldn't be on the verge of extinction.—Chatham Daily News.

Accidents in residences continue to take a heavy toll. Apparently the only place where the expression, "safe at home," has any meaning is in the ballpark.—Calgary Herald.

Harry Golden, editor and publisher of the Carolina Israelite, said all there is to say about the candidacy of Mrs. George Wallace to succeed her husband as governor of Alabama: "Bed-fellows make strange politics." — Windsor Star.

The national anthem will be up for debate in the House soon. If they call for sample tunes and verses from the public the way they did suggestions for the flag, entrants should be asked to sing their efforts at the bar of the House.—Ottawa Journal.

It had to happen sooner or later. The other day a Chilton motorist asked her 7 year old son "Why haven't you brushed your teeth?" "I can't," he replied. "My battery's dead." — Chilton Times-Journal.

The minute a new nation emerges, it miraculously acquires a national anthem; a crisis and three guys in every conversation who are experts on it. — Calgary Herald.

Cash On Delivery

Financial Post

Marriages, it is said, are made in heaven. But down on earth there is also the taxation year.

Penny-wise Canadian couples have long known that executing those heavily taxed marriages in December can produce an extra \$1,000 exemption, and, probably, a tax refund.

Now, The London Times discloses, taxes are shaping decisions on the conventional next step in marriage, parenthood. The English taxation year ends April 5. British babies born anytime before that date confer upon their parents a full year's child allowance of \$115.

The result: From a normal

British birth-rate of 16,500 a week, the rate jumped to 18,000 in March, 1965 and nearly touched 19,000 the first week of April. Two weeks later the rate dropped to 13,580.

Interpreting the results, The Times stated: "More and more couples have been planning their families with mercenary precision." But, even for the mercenary, there is a limit to planning.

One prospective father, inquiring about a hospital bed for his wife, was told by a hospital official: "I'm sorry, sir, but your wife needs a bed in March; it should have been booked 18 months in advance."

A Pact After 14 Years

Ottawa Journal

President Tito has added to his reputation as a Communist innovator by pulling off an agreement between Yugoslavia and the Vatican to re-establish diplomatic ties.

Those with memories of the ordeal of Archbishop Stepinac will marvel that the papal nunciature on Saint Sava Street in Belgrade will once again be occupied by a representative of the Roman Catholic Church.

The agreement to exchange representatives was sought particularly by the Yugoslavs. The Vatican was reluctant to seem to give anything like approval to a Communist regime with which it has profound difficulties. The new pact is "unique and experimental," as one cautious monsignor put it. The Church undoubtedly felt that the need to reach out to Yugoslavia's 6,000,000 Catholics outweighed whatever aid and comfort the agreement might provide for the regime.

The dispute between the courageous Catholics of Poland and their Communist government is a warning against making hasty generalizations about any real end to the implacable conflict between Catholicism and communism. Formal arrangements should not be confused with approval. The Poles know what a tricky business it is for religion to co-exist with a Communist government.

But the fact of exchanges going on even on a rather low diplomatic level is a clear gain.

over the previous 14 years of cold, official hostility.

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