

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dawn... W. J. Hancock, 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, Montserrat, Alberton and Sydney.

know that a plant exudes nectar at fixed times of the day. About the night-flying bat that relies on a natural timing device to wake it at the proper moment, and a dozen other strange manifestations of the "time sense" in plants and animals as far down the scale as microbes.

These biological clocks are constantly reset, biologists find. The buds of some plants do not open until the length of night shortens to about eight hours, then a mysterious signal flashes and they burst into bloom. A plant's clock can sometimes be reset or upset by exposing the plant to a light flash lasting less than a second.

Human cellular and glandular activity is also regulated by a biological clock, and some biologists fear that if men go to the moon they may be so far away from earth that their internal clocks will be thrown seriously out of commission, possibly with fatal results. That is why the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is considering putting a few potatoes aboard a spacecraft to test some of the theories about nature's marvellous mechanism. In the meantime they've been gathering a fund of information on the subject that makes our eyes goggle. If we never get to the moon, at least we'll know more about the world around us than all the generations before us!

Those Commons Votes

Concerned about the loss of time involved in recording votes in the House of Commons in the current stand-up-and-be-polled system, our junior member for Queens, Mr. Macquarrie, has resolved to do something about it. He has placed on the Order Paper a resolution that a committee consider installation of an electronic voting machine for computerized counts.

Since entering the Commons in 1957 Mr. Macquarrie has been keeping a running tab on the recorded votes. In those nine years he has counted 360 of these formal divisions and calculates they have taken 128 hours or 22 working days of Parliament to tabulate. That's too much time wasted, he says—wasted in the sense that the standing-and-naming method of recording votes has occupied nearly a month, when, if tabulated electronically, the count could be made, comparatively, in a flash.

The suggestion appears to have merit. Provided, of course, that it doesn't put a premium on the too evident tendency to press non-confidence motions at every turn of the proceedings, keeping Parliament and the public in a continual state of suspense when there is a minority government in office—and, incidentally, putting a premium on the value of one small minority group in maintaining the precarious balance of power. More time has been wasted in partisan maneuvering of this kind, we suggest, than in counting the votes, and there seems nothing that Parliament can do—or wants to do—about it. But the public is heartily fed up on such antics, and would appreciate a change that would indicate a more responsible attitude on the part of all concerned.

A Moot Question

When is a motor vehicle not a motor vehicle within the meaning of the Criminal Code? This, according to a Canadian Press dispatch, is a question the Supreme Court of Canada will decide when it hears an appeal by a Saskatchewan motorist against his conviction for impaired driving.

Under section 223 of the Code, intoxicated persons in care and control of a motor vehicle—whether it is in motion or not—are guilty of drunken driving. The Saskatchewan man was charged with impaired driving after the RCMP found him asleep in a car that was in a ditch. A tow truck was needed to get the car onto the highway. A magistrate found that he was drunk when arrested, but acquitted him of impaired driving since the car was unable to move and therefore not a danger to the public.

This ruling was reversed in the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench, which found the driver's car to lie within the meaning of Section 223. In its judgement allowing the appeal, the Supreme Court at Ottawa indicated that the question to be decided was a little more involved than that. The question, it said, was whether an automobile "which cannot be set in motion by its owner by reason of conditions existing at the time of the alleged offense is a motor vehicle within the meaning of the Criminal Code."

The appeal is to be heard "later this year," at a date yet to be fixed, and the result will be awaited with a good deal of interest.



NOT EXACTLY A PERFECT FIT

SHOULD BE INVITED

The Queen and The Centenary

Ottawa Journal

A letter comes from a Canadian of British origin pleading that the Canadian Government advise the Queen not to come to Canada in 1967.

The writer says such a visit would give Quebec extremists another chance to "make an unholy show of themselves" and that would provoke the rest of Canada and fill the land with rancor in what should be a year of unity and celebration.

We must disagree with our correspondent. It is our belief that there was no Quebec-wide sympathy for the extremists' conduct at the time of the Quebec visit. We believe that if Her Majesty paid a formal visit to Expo 67 the government of Quebec and its people would be delighted.

And she did not pay such a visit they could feel slighted by the Queen and, what is perhaps worse, they would feel that the rest of Canada and the Canadian Government had judged Quebec by her extremists and found the province to be unfit for civilized society.

If the Queen were greeted at Expo with some outcropping of hooliganism or extremism no body would be misled. The world knows about extremists and juveniles and so do Canadians, and any such demonstrations would be assessed in that knowledge.

On the other hand, if we did not urge the Queen to participate in our hundredth anniversary the world would judge we felt she would be unsafe in her own land. This gross exaggeration of the significance of a squeaky minority would invite outsiders to wonder whether we were still a constitutional monarchy.

A RARE OCCASION Still more important would be the reaction in our own land were the Queen advised not to come. A feeling of uneasiness in the pit of our stomachs would lead to shame that could turn to an anger that would spill itself recklessly to the nation's great cost.

A country has a hundredth birthday only once. The Queen's place on July 1, 1967, is in Ottawa—and while in the country she obviously should visit the in-

ternational exposition that is so dominant in our celebrations. Quebec would be pleased, Canada would be pleased, and the Queen would be pleased.

Elizabeth II is not the kind of person to run away from political rows. She would reply to our correspondent far more briefly thus: "What kind of a sovereign do you think I am?"

The Lakehead Caper

Toronto Daily Star

The Lakehead pedagogical caper—in which an apparently uneducated man posed as a doctor of philosophy and taught university psychology 2½ years—will delight most of the public with its sheer audacity.

But it's bound to unsettle the academic community and could have a lasting effect on the impostor's former colleagues in Port Arthur.

And small wonder. This yak, this phony, this poseur, as he is now described at Lakehead University, entered their bailiwick with a fake bachelor of arts degree, a fake master of arts and a fake Ph.D. using the name of an obscure academic who had earned them honestly.

Then this unqualified impostor went on to teach psychology at a standard which a university official described as "quite appropriate." He also became a community leader, working with retarded and gifted children and was elected to the Board of Education.

We do not condone fraud and dishonesty, particularly when it can be detrimental to the welfare of the community. But the Lakehead caper raises interesting questions, which academics, no doubt, are asking themselves today.

Does the Port Arthur masquerade mean that in some cases academic certificates are artificial standards which don't really indicate a man's qualifications?

Or is the standard of teaching at Canadian universities so low that an unqualified man can pose as a teacher and get away with it for 2½ years?

Nowhere To Walk In B.C.

Vancouver Sun

It is one of our innocent myths that British Columbians—unlike those poor ham-packed easterners—have acres and acres of open space to glory in. Theoretically true, it ignores the fact that half the province's population is packed into a narrow valley measuring only 100 miles from Hope to the sea.

With the certainty that this corner will become even more crowded, the idea of a Centennial Trail through the Fraser Valley to take hikers into the Interior is an excellent one. So much so that there should be some thought given to minor trails in the Fraser Valley linking up with it.

As many surprised country-dwellers well know, the growth of asphalt and traffic in some sections of the valley makes even riding and cycling—let alone walking—less than a pleasure. Only those with substantial acreage of their own can enjoy the expanse of nature

once thought common to all rural people. Trails linking up with the Centennial Trail would be for those who want a quiet Sunday stroll in their own neighborhood. Not everyone has the energy or the leisure for a serious hike involving overnight stops in hostels along the way.

The argument that right-of-way could not be acquired for a trail is nonsensical. The Appalachian Trail wanders all the way from Maine to Georgia through the most densely populated area of the United States, a 1,500-mile path of nature that avoids built-up areas.

Ontario, belatedly realizing how so much public land was being alienated, has recently created the Bruce Trail which stretches through its heavily populated southwest corner, European countries. Jealous of what open land they have left, guard carefully their many walking trails.

Pestiferous Midges

National Geographic Society

"No-see-ums" are almost invisible insects, but they make their presence felt—painfully. The appropriately named pests are biting midges that swarm along the borders of ponds and streams in summer-time. Some measure barely a millimeter long; half a million of them would weigh just an ounce. Giant midges have a wingspan of only a tenth of an inch.

Though midges are small, their bites are ranked among the most painful that insects can inflict on man. A red dot appears around a midge bite, followed by swelling and sometimes a large, clear blister. Scratching makes the blister difficult to heal.

Some species attack in huge swarms. Children often have to be treated for secondary infections brought on by midge bites. SCREENS NO BARRIER Midges of the genus Culicoides can make life miserable in the northern United States, Canada, parts of Panama, and tropical areas of Latin America.

C. furens is considered the most pestiferous of the American species; these midges are small enough to pass through window screens. Painting the mesh with insecticide may not help because the tiny insects sometimes pass the barrier and

bite before the poison takes effect. In some coastal areas of the tropics, C. furens has been troublesome enough to retard the development of resorts when the setting is otherwise favorable.

C. furens doesn't give its victims any peace. This midge bites in daylight, by electric light, in darkness, and under the pleasant shade of mangrove trees.

Other species are more selective in their biting habits. One midge with the ominous name of C. diabolus confines its biting to a period just before or after a light rain. C. stigmaliis operates between 4.30 and 6 p.m. when the sky is partly overcast.

No matter what the time, only the females bite. They are equipped with a piercing proboscis and biting jaws like the blades of scissors. "These blades are not used in a cutting fashion, but rather to stab the victim, like a heroine, in a melodrama her honor," says Dr. Harold Oldroyd, a British entomologist.

PREYS ON MOSQUITOES

One species of midge, C. anophelis, preys on mosquitoes that have gorged themselves on human or animal blood. The midge pierces the mosquito's abdomen and steals a bit of the stolen blood.

Rehabilitation After Illness

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen What is the difference between convalescence and rehabilitation? All major illnesses, accidents, and surgical operations are followed by a recovery period. The damaged tissues and organs repair themselves during convalescence in order to resume the stress of normal functioning.

Rehabilitation enters the picture when the victim is left flabby, weakened, and perhaps demoralized by being idle and undernourished during the acute phase of his illness. He must be helped back to his normal way of living and, if that is impossible, be taught to make the best use of what he has left. The success of this aspect of after-care depends upon the skills and services of members of many professions.

The modern hospital has intensive treatment facilities for the seriously ill and injured, and the obstetrical and surgical patients. Special units also will be available for those with mental disorders. When "the fever is out" they are moved to a convalescent section until the wounds are healed. They need less skilled care and many go home when the disease is cured and the wounds have mended. Rehabilitation becomes the third phase, and it is here that certain patients are assisted in resuming their place in the productive world.

The amputee learns how to use a prosthesis and to be independent despite the handicap. The stroke victim may be taught to talk, walk, or use his paralyzed hand. The person who never thought he could do without a wheelchair may learn how to undress and dress himself, shuffle with a pair of crutches, or walking sticks, and amble about the house under his own power. He may never be able to resume his pre-stroke or accident activities, but he is able to attend to simple tasks without assistance.

The man or woman must want to be rehabilitated. Many wait too long before asking for help—often resulting from legal advice because it is easier to capture public sympathy and win the case when crippled. They lose in the end because they never learn new skills to circumvent the handicap.

FEW RESTRICTIONS

Mrs. J. P. K. writes: Are there any foods that should not be eaten by an arthritic?

REPLY There are no restrictions in the usual types of arthritis unless the sufferer is too stout and in need of weight reduction. Gouty arthritis is the exception; foods high in purins should be omitted.

BLADDER ULCER

Mrs. A. Z. writes: Can an ulcer in the bladder be cured?

REPLY Yes, but some respond more easily than others. Hunner's ulcer is one of the most stubborn and relief, but not cure, may follow periodic dilatation of the bladder or the use of an indwelling catheter.

COLD SORES

D. M. writes: Are cold sores on the lips contagious?

REPLY Yes, but kissing is blamed more frequently than it should be. NERVE CANCER Mrs. S. writes: Can cancer attack the nerves?

REPLY

Yes, in the form of nerve tumors or as an extension from neighboring organs. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Driving is most dangerous at dusk.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Trail use, Chicago, Illinois.)

Johnson's Public Relations

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff, Washington

WASHINGTON (CP)—The most cynical interpretation of President Johnson's trip to Honolulu is that it represents another public relations gambit in the Vietnamese war, this time aimed at muffling the rising U.S. congressional criticism of American policy in Viet Nam.

Credence is lent by the president's past successes in news management—whether snatching headlines from political foes or sweetening inescapably-sour facts of life with the simultaneous revelation of happier tidings elsewhere.

A most recent example was the presentation by White House staff to certain congressmen of identical speeches prepared for convenient delivery or insertion in the record to praise the presidential budget.

In any event, the decision to hold high-level talks on Viet Nam in Hawaii was sudden and it followed a fascinating nationally-televised session of the Senate foreign relations committee.

Chairman J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, a dissident, and numerous others looked critically at details and aims of the United States economic aid program in South Viet Nam.

FORECASTS WILL INCREASE Forecasts now are that the military effort will increase, but that it will concentrate on the South and the prevention of infiltrating men and supplies from the North. There would be continued restraint in bombing the North and the choice of targets.

The new program of pacification and reconstruction for the South would be launched with considerable fanfare. Among the almost unlimited problems are the ferocity of the fighting in the South, extensive graft, little

or no organized, and effective contact between villages and Saigon, lack of trained personnel and the difficulty of conducting essential land reform because of fat-cat native landlords.

These conditions all persist, the Senate committee was told. Adroit as President Johnson has been in the past in selling policies to Congress and the public, the war in Viet Nam continues to raise more difficulties of communication for him.

The Senate foreign relations committee clearly has the bit in its teeth. It resumes with a lineup of witnesses capable of extending to the utmost any Johnsonian plan for muffling headlines.

AROUSED JOHNSON

It includes a retired Lieut.-Gen. James Gavin, a former senior army thinker and a former ambassador to France, who recently aroused the Johnson camp. He proposed the U.S. fight a primarily-defensive war from coastal enclaves until it had clarified its goals for more war or peace.

Gavin is to be followed by George F. Kennan, a former diplomat with reservations about Viet Nam, and perhaps by retired Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, a former American commander in Korea who believes strongly that never again should the U.S. get involved in a major Asian land war.

Defence Secretary Robert McNamara and State Secretary Dean Rusk, after digging in to oppose any public sessions, now seem less reluctant.

Some observers profess already to see a considerable feat of public relations magic in what the president is doing in Viet Nam now.

'Stop Murder By Motor'

Milwaukee Journal

A formidable new recruit in the highway safety effort is the American Trial Lawyers association. These are the very men who do much of their business representing traffic accident victims, or their heirs, in the personal injury lawsuits that clog the courts.

Claiming 20,000 members, the association has proclaimed a crusade of its own to "Stop Murder by Motor." It has issued a "white paper" under that title and has assigned task forces around the country to spread its message, in speeches and publicity and pressing for legislation.

The association comes out flatly and urgently for "implied consent" laws. Implied consent is the rule that a person accepting a license to drive is deemed to have agreed to scientific testing of his blood alcohol level if arrested, or to lose his license if he refuses. It is an essential weapon of enforcement if anything really effective is to be done about drunken drivers.

Some lawyers have professed to worry that this would infringe people's rights—even though driving itself is not a right to begin with, but only a conditional privilege. The true right to worry about is to be safe from menaces behind the wheel who now go undetected and undeterred. It is good to have a substantial segment of the legal profession now come out and say so.

The "Stop Murder by Motor" program also calls for a powerful federal director of highway safety, federal safety standards for new cars and tires, nationwide compulsory auto inspection, uniform driver licensing and physical testing under federal control, compulsory driver education and no driving under age 18 without it.

All this would assert a strong federal jurisdiction in this field, and some of it is debatable. The proposals are a measure, however, of the scale on which the continuing highway slaughter must be dealt with to get sufficient results. If the states mostly continue to fiddle feebly with it, sooner or later the federal government will indeed be forced to step in, as usual.

Don't Take Them Lightly

Corwall Standard-Freeholder

Three of four eminent medical men who gave opinions at a seminar on measles in Toronto came out strongly in favor of measles immunization. They were Drs. Crawford S. Anglin, Donald M. McLean and Carmi M. Warren. The seminar was organized by the Ontario Chapter of Home and School Associations.

Dr. Anglin said measles should not be treated lightly. He cited figures showing that between 1953 and 1963 some 1,200 children died from the disease. An additional 1,250 children became so ill that between 1954 and 1963, they had to be admitted to the

Toronto Hospital for Sick Children. Of the latter group, 84 contracted encephalitis, one form of which is sleeping sickness; 10 per cent died and 30 per cent had serious after-effects.

A virologist, Dr. McLean felt measles vaccination is "certainly worthwhile," and recommended it for the association's consideration. Dr. Warren indicated a massive educational program would be required to inform both the public and the medical profession about uses and value of available anti-measles vaccines.

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