

News of a new market opening up for Prince Edward Island frozen food products in the United Kingdom, as reported in our issue of yesterday, is indeed encouraging. This is one great advantage to be derived from the establishment of big processing plants here, with contacts enabling them to explore market possibilities on both sides of the Atlantic and with an output sufficient to maintain steady supply.

We once enjoyed a thriving trade in our farm and fishery products with Britain and continental Europe, but that was in the days of "wooden ships and iron men" when the external trade of the country flowed in large part through Maritime ports, and when the ships themselves were built right here in our own dockyards. Confederation was supposed to place us in a still more advantageous position in this regard, but we all know that it had the reverse effect. That is an old story now; but modern techniques in food processing have opened up new prospects in our overseas trade relations. We must by all means take advantage of this, for this may be our last chance.

It is hoped now to have the Furness Withy Line establish Summerside or Charlottetown as ports of call on a regular basis next year for picking up cargoes of frozen foods for Britain and Europe. If necessary, the service should be subsidized by the Federal Government as a convenience to our shippers. In view of the vast public funds expended in subsidizing the St. Lawrence Seaway traffic this would be a mere drop in the bucket, but it could be of considerable importance to our Island economy.

Bennett Wins Again

The return of Premier Bennett's Social Credit government in British Columbia on Monday didn't come as a surprise. The electors were offered a rich fare of election bait in the form of government handouts, and with the opposition split three ways between the New Democrat, Liberal and Conservative parties, there seemed no acceptable alternative.

What is surprising is that the government bettered itself both in the number of seats won and in its percentage of the popular vote over the 1960 election. The New Democrats, while remaining the official opposition, lost ground on both counts. The Liberals, while gaining one seat, had a smaller percentage of the popular vote than in 1960. The Conservatives, while nearly doubling their vote, still failed to elect a candidate.

It is said that the New Democrats played straight into the government's hands by taking a radical leftist stand, thus helping Mr. Bennett to make the argument that his government alone could save British Columbia from socialism—though he is Canada's largest practitioner of socialism in the form of government ownership.

Be that as it may, the Premier proved himself again to be a slick politician. After announcing there would be no election this year, he called the contest 17 days later—to make sure, it is said, that the new Conservative leader, Hon. David Fulton, had no time to get his campaign off the ground.

It is claimed that Mr. Fulton could easily have been elected in

some time other than Kamloops, where he ran against Philip Gagliardi, minister of highways and Mr. Bennett's right-hand man. But this was his hometown which had often sent him to Parliament. His decision to oppose Mr. Gagliardi in what was called the battle of Davie and Goliath focused public attention on that area and caused the Premier himself to concentrate his attack on Mr. Fulton, largely ignoring Mr. Strachan and Mr. Perrault, the NDP and Liberal leaders.

That may be some consolation to the Conservatives, but it won't do them much good in the next Legislature where the zero figure will still stand for their representation.

Out In The Cold

Prince Edward Island has been turned down in its plea for federal tax incentives and other concessions for the location of new industry under the "designated areas" program. Resources Minister Rossiter has intimated, however, that the federal Minister of Industry, Mr. Drury, intends calling a federal-provincial conference, possibly at the time of the fiscal conference to be held in Ottawa in late November, to discuss the plan, which seems to have met with criticism from many quarters.

It is the contention of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council that the whole Atlantic area should be included in this program. In any case, it seems strange that of the 35 areas named across Canada in which new industry will receive an income tax holiday, not one should be located in this Province. Are we so well off that we don't need this assistance, and should be expected as taxpayers to provide it for other less fortunate areas? It would be nice if this were the case; but it isn't the way we heard the story from federal spokesmen in their election campaign, nor does it correspond with anything resembling the truth.

The selection of the areas for special favors under this scheme, we are told, was determined by feeding statistics based on economic surveys into a computing machine. That sounds very scientific and impersonal, but it's just another way of saying that certain bureaucrats at Ottawa used a labor-saving device for toting up their data. It's the data, not the computer, that we're suspicious of. We still don't know what it was, or who compiled it. Perhaps, with Parliament now in session, some pertinent questions could be put on the order paper in this connection.

It Pays Off

A striking example of fluoridation's effectiveness has been seen in Hartford, Connecticut, where the city has closed one of its pre-school dental clinics due to a significant decrease in the children's tooth decay rate. According to Dr. Leonard P. Mencer, director of dental services for Hartford, the clinic's waiting list—which regularly amounted to 300 to 400 pre-school children, began dropping off last year and is now completely exhausted. The total cost of operating the now abandoned clinic was between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year.

That would pay—wouldn't it?—for a lot of fluoridation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An American petroleum enterprise is now engaged in an experiment which could do much to ease the world's hunger pangs. It is spraying sand dunes in southwest Texas with oil, for the purpose of stabilizing them, for the purpose of staying put and permit them to be used in the future.

From Wallasey, Cheshire, England, comes news of a secondary school which is heated entirely by solar radiation. Key feature of the new heating system is the glass solar wall on the south side of the building which brings in the school all the solar heat available. Intake is regulated by special shutters worked by electronic device. A black concrete wall behind the shutters absorbs and stores the heat. Running costs have shown savings up to 85 per cent over conventional heating systems and capital costs are substantially reduced.



THE RUSSIAN DANCERS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Pressure For An Independent Laurentia

Will Canada soon have to find a new capital city, to replace Ottawa? The dream of French-Canadian extreme nationalists has long been to create a breakaway Republic of Laurentia, an independent nation in the heart of what is now Canada. The swelling tide of this French-Canadian sentiment is now turning this dream into a positive aim. The target is to create a self-governing "homeland" for all French-Canadians. This new state would not consist only of the present province of Quebec; it would also include those adjacent areas of eastern Ontario and northern New Brunswick where the overspill from Quebec has settled.

The map of Canada shows that two large wedges plunge into the shape of the province of Quebec. One is northwest N.E. Brunswick, which intrudes into the Gaspé Peninsula. The other is eastern Ontario, comprising all the land lying to the east of a line drawn from North Bay to Kingston.

HISTORY REPEATS

A quarter century ago Europe was rocked by a similar ethnic 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 views published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is not liable for any correspondence that enters into letters submitted.

SEKES PEN FRIEND

Sir—Please forgive me for my rudeness in bothering you busy hours but I am a Japanese girl looking for a pen friend in your country.

I could get any pen friend in your country because I didn't know how to. But recently I was told by the Youth Council for the International Contact (20, Jimbocho, Chiyodoku, Tokyo) to write to you asking for some pen friends in your country.

So I am writing this letter to you with a big hope. Here is my brief self-introduction. I am aged sixteen and I am in the first year class of the upper secondary school. My hobbies are music, travelling, reading.

Will you please publish this letter at the corner of your paper or hand this to a school principal, or teachers, or to a club so that I could have a pen pal from your country?

I hope you will find time to answer me. I am, Sir, etc.

JUNKO CHIBA, 67 Sawabe, Kunitaky, Kurehara, Miyagi, Japan.

IR—We don't want the future holds, but we can read such articles as appear in the Reader Digest of the cigarette habit. We can encourage the number who end their lives with that habit, cancer, compared with those dying with other diseases. But we should add the heart cases to those, as tobacco affects the heart. We notice that the deaths from cancer equal in number the ones killed by high ways in Canada.

I saw a family of four in the space of an hour consume 16 cigarettes and when the two sons seemed a bit fed up the mother passed the package to her boys again, inviting them to follow on.

By reading we learn how to recognize the cigarette cough, but we should be read for information, as the TV has taken the place of books to some extent, and also in the case of magazines. Our health and lives are sacred, so it becomes a moral issue to preserve both. I am, Sir, etc. J. A. MacKENZIE, Kenogton.

Correcting Bedwetting

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen. Enuresis (bedwetting) is not a disease but a symptom in widely differing conditions. For this reason, there is no single cure-all, including drugs, psychiatry, or electric machines. By definition, bedwetting is the frequent, involuntary passing of urine at night, after the age of 3.

Day control of micturition is learned after the first year of life. Night continence comes later and takes longer to become securely established. This is why some children will have accidents during periods of excitement, disturbed sleep, dreams, nightmares, or anger over fatigue. Such youngsters are not enuretic because an occasional lapse in addition, bedwetting may be due to what are some of the causes?

Many are emotional but most physicians think first of a disease, such as an infection of the bladder which makes the bladder irritable or of an anatomical abnormality. Enuresis may be responsible, especially when the child has convulsions during sleep. In addition, bedwetting may be an early manifestation of diabetes or of a child's Bright's disease, both of which are associated with an excess secretion of urine.

But no organic disorder can be found in 9 out of 10 bedwetters. Boys and girls who have not gained control of the bladder never learned how to be encouraged to the bathroom during the day, to increase the child's capacity. In time (and it might take several months), voluntary control is established.

But other organs are suspected when night time control is lost temporarily, as when it has been gained. This tends to occur during recuperation from an acute illness, separation from parents, or school difficulties. The cause is more complex than is generally supposed. Control is lost completely. This is a psychological problem and the child's troubles can be ironed out. The well established bedwetter is most difficult to treat because the original emotional conflict has been solved through the child's own efforts. But enuresis has become a habit. The social stigma of the disorder is a very real problem in itself. It is here that any thing such as machines, waking trays, or bedpans may help break the conditioned reflex.

MIDDLE AGE DEPRESSION

Mrs. M. J. Scott, 55 years old and depressed every one in a while. Could this be blamed on the menopause?

REPLY: The menopause is blamed for many ailments, but it really is blame your age, basic personality, goals, family situation, anything else that may be plus 20 years ago.

PEPPERS AND PRESSURE: L.N. writes: Ever since I was small, I've been eating lots of red pepper. I'm now 58 and have high blood pressure. Do you think the hot peppers are to blame?

REPLY: No salt is blamed occasionally but not hot peppers.

DIGITALIS: T.O. writes: Would digitalis help a healthy man of 82 whose pulse is 120 before exercising?

REPLY: Yes, provided the rapid pulse is caused by a failing heart. Never exercise when the pulse is raised to 130.

STIFF SHOULDER: C.M. writes: Is a frozen shoulder the same as bursitis?

REPLY: Yes, in that condition is a complication of bursitis. It is so named because the shoulder is stiff and the arm cannot be raised.

SOCIALISTS WIN: BREMEN, Germany (AP)—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats have picked up nine seats in the 100-member Bremen state legislature, but the socialists continue in control of the West German state. The socialist victory in Sunday's balloting was expected. The Christian Democrats won 31 seats, the socialists 57, the Free Democrats eight and the German Party four.

LIVES EVERYWHERE: There are some 2,000 species of bats and the flying mammals inhabit all parts of the world except the polar regions.

QUEBEC, (CP)—A baby was born today aboard the Cunard liner Asconia, shortly after the ship reached here from Britain. First child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gault of Amherst, N.S., was born minutes before a Quebec radio broadcast reached the docks.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Our pet gardeners called a woods a spot until he tripped over one of them in the dark—Brandon Sun.

This is the best time of the year for putting off until next spring all the work around the house that you were going to do during the summer—Edmonton Journal.

Most people get an enormous kick out of doing something they can't afford. That's why so many people are enjoying living more than ever before—Galt Reporter.

Lord Denning, author of the report on Britain's sex-and-scurvy scandal is described by some of his six-and-a-half-year-old son as an Edwardian puritan. He neither smokes nor drinks, is a tremendous worker, believes firmly in the sanctity of the home, and would like to see marriage laws made more strict. It's good to see that there is a place in the world for a puritan. It is when things get into a mess, called in an upright man to straighten them out.—Windsor Star.

Algerian Reconstruction

By Doug Marshall, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Ultra modern skyscrapers in Algiers and Oran cast long, ironic shadows across a backward and near-bankrupt landscape. President Ahmed Ben Bella, now confirmed as autocratic leader of a one-party state, will need all his considerable political talents to save the monumental problems of Algerian reconstruction.

Ben Bella, a chubby, boyish-looking 47, seems determined to handle the situation alone. With most of his former revolutionary colleagues in exile, his "cabinet" consists mainly of ex-army officers of dubious political ability. Ultimate power on all policy matters rests with the president.

The brand of socialism with which he proposes to lay the foundations for a new Algeria has Western observers both puzzled and worried. He seems obsessed by nationalization as a cure-all—nationalization of former French-owned land, of Algeria's few industries, of shops, newspapers and even restaurants.

BASICALLY SOCIALIST: The program is basically Communist, but the Communist party is outlawed—probably because of its associations with the parent party in France.

Land goes untended, machinery for textile mills lies uncrated on the docks because there is no capital or know-how to assemble it. Budget deficits grow wider and the cost of living goes steadily up.

When the French left Algeria they removed the thin shell of civilization that held the country together. Ben Bella's ambitious and complex programs need an organizing ability and investment capital that Algerians together lack.

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