

Mr. Gordon's Visit

Mr. Donald Gordon is no stranger to Charlottetown, or indeed to any other part of Canada, for as President of the Canadian National Railways he has traversed the country many times from coast to coast. On his visit here this week, however, he is being accompanied by Mrs. Gordon, whom it is a privilege indeed to welcome along with her distinguished husband. Cordially welcomed, also, will be Mr. H.C. Grayston, vice-president for the Atlantic Region.

The chief purpose of Mr. Gordon's visit is to address the Canadian Club tomorrow evening, in response to an invitation to which he has courteously given priority over other pressing business at this time. As intimated in our news columns, however, he will hold a press conference following his arrival this evening, and tomorrow will call officially upon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, and the Mayor and City Councillors. He will also attend a private luncheon, and will take the opportunity of visiting the Confederation Chamber and making a tour of the new Fathers of Confederation Building.

Few top executives have a more exacting job than Mr. Gordon, and it is not surprising that on several occasions he has been the subject of criticism and heated controversy, in and out of Parliament. If he weren't that kind of man he wouldn't have qualified for his onerous responsibilities in the first place, and he has retained the confidence of successive federal governments, of labor union leaders and of the public generally, ever so many years. He has proven himself to be a man of tremendous driving power, wholeheartedly devoted to his duties.

We have our own railway problems in this province, and there are times when we have not seen eye to eye with the Canadian National in the decisions made with regard to meeting them. But we recognize that its officials have other problems to contend with, and they are conscientious in their efforts to maintain adequate service under trying conditions, and that under Mr. Gordon's management the CNR rates among the most efficient transportation systems in the world.

We salute him on this occasion as a Canadian of whom we are all proud.

Started With 12 Hens

Our farm readers will be interested in a summary we have received of a recent BBC broadcast about a small town in Yorkshire with the strange name of Mytholmroyd. This town boasts one of the biggest chicken-breeding organizations in the world. Last year it raised thirty-three million chicks for egg production and exported them to many parts of the globe.

This huge industry was started by the managing director's father—a weaver—some half century ago with twelve broody hens kept in boxes in the barnyard. He had turned to the hobby in order to make money during a strike, and used to buy hatching eggs from local farmers, hatch them, and sell the chicks in the local market. When the strike was over he decided this might well be more profitable than weaving.

Today the group has eight hundred hatcheries pinpointed around England, Scotland and Ireland and ninth in process of building in

west Germany. The one visited by the broadcaster "could have been mistaken for a hospital, with its white-tiled walls, plastic ceilings, plastic-covered floors, flickering diodes, push-button controls, green-coated workers, and ingenious hatching rooms where the temperature is held steady at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and every hour the trays with their thousands of eggs turn automatically to stimulate the natural movement of the hen on her nest."

The organization spends nearly 200,000 pounds sterling a year on research and employs over thirty graduate geneticists. A computer aids in research into the best methods of breeding newer and improved chickens. Close liaison is kept with universities and other establishments doing research in a similar field, and a number of visitors spend some months studying the scientific techniques on the farm. At the time of the broadcast these included an Austrian, a German, an Indian and a Ghanaian.

A success story which serves as a reminder that the big industrial centres have no monopoly on mass production, even in the field of mass enterprise, and that it is not so much the opportunities we have that really count, as those we create for ourselves.

Quebec's Position

No one at last week's federal-provincial conference, we suppose, cared to remind Premier Lesage of an incident that occurred at the hearing last month of Quebec's Royal Commission on Taxation. Lesage Club de Fleur-de-Lis contended before the commission that the province was suffering "discrimination" at the hands of Ottawa; and the chairman of the commission, Mr. Belanger, promptly took issue with this contention.

Mr. Belanger pointed out that in 1963-64 Quebec received 28.6 per cent of federal contributions to joint federal-provincial programs, though only 25 per cent of the Canadian population lives there. The province also received nearly one-half of all the federal government's equalization payments—42 per cent. This was not the short end of the stick.

Quebec maintains, however, that it must have more, and Premier Lesage intends to get it one way or another. He is preparing now to present his own budget, and he has hinted that he will raise "the spectre of double taxation" in Quebec if his government's demands for more tax revenues go unanswered. And he has made it clear that he will blame Ottawa if double taxation is announced in his budget speech.

What this means politically is not hard to spell out. In a Canadian Press despatch on Saturday it was noted that a break-away movement has developed within the powerful Quebec Liberal Federation, which provides most of the Quebec organization for the Federal Liberals in elections. Its withdrawal from the Liberal party of Canada could have the federal group an unorganized nucleus in Quebec, which at present has 75 seats in the Commons.

A situation that could be loaded with trouble not only for the Liberal government at Ottawa, but for the whole country.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Soviet scientists claim to have found—for what it is worth—the coldest spot on earth. It is about 260 miles from the South Pole in the direction of India, and it has an average annual temperature of perhaps 76 degrees below zero. The scientists drew this conclusion after measuring—via borings—the temperature of the Antarctic icecap there.

Personal income taxes, it has been asserted for many years, are lower in Canada than in the United States. But as pointed out in Letter Review, an Ontario publication, it does not matter what rates are lower; it is what dollars are paid as applying to the same person or size of family on each side of the border. Married people in Canada cannot combine their income for taxation purposes. They can in the U.S. In the U.S. all other taxes can be deducted from taxable personal income. There is no income tax on interest. The list is a long one and there is no similar list in Canada.



A BIT SOUTH OF TEXAS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Working Now In Fuller Harmony

The most widely publicized friction within the Diefenbaker cabinet in its latter days was the split between Defence Minister Douglas Harkness and Foreign Minister Howard Green on the subject of nuclear weapons. Mr. Harkness urged the acceptance of nuclear warheads for vehicles already acquired, to provide the best possible defence for Canada, and to honor our international commitments. Mr. Green, prominent in appealing for nuclear disarmament on an international scale, wanted Canada to give lead.

Like so many of the headlined Diefenbaker crises, this arose solely from the disastrous incompetence public relations of the whole Diefenbaker apparatus. There was nothing inconsistent in the viewpoints of Messrs Harkness and Green. Mr. Harkness was not opposed to the realistic aim of nuclear disarmament. He merely insisted that the Soviet Union should be protected in a nuclear-armed world, that, until international agreements were reached, no armament had been attained, we like others should be prepared to defend ourselves as best as possible in the interim. The temporary position of the United States and its forces, Mr. Green, perhaps unrealistically argued that this would be broken by the approach of the White Paper on Defence shows clearly that our Department of External Affairs and Defence are working in complete harmony, and have arrived at a defence policy which is not dissociated from foreign policy, yet has the objective of keeping the peace by supporting collective defence measures to deter military aggression.

A world nuclear holocaust is unlikely, the White Paper tells us, but the advocates of World Government will welcome the hint that Canada take a first step in this direction by maintaining at the ready an appropriate contribution to any required international peace-keeping force raised by the United Nations.

It is essential that a nation's diplomacy be backed up by adequate and flexible military forces to permit participation in collective security and peacekeeping, and to be ready for crises should they arise, says the White Paper. The proud degree of readiness of Canada's forces was underlined by Prime Minister Pearson recently.

Two recent by-elections in the Republic of Ireland have given the prime minister, Sean Le

OUTLOOK FOR EIRE

Winnipeg Free Press

mass, a stronger hand over the affairs of his country. The minority government Mr. Lemass inherited upon the retirement from the premiership of Eamon de Valera has a not inconsiderable margin of support in numbers by the seat for Cork City was taken by the Fianna Fáil majority and the seat for Kildare was removed from the hands of the Fianna Fáil majority by the Fine Gael opposition.

The election results indicate that the ruling Fianna Fáil party has lost its majority and the general election is expected to be held in 1966. The Fianna Fáil party has been in power since 1958 and has been successful in many respects, but its popularity has been declining since the death of its leader, Eamon de Valera, in 1962.

Mr. Lemass's government recently launched a new program of economic expansion to run until 1966. This program is expected to result in a 12 per cent increase in wages and salaries. But more important, it is expected to result in a 10 per cent increase in the production of goods and services.

His task, however, is formidable. He must increase employment opportunities in Ireland before he can stop the disastrous drain of manpower that has been a major problem for the country since the death of its leader, Eamon de Valera, in 1962.

His government has, in the past few years, been successful in attracting investment—chiefly from America and Germany—and many industries have been established. The revived shipbuilding industry at Cork may be particularly noteworthy.

The next general election will be the most important in Ireland's troubled history.

CHANGES MIND HULL, England (CP)—A woman who went to collect a car licence for her new garage decided not to take it when she saw the registration plates were "FAT".

Simple Fainting Is Less Frequent

By Dr. Theodore R. Vandellin

Simple fainting is now less frequent in women than it was in the 1930s. The reason, says Dr. Theodore R. Vandellin, is that women are no longer so fashionably dressed. They are wearing more practical and less emotional than their great-grandmothers' dresses.

The ordinary faint is a reflex response to a sudden change in position. It usually follows an emotional upheaval, fright, severe pain, or a sudden change in position. The sensation may take place on getting out of bed for the first time in the morning, or a prolonged illness.

Men often faint at the sight of blood when given a hypodermic injection. Women may do so when forced to stand in a long crowd, and poorly ventilated room—more so when tired or exasperated.

The victim feels weak, turns pale, becomes nauseated, and often vomits, repeats dizziness, and swells. The patient may lose consciousness immediately or sit with the head below the level of the heart.

Loosen the victim's clothing, open the windows, and give a whiff of spirits of ammonia. He comes to within a few minutes, but remains shaky. Don't dose him with water. Reserve this remedy for a case of severe fainting as a rescue mechanism or avert over by the victim.

Ordinary fainting seldom is associated with complete loss of consciousness. It is associated with impaired consciousness, is experienced in a dizziness, faintness, lightheadedness, or a drunk feeling. Longer periods of unconsciousness stem from heart attacks, breathing in young children, and strokes.

Epilepsy is suspected when unconsciousness is preceded by a convulsion and lasts longer than a few minutes. The patient is usually unconscious and restless (petit mal) is best described as a blackout. The patient usually awakes with a headache. The physician should be called in during the brief period of unconsciousness.

DILATING THE PUPILS J. S. writes: "My two boys have glaucoma avoid belladonna."

REPLY Because glaucoma, an atropine derivative, aggravates the condition by dilating the pupils, it is not recommended for use in fluid within the eyeball, which in turn may damage the retina and optic nerves. Epinephrine, benedrine, and cocaine also are contra-indicated in glaucoma of the same region.

ARID TEAR GLANDS S. M. writes: "I have not cried since I was a child. My eyes are dry and itchy. Can medicine be responsible?"

REPLY Certain hypertensive agents can cause the dryness you complain about. But cheer up, because the dryness is not likely to be permanent.

BRAIN WAVE TEST J. W. writes: "If a person has taken medicine for epilepsy and has not had a convulsion for two years should he be tested to determine if he still has epilepsy?"

REPLY The electroencephalogram may give helpful clues, but it will not predict whether you will have another attack.

Mrs. G. K. writes: "Is it true that a person can live only one year after the spleen is removed?"

REPLY No. Other factors take over the function of the spleen. A normal life span can be expected after the operation cures the disease.

Today's Health Hint—Physical fitness is part of the school child's education.

(Note: All correspondence to the Editor should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Vandellin, care of Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO April 6, 1939 Mr. Peter Traor, of John Stone River, has been appointed chairman of the Ontario Pensions Commission as successor to the late Hon. David Macdonald.

Mr. Ewen M. Nicholson, for the past six years Province Minister of the Irving Oil Co. has been a member of the firm's board of directors since the late Hon. David Macdonald's death.

SEVEN YEARS AGO April 8, 1957 Mr. Irvan, Nelson son of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson of Alexandria, Prince Edward Island, was elected president of the Student Christian Association of George Williams College.

PLAN WILL WORK OTTAWA (CP)—Health Minister James Macpherson said Saturday that the Canada Pension Plan is actually designed to work better than the old Old Age Pension plan.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

It may be that no two snowflakes are alike, but they all feel the same when they are dumped down your neck.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Doctors must be aware of the powerful effect on their patients of what they do not say, what they do say, how they say it, and when they say it. In the absence of more specific information, doctors should be advised by a doctor can fill his patient with all kinds of uneasy suspicions and a condition.—Globe and Mail.

The army says it won't take Champ Cassius Clay because he failed the draft test. The protesters say they said he'd be like Lister in the Detroit and did it in seven.—Eight Free Press.

Old Myths And New Realities

By Joseph Macdewey

The new malevolent turn in relations between the Soviet Union and Red China is a moment in history.

The rush of events in the last 10 weeks has been so startling—it seems suddenly—to a new phase of change in the political course of being called upon.

Perhaps they are even more impressed by the recent speech of J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said his own country is "re-evaluating its position in the face of new realities."

They are aware that Fulbright was speaking to us as one periodical put it: "The sub of what Mr. Fulbright has to say about relations with European countries—namely, that the Communist course must be met and need to be treated with discrimination—had been said previously by a number of our men by Mr. Dean Rusk, the secretary of state, and at least two other officials of the state department."

Meanwhile, Soviet Premier Khrushchev is visiting Hungary which only eight years ago was regarded as the most squallid example of Communist oppression. Now it is hailed for its independence of spirit in the Communist context.

"Budapest, rather to its own surprise, suddenly finds itself regarded as some sort of Paris of Eastern Europe," says the

paired for some other reason. The new section added to the code would define the percentage of alcohol in the bloodstream that constitutes intoxication.

Compulsory inspection for all motor vehicles in the Province of Quebec, luminous paint for license plates for drivers, were already on the books.

Prudential asked Mr. Cournoyer to seek an order, in council, to put the regulations into force.

In the proposed amendment to the Criminal Code, the chiefs suggested that the sections dealing with intoxicated drivers and impaired drivers, in their place one section should be inserted making it an offence to drive "while under the influence of alcohol or a drug."

Under the present "intoxicating" driving section of the act, conviction is difficult: the police must prove the accused has consumed alcohol and is not im-

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