A Cross-Border Flow Aimed In Contracts For Defence

By HAROLD MORRISON

WASHINGTON (CP)—Canada and the United States agreed to seek specific ways of expanding the flow of defence contracts across the border as a joint ministerial committee has completed the first major North American military review in four years.

Defence Production Minister C. M. Drury of Canada told reporters both sides expressed satisfaction with the existing production - sharing agreement but felt a higher volume of order should be achieved. Since 1958, the U.S. placed an estimated $782,000,000 in Canada while Canada placed about $763,000,000 worth of contracts in the U.S.

As the day - long meeting, headed by External Affairs Minister Paul Martin and State Secretary Dean Rusk, ended, Drury said Canada is contemplating large purchases of defence needs in the U.S.

It was imperative, therefore, the U.S. also consider placing increased orders in Canada if the trade balance in this specific field is to be maintained.

Drury said no specific military items were discussed in Thursday's review but he indicated if Canada decides to obtain a new tactical aircraft from U.S. sources, it would want production established in Canada not only to fill Canadian air force needs but also some of the needs of the U.S. air force.

He noted also de Havilland Aircraft of Canada is producing the prototype of the Caribou II transport plane for the U.S. army. No decision has yet been made by the Pentagon whether to place full production for this plane in Canada.

Defence Minister Paul Hellyer said he was asked several questions by Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and other U.S. representatives about the impact of Canada's unified forces proposal on joint Canada - U.S. defence co-operation. He assured the Americans there would not be a decline in Canada's co-operation and adequate arrangements would be made to continue the international flow of defence information.

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Tobacco Men Present Brief

OTTAWA (CP) — A tobacco grower from southwestern Ontario said here no research is being conducted in Canada to find the cause of lung cancer—even though the tobacco industry has been branded by Health Minister Judy LaMarsh and the Canadian Medical Association with the "skull and crossbones of poison."

M. C. Campbell, secretary of the Burley Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario, made the statement in a brief to the Commons agriculture committee.

The 60-member committee of MPs is studying research and experimental facilities provided for the production and processing of tobacco in Canada. It also has been asked by the Commons to recommend measures to promote and assist in tobacco production.

Burley tobacco is made from air-dried tobacco plants, in contrast to flue - cured tobacco leaves. Burley is generally used in pipe tobacco but is also being blended in the manufacture of cigarette tobacco.

Mr. Campbell said tobacco growers feel the cause of lung cancer should be discovered beyond doubt so they will know whether or not they are producing a dangerous product.

"Until we know what's wrong with cigarettes, we don't know what we're fighting."

He said he could see no reason to indicate that tobacco is more harmful to health "than overindulgence in booze."

New Mine Plan Hailed In C.B.

SYDNEY, N.S. (CP) — Union leaders of Nova Scotia's 7,000 coal miners have long contended that Cape Breton needs a new mine and they welcomed news Thursday that Dominion Coal Company has thoughts on the matter.

"I'm very optimistic we'll get a new mine," said William Marsh, District 26 president of United Mine Workers (Ind.). Mr. Marsh was asked in an interview to comment on a statement by J.E. Clubb, president of Dominion Coal Company.

Mr. Clubb said a complete engineering study of a new colliery for the untapped lingan seam would be required and it would take two years to get a mine into production.

EMANCIPATES MAGIC

Southern Rhodesia has women witch doctors.

DIES AFLAME

TOKYO (AP) — A Japanese high school boy died Sunday of burns suffered Saturday night in what police called suicide. They said Kazunori Misuno, 16, poured half a gallon of gasoline over his body in the backyard of his home and lit himself with a match. Investigators said the boy apparently suffered a mental breakdown from studying too hard.

WINS $100.00

Mrs. M. E. Blue, Inverary Inn, Baddeck, N.S., receives $100 cash Award from PETER JACKSON Representative *Hazen Richards*.

Norman C. Parsons, Coldbrook Stn., Kings Co., N.S., receives $100 cash Award from PETER JACKSON Representative *D. E. Wade* (left).

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SEABOARD FINANCE

Mr. M. B. MacDonald

Mr. S. A. Berteaux, Vice-President of Seaboard Finance Company of Canada Limited, is pleased to announce the promotion of Mr. M. B. MacDonald to Regional Manager, Maritimes. Mr. MacDonald, who has been associated with the finance business in the Maritimes since his graduation from Nova Scotia's St. Francis Xavier University in 1952, will have his headquarters in Dartmouth. He will be responsible for the guiding and further development of Seaboard's Maritime business, which has doubled in the past year.

A Catholic mother tells:

"WHY I BELIEVE IN BIRTH CONTROL"

The uncertainties of the rhythm system, she says, can do great psychological damage. Yet the Church accepts no other method. What is one to do when asked to choose between the salvation of the soul and the salvation of the family? Read a forthright answer in the July Reader's Digest, now on sale.

AYRSHIRE FIELD DAY HELD AT MARSHFIELD

R.C. Parent, Charlottetown; John McCaig, Ormstown, Quebec and Douglas McKechnie are seen at the Ayrshire field day at Marshfield Saturday. Mr. McCaig is classifying several herds of cattle while here. Mr. McKechnie who was here with Mr. McCaig for the Ayrshire judging school on Friday at the Experimental Farm, is national secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

Rattlers Only Venomous Snakes Left In Canada

By BARBARA FROOM

TORONTO (CP) — The best way to avoid being bitten by rattlesnakes is to be able to recognize them, learn where they are most likely to be found, and leave them alone.

In all of Canada only the rattlesnakes are venomous. The Pacific rattle is found in the interior dry belt of southern British Columbia, the prairie rattler in parts of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the small Massasauga in Ontario.

The larger timber rattlesnake, which many years ago was common in the Niagara area, now is believed extinct in Canada.

Rattlers are mottled in appearance, have triangular shaped heads, elliptical eye pupils and pits between the eye and nostril which help them detect the presence of warm-blooded prey.

The tail, of course, terminates in a rattle. The sound of the rattle is made by the shaking of the loosely connected segments, and may resemble the buzzing of a bee, a cicado or a mechanized windup toy.

Rattlers don't always sound a warning prior to striking, nor is it necessary for them to coil in order to bite, which could be the case if they were accidentally stepped on.

SOMETIMES SWIM

The Massasauga is probably the best known since it is found in more accessible areas than are the others. It is a small greyish or brownish mottled snake with a blunt nose, thin neck and stout body. It seldom attains a length more than 2½ feet.

In addition to rocky areas, it is found in swamp areas, and it's not uncommon to find it swimming some distance from shore. It is found along the shores of Georgian Bay and as far inland as 20 to 30 miles in some places, on islands in the Bay, on the Bruce Peninsula, along some sections of the Lake Huron and Lake Erie shores, and in the Wainfleet Marsh in the Welland district.

A Massasauga bit 15-year-old Sanda Hewitt on the ankle June 11 at a remote part of the Georgian Bay shore. Two teen-age friends carried her to their motorboat and she was taken to Midland where antivenene was administered, all within little more than an hour. She has recovered from the experience.

Reports of Massasaugas far from their usual localities invariably turn out to be mottled fox and milk snakes or heavy-bodied, hog-nosed snakes.

CARRY FLASHLIGHT

When in known rattlesnake territory wear protective clothing, feel about with a stick before gathering fuel or driftwood and always take a flashlight if out at night. If you hear a rattler, remain still, determine the direction of the sound, then walk quietly away.

If you have the misfortune to be bitten by a rattlesnake, get medical aid as quickly as possible. Antivenene is available in key centres in the rattler belt all across Canada. Carrying the victim, as in Sanda Hewitt's case, can prevent an increase in the blood circulation and spreading the venom. Cool compresses may be applied to the bitten area, but never heat or cauterizing. Alcoholic stimulants should never be given.

In most cases it's not difficult to tell if one has been bitten by a rattler even though the snake wasn't seen. The bitten area usually swells soon after the bite. Pain, nausea, chills and discoloration in the bitten area may also be present.

Although rattlers are not desirable around human habitation, they should be left alone in the wilds. Organized snake hunts accomplish little other than the wanton killing of our harmless and beneficial snakes. And inexperienced persons seeking rattlers may themselves be bitten, perhaps far from medical aid.

Rattlesnakes, especially the Massasauga, usually prefer retreat to attack, and have no more desire to encounter us than we do them. And the chance of death as a result of a rattlesnake bite is very slight.

Remarkable Decline Seen In Oil Industry In B.C.

By T. M. CLARIDGE

VICTORIA (CP)—British Columbia's oil industry, which some experts a couple of years ago said would soon rival Alberta's, has hit a decline which one government official described as "remarkable."

In terms of recent statistics the decline has been spectacular. By the end of May only 53 drilling permits had been granted by the petroleum resources department, compared with 105 at the same point last year.

And of 68 wells drilled so far this year 39 have been abandoned as dry—not bad for most of the world's oilfields, but well below B.C.'s performance in 1962, when 317 drillings produced only 93 abandonments.

The total footage drilled also is down sharply, to 306,592 feet from 540,214 at the comparable date last year. Wildcat drilling has been halved to 126,066 feet.

A petroleum resources official suggested two possible explanations: A lack of prospective new markets for natural gas and the fact recent drillings have failed to uncover any major new field.

"We are finding little pools," he said, "but we need a major one to get things going again."

SURPLUS IN ALBERTA

He suggested a third possible factor is that most of the oil firms drilling in B.C. also operate in Alberta, where there is surplus production.

Most of the current drilling is in the Peace River area of northeastern B.C., scene of the province's major oil strikes, and the Kotcho Lake district near the B.C.-Yukon border.

Exploratorywork also is going on in the Pacific between Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes, where Shell Oil of Canada is operating under both federal and provincial licences while the two governments decide who owns the mineral rights.

Most experts agree B.C.'s current problem is less one of supply than of demand.

By the middle of 1963 estimates of natural gas reserves in the province had reached eight trillion cubic feet—compared with 3.3 trillion in 1961—and known oil reserves were 450,000,000 barrels, up from 68,000,000 in 1960.

The demand situation would change drastically if rumored plans go through for natural gas liquifaction plants at Vancouver or the far northwestern port of Stewart.

The liquifaction plants would chill natural gas to -264 degrees Fahrenheit and condense it to 1/600th its original volume. The liquid gas then would be moved by specially-designed tankers to world markets.

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Problems Of Pollution Stressed By Scientist

By TOM CARNEY

VANCOUVER (CP)—The public receives more protection from radioactive refuse than from pollution caused by municipal and industrial wastes, Dr. C. L. Osterberg, an American scientist, said here.

Delivering a paper on the effects of pollution, Dr. Osterberg, of the Oregon State University at Corvallis, told delegates to the annual meeting of the Pacific division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, man's pollution of his own environment will increase as the world's population explodes.

Pollution, he said, "is a problem of people cutting down trees, plowing lands, burning coal, digging mines, spraying for insects and manufacturing the many products the American consumer demands."

Radioactive wastes will increase pollution as use of nonnuclear fuels diminishes, he said, and "the long range future is not bright."

While detergents and insecticides "are major problems in their own right," the public is more conscious of the danger of radioactive pollution.

Yet, said Dr. Osterberg, "the public has received far greater protection from radioactive pollutants than from municipal and industrial wastes."

He added:

"Probably this is true because the dumping of atomic energy wastes has been regulated from the beginning, whereas with other types of wastes the regulatory agencies have to remedy situations that have long existed."

While man has so far spread wastes to reduce the ill-effects of concentration of radioactive substances, animals concentrate harmful substances during their life span.

"Thus the rule of 'dilute and disperse' is thwarted by the animals which gather up these scattered elements and put them back into circulation," Dr. Osterberg said.

"So far the measurements we've made show no levels known to be dangerous.

"However the sea is a complex and in many ways mysterious ecological system, and we are not sure anyone is yet capable of predicting how sensitive the over-all system is to radioactivity.

"What we are now measuring could only be a drop in the bucket compared with what could happen if nations should begin to dump their high-level wastes into the ocean."