

LOW PRICED SPECIALS
1959 Chevrolet 1/2 Ton Was \$530.00 NOW \$279.00
1960 Austin Small amount of motor work required Was \$395.00 NOW \$149.00
1958 Plymouth Was \$295.00 NOW \$92.00
1962 Mercury 3 Ton Ideal for potato buyer Was \$775.00 NOW \$539.00
1960 Meteor Was \$775.00 NOW \$539.00
1960 Falcon Was \$895.00 NOW \$698.00
1960 G.M.C. One Ton A-1 condition Was \$1450.00 NOW \$1245.00

S. R. JOHNSTON LTD. YOUR FORD DEALER
St. Peter's Road Dial 4-8548
EMPLOYMENT EMPLOYMENT
KING'S COUNTY
MEN AND WOMEN
The food processing and fish processing industries in King's County are growing fast and soon will need

ADDITIONAL HELP
for full-time, part-time and temporary jobs.
Information can be obtained from the National Employment Service Registration Centres.
Murray River (Public Hall)—April 4 & 5
Montague (Legion Hall)—April 6 & 7
Souris (Federal Bldg.)—April 12, 13 & 14
Morrell (Legion Hall)—April 18
Georgetown (Legion Hall)—April 19
(NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE)
If you are interested in a permanent job, or a temporary one in these industries, make sure you attend one of the registration centres.

National Employment Service (Placement Service for the Nation)
NOTICES
Friday Night Fish Fry
English style fish and chips. Fresh halibut, cole-slaw, dessert and beverage. Price: Adults \$1.00; Children 50c
Basilica Recreation Centre
BANQUET HALL
5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

ESQUIRE COFFEE SHOP
Will be Open Every Sunday
from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
beginning March 27th.

NOTICE TO MILK PRODUCERS
We will be receiving both surplus and fluid milk each day including Wednesday and Sundays from March 15th until further notice. Highest prices paid for both milk and cream.
Signed:
Pure Milk Company Limited

New Iron Pelleting Plan Scheduled In B.C. Project

VANCOUVER (CP)—A newly developed process which produces pea-sized pellets of highly concentrated iron could mean the beginning of a fully-fledged iron and steel industry in western Canada.
Officials of Imperial Metals and Power Co. Ltd. say the process, developed over the last six years by the Lurgi Chemicals in Frankfurt, Germany, in co-operation with the Steel Company of Canada, will be used in a proposed \$43,000,000 development planned for Princeton B.C., 180 miles east of Vancouver.
Officials say the development will encompass the giant lodestone mountain iron ore deposits, well known to airline pilots because of compass deviations caused by their intense magnetic field.
They say preliminary drilling and magnetometer surveys of the lodestone property have located at least 18,000,000 tons of ore, with more than 250,000,000 tons indicated.
In addition, between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons of good grade bituminous coal is available in the area, water supply is plentiful and rail transportation is already available at the production site. Final engineering studies and further studies into transportation are being implemented.
TAKES VARIETY
The Stelco-Lurgi process, in essence, takes a wide variety of iron ores and coal to create the pellets, which can then be used as high-quality blast furnace burden without further processing.
Up to now, pelletization processes have produced pellets of about 70 per cent iron. The new process, however, removes oxygen from ferrous metals, giving highly concentrated iron in an easily manageable form that can be fed directly into the furnace for economical production of pig iron or steel.
Preliminary tests of the process in Frankfurt have indicated pellets of up to 90 per cent can be produced from samples of lodestone ore and coal.
R. C. Spall, vice-president of Imperial Metals says the use of such pellets can increase blast furnace production by as much as 23 per cent.
The immediate benefits of the development would be the sale of these pellets to such countries as Japan, which has been existing largely on scrap metal for its iron and steel production. Market surveys have indicated an annual potential market for 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons of pellets in Japan alone.
A further strong market potential exists among U.S. Pacific Coast steel producers, most of whom now rely on scrap metal.
Company officials say the long-range benefits could include a primary steel industry in B.C., based on the buildup of markets along the Pacific rim, which represents the biggest growth potential in the world.

Announcements CITY AND QUEENS

CARD PARTY in Kingston Hall Friday March 25th at 8:30 p.m.
AFTER HALL Thursday, March 24 at 8:15 p.m. Slides on Ireland and Spain by Mrs. Philip Matheson. Also local entertainment, sponsored by Fairview Women's Institute.

KINGS COUNTY

T.M. LLEWELLYN, Montague, spring sale continues all this week.
UNLOADING COAL, MacLean Semco Blocks, Montague, Special offer price.
"FAMILY TRIFLE" Show, Souris Beach re-opens Friday, March 25th. Large stock of used clothing just arrived. Shop where a little buys a lot.

PRINCE COUNTY

SPRING BROOK Women's Institute will present their variety concert at St. Mark's Hall, Kensington Friday, March 25, starting at 8:30. Sponsored by New London Laymen's Association.

Vital Statistics BIRTHS

LAWLESS—Francis and Clara are happy to announce the birth of a daughter at the Charlottetown Hospital on March 23, 1966. Marion Virginia, weight 8 lbs., 11 oz., sister for Justin, Bernadette, Paul and Neil.

ADOPTION

MACINNON—Louis and Stella, Toronto wish to announce the arrival of their chosen son, Lloyd Daniel. Proud grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Macinnon, Riverdale.

MARRIAGES

DALZIEL—KENNEDY—Rev. H.M. Gould united in marriage Eleanor Margaret Kennedy to James Hutton M. Dalziel at the United Church Glen Mar, Charlottetown, on February 12th, 1966. Their only attendant were Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Druce of Halifax.

IN MEMORIAM

MACLURE—In loving memory of William MacLure who passed away March 24, 1964. Lovingly remembered by son Reginald, daughter-in-law Mary and grandchildren.

MACPHEE—In loving memory of John MacPhee, who passed away on March 24, 1964. We think of you in silence. No eyes can see us weep. But still within our aching hearts Your memory we will keep. Lovingly remembered by George and Helen.

MACLURE—In loving memory of William MacLure who passed away March 24th, 1964. All memory fails, and life departs. He'll live forever in our hearts. Always remembered by his wife and family.

NOTICES

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NOTICE A MEETING IN

MURRAY RIVER COMMUNITY HALL SATURDAY NIGHT MARCH 26 AT 8 P.M.

Come and hear plans of the potato farmers.

NOTICE

COST ACCOUNTANT REQUIRED by Clairtone Sound Corporation Ltd.

We are seeking an ambitious individual in our accounting Department for our modern plant at Stellarton, Nova Scotia. Candidates should possess an R.I.A. degree or be in their final years. Some knowledge of I.B.M. computers would be an asset but is not essential. Salary range six thousand dollars to six thousand five hundred, depending on qualifications. All replies will be held in confidence and should be in the form of a comprehensive resume.

Apply: MR. P. LePIANE CLAIRTONE SOUND CORPORATION LTD. P.O. Box 2130, Stellarton, Nova Scotia



MCGILL OPENS NEW BUILDINGS

McGill University formally opened three new buildings for medicine, chemistry and biological science Wednesday. At opening of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building are, FROM LEFT: Dr. G. Stevenson, Yale, former dean of McGill medical faculty; Dr. George Wald, Harvard; Dr. Luther L. Terry, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ralph W. Gerard, University of California; Dr. R.V. Christie, McGill's dean of medicine.

NEWSMAN GIVES PICTURE

Storm On U.S. Plains May Go Down As Record

The blizzard which raked the U.S. northern Plains March 2-3 may go down as the worst in record, in terms of its intensity and duration. Vast areas were paralyzed. Many persons in peril lived through it. Some didn't. This is the story.
The weather experts had been watching an old combination of low-pressure cells. One developed in Nevada, a second in northern Colorado. Deepening they moved slowly northeast on a collision course. They met that day over the northern Plains, linking up with a third low already on the scene.
The snow thickened. The wind rose. Quickly it was hard to see more than a few feet. Drifts formed on highways and stopped travel dead over all but northwestern North Dakota and southeastern South Dakota.
The weather bureau Wednesday afternoon added to its prediction a word that it doesn't use lightly: blizzard. (Winds of more than 45 miles an hour, great density of snow and temperatures of 10 degrees or lower.)

3 FEET OF SNOW

The storm that swept over the Dakotas from the southwest that day packed winds clocked unofficially in some places at more than 100 miles an hour, 60 miles officially. It laid down a blanket of snow ranging up to three feet. Despite its howling, blinding fury, it lumbered northeastward across the Dakotas and northern Minnesota with punishing leisure.

START HOME

Mettler, his wife and their son, Lyle 7, had been visiting a daughter in nearby Lemmon, on her birthday. As a light snow began, the Mettlers started home by car.
In McLaughlin they stopped for gas and Mettler bought 50 cents worth of candy bars.
Across the North Dakota line, in Mandan, three basketball coaches from the Indian reservation town of Fort Yates were watching a basketball tournament. Their team was to play the next day.
Harlan Wash, Allen Mitzenberger and James Barret eyed the thickening snow and the rising wind, decided to drive the 60 miles home to Fort Yates anyway.

USE SNOW FOR WATER

The men shared the three wheel rolls, grabbed fistfuls of snow for water.
At 2:30 a.m. Saturday a rescue party from Mandan found them.
Thursday afternoon the blizzard eased momentarily at Strasburg At the Welk farm, Carleen's two brothers, Alle, 13, and Duane, 11, went to the chicken coop 60 feet from the house, then to the barn another 20 feet away.
Carleen started out with them. When the boys got to the barn, they stopped, frightened. The little girl was no longer with them.
Welk and the two boys looked for her in the wind and snow until dark. Welk tried it again Friday morning. Search parties couldn't reach the farm.
The storm dying, Welk went out again Saturday battling 12-foot drifts. A quarter of a mile from home he found Carleen's body. It was in a sitting position, upright in the snow. Her new overboots were still on her feet, a stocking cap over her brown hair.

LEAVES FARMHOUSE

At the Diede farm Friday morning, the winds were screaming, the snow still falling. There'd been no school since the storm broke. Betty slipped out of the farmhouse to close a banging door on a chicken coop 100 feet away. Then Betty went to a barn close by, where a nephew had taken refuge. The girl stepped back for the

FEARED SUFFOCATION

To keep his family from suffocating as the drifts closed over them, Mettler could roll down a back window and shovel until he could crawl through enough to widen the hole to the top of the drift. Then he'd crawl back into the car.
Often, in the frightening hours, Mrs. Mettler and Lyle sang the Sunday school hymn: "Jesus Loves Me."
Lyle ate the last of the candy bars Friday evening.
Saturday morning the Mettlers stirred under a feather comforter they shared. The snow and wind had stopped, after 60 hours.

BUSES RECALLED

At 11 a.m. Friday, the metro transit system pulled its last still-operating buses off the job.
Long before that people who had somehow managed to reach work were advised to head home if their job allowed them to, and to stay put if they hadn't left.
In its warning, the Greater Winnipeg Safety Council described the storm as "the most serious and most dangerous blizzard any of us has experienced."

REAR WINDOW

Without heavy clothing, they ripped out the back cushion of the car. There, in the back seat, they burned everything burnable — including some wooden fence posts near the road.
"We kept thinking with every sunrise or sunset it would break," said Barret. "Everybody was saying his own prayers. It got pretty quiet in that car."

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ACROSS THE ISLAND

Oyster Development Important At Ellerslie

By NEIL A. MATHESON Provincial-Farm Editor

I WANT to talk today about the tremendous potential in the oyster industry, and the part Roy Drinnan has played in the development at the Fisheries Research Board biological sub-station at Ellerslie.

But first a word about unusual spring developments. Stan Bowles of this office brought in a purple violet pansy which he picked in his garden Tuesday at noon. Normally, Stan tells me, it's at least mid-May before his pansies bloom. There was a mass of bloom Tuesday, though. Does that indicate an early spring?

Back to my oyster story, some really tremendous progress has been made at Ellerslie in breeding and production of oysters. I don't want to embarrass the man, but Roy Drinnan is the one who is responsible.

Even this modest man has told me in a conversation we had several months ago 'It's difficult to think of any biological process which potentially is quite so dramatic as this.'

If I tell you that in the normal, natural state, there are almost innumerable heavy losses in the young Oyster larvae that are hatched, you'll realize why this brilliant and dedicated young scientist is trying to do something that will change that situation.

Tremendous Mortality Problem

A FEMALE oyster produces 30 million eggs or more at a time, but 90 per cent, and sometimes more of them die. This fact has been crippling the oyster industry. It has been restricting the output drastically.

Mr. Drinnan's hope, when he embarked on the experimental production of seed oysters, was that the mortality could be reduced drastically. The idea was to develop a technique that commercial operators could use with effective results.

But the Bideford biologist didn't know for sure that this could be done. "We don't know what is causing the tremendous mortality," he explained. The hatchery opened in 1964 but the attempt failed, the oyster spat was put out to feed for themselves against natural enemies, when they were too young. Last year the spat was held in controlled laboratory conditions until their resistance was greater.

It's difficult to estimate numbers when the units are so small and their number run into the millions. But Roy Drinnan estimates he was getting 80 per cent survival last summer, instead of the less than one per cent achieved under normal conditions. It may be as high as 90 per cent, he told me, or it might be something less than 80.

There are five million larvae in a plastic tank of approximately 100 gallons. It's a very difficult task to estimate such numbers accurately, he explains.

Potential Development Fantastic

They could get enough eggs from two female oysters, for example, to provide a fantastically large quantity of seed oysters, Mr. Drinnan explains. And this indicates, dramatically, the tremendous potential of future oyster production operations.

They don't keep all of the 30 million eggs a female oyster spawns—many are discarded, but Mr. Drinnan agrees that the potential is tremendous—all we need for one batch of eggs is one-half dozen oysters, he told me. Development has been restricted to scope because of lack of space. They "have to hold the young oysters inside for about a month," he explained, and they just "don't have the space to hold them that long in commercial quantities" though they have had enough production to indicate the technique is workable.

Plans are now underway, though, to provide the necessary extra space. The young oysters can be grown in quantity to the stage where they can withstand the rigors of natural hazards.

The work of Mr. Drinnan and his associates is pointing the way to establishments that can be developed and operated on a commercial scale. The hatchery technique being developed will point the way to production in quantity.

Commercial Plant In Five Years

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE to be definite about any prediction, but Mr. Drinnan told me this week "we could have a commercial plant going in three to five years time, if our present work continues to go well."

The additional space will be most welcome when it comes, though it now seems unlikely that the new building will be ready for use this coming season.

They're also interested in breeding larger strains of oysters, as well as strains that may be disease resistant. As long as three or four years ago, Mr. Drinnan told me there will be named varieties of oysters in future as there are named varieties of potatoes now.

Progress in breeding larger oysters may be rapid. Larger, faster-growing oysters will be selected for breeding purposes. Already some dramatic results have been achieved so far as size is concerned.

Last fall, for example, Mr. Drinnan showed me some 6-month oysters that were equal in size to oysters that were two or three years old grown under normal circumstances.

The size increase to date is probably explained by improved rearing techniques under controlled conditions, and to more efficient food production.

Marked progress has been made at Bideford in culturing food for the tiny oyster larvae—they're invisible to the naked eye in the earlier stages.

But development of larger strains is another matter. That will come from breeding from large selected stock.

For the most part, it is felt at Bideford, the biological phase of the problem has been solved. "Of course there are still vast improvements we can effect, but I think now we have the basis of a commercially applicable technique", Mr. Drinnan says with conviction.

Economic Menace Seen Possible

THE PRODUCTION is so tremendous that it could become a menace to the industry. This is my own suggestion, not Mr. Drinnan's. Oysters are a luxury product now because they are so scarce, as well as so tasty. Should they become available in quantities that have been undreamed of in the past, and that is a possibility, the price could reach a level where oyster farming no longer would be economically attractive to the average producer.

This is a problem for the economists and "I know very little about economics", Mr. Drinnan observes.

There was, for example, the problem of how to heat water in the laboratory. The sounds simple, but they were water heaters. And that kills oyster larvae. So the first several rearings tried were unsuccessful.

So they tried (again), a new product the housewife uses, and it solved that problem. There are, other problems, many of them. But they'll be solved, I suggest, as this most interesting and valuable development continues.

Interest Is Widespread

THE SENSATIONAL developments in oyster breeding and rearing has caught the attention of many countries. Mr. Drinnan had letters on his desk, when I visited him last fall, from many countries. They included the United States, England, Denmark and Norway. There was one from Dublin, Ireland. One man made a personal trip all the way from Denmark. He was seeking blue prints of the entire process. He didn't get any.

The development is still in progress. Policy is even now being considered for future development, and the development could be important to our provincial economy. The island has disadvantages, being so far north, the Ellerslie scientist told me. But it also has advantages, he explained. "We don't have the complex oyster diseases, we don't have oyster drills, for example, and similar things they experience elsewhere. Personally I find the possibilities to be exciting."

She kept the wind in her face and dropped on hands and knees so she could breathe and move. She crawled perhaps 300 feet that way to her home. Rescue crews from Woodworth could not break through to the farm until the next morning, when the storm slackened. With visibility still bad, they roped themselves together in teams of six. One group found Betty's body at 11:15 a.m. a half-mile from home.

Mrs. Diede, realizing Betty was missing, headed in a frenzy for the chicken coop, then the barn. The boy in the barn pointed in the direction Betty had disappeared — away from the house.

Mrs. Diede followed. She soon realized she too, was lost in the blinding whiteness.

The woman remembered the lashing wind from the north and that home was in that direction. She kept the wind in her face and dropped on hands and knees so she could breathe and move. She crawled perhaps 300 feet that way to her home. Rescue crews from Woodworth could not break through to the farm until the next morning, when the storm slackened. With visibility still bad, they roped themselves together in teams of six. One group found Betty's body at 11:15 a.m. a half-mile from home.

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