

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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Diefenbaker's Answer

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has shown no signs of being stampeded by the 1,000-member Prairie farm delegation, in their demand for \$300,000,000 in federal deficiency payments on western grain. This is a form of subsidy to bring wheat, oats and barley prices of the last three years up to the average of the eight preceding years.

The Prime Minister has been courteous, but firm. He said there has been no answer to his previous criticisms that deficiency payments would mainly benefit the larger farmers, hinder farm adjustment to changing technology and result in a disparity of payments among western areas. He pointed out, besides, that it was "more than likely", if subsidies were paid on oats and barley, that the United States would throw up import restrictions against Canadian oats and barley. He stressed the remedial value of the government's plans for agriculture, including more plentiful farm credit, crop insurance, aid to wheat exports and other measures to strengthen the farm as a family unit.

The Prairie leaders are not satisfied, and have indicated that they intend to keep pushing their case. Politically, this makes it awkward for Mr. Diefenbaker, himself a Prairie lawyer who was raised on a Saskatchewan homestead; but he has the interests of other taxpayers to consider, and the claims of other groups for compensation. There is also the effect which deficiency payments would have on Canada's already serious grain surplus problem. It has been pointed out that such payments are simply another name for parity prices, as developed disastrously in the United States. While the Government, through the Canadian Wheat Board, is "in the grain business" to the extent that it markets all Prairie wheat, oats and barley going through commercial channels, this does not mean that it must accept blame for poor prices received.

Some means of relief may yet be afforded, that will not penalize other producing groups which also have their marketing problems. It is encouraging, in the meantime, to note that a new International Wheat Agreement is to go into operation next August. Subject to parliamentary approval, the United Kingdom is likely to join in the new agreement. Ottawa expects to announce soon that Russia will also buy Canadian wheat this year. The Russian trade agreement expired last month and negotiations for renewal are going on. In trade lies the only real solution to the grain problem, and no "march on Ottawa" by a Western delegation, however formidable politically, will change the hard laws of economics.

RCAF And The Future

Recent statements by Defence Minister Pearkes indicate that the role of the Royal Canadian Air Force, in home defence at least, may be expanded on the ground at the same time that its flying operations are reduced.

Recent developments illustrate this pattern: the Arrow interceptor intended for home defence squadrons, has been cancelled; RCAF officers are taking over direction of the DEW line; the RCAF is to operate a new set of radar posts being built with combined U.S.-Canadian funds; some RCAF bases are to be modified to accommodate American interceptor forces.

All this, says the Montreal Gazette, gives the impression that Canadian military aviation, with its outstanding accomplishments in two world wars, is about to be grounded. The facts are considerably less extreme than this.

The home defence force which is most directly affected by the new trends and new decisions comprises nine combat squadrons out of a

total of 41. Twelve more fighter-interceptor squadrons are in service in Europe, forming the Canadian Air Division of NATO. These, it seems likely, are to be re-equipped with American-designed but Canadian-built aircraft.

Besides these combat forces, Canada also maintains photo-reconnaissance units which are on regular patrol in the Canadian Arctic, Maritime Command, whose submarine hunters patrol the sea lanes on Canada's coasts, and an extensive Transport Command which operates from Korea to Egypt. All of these important commands are being re-equipped, or are soon to be re-equipped with new Canadian-built airplanes.

Providing bases for American interceptors in this country is only recognition of facts long evident. In the case of enemy attack, Canada's nine squadrons were never expected to defend this country without the aid of American squadrons. Moreover, today's high-speed fighters are "flown" as much by the ground control operators and the machine's own mechanical reflexes as they are by the pilots; even the guns are fired by the aircraft's radar; it is possible that the pilot may not see his target at all.

Seaway Shipping Tolls

It is reassuring to Maritime interests to note that the St. Lawrence Seaway shipping tolls are to be essentially the same as those recommended last June, based on a 50-year amortization period for the \$451,000,000 project. Announcement to this effect has been made jointly by Canadian and U.S. authorities.

The 50-year payoff time will be adhered to, and the tonnage charges will be the same as those recommended. Worth watching, however, will be changes to be allowed in the classifications of some commodities as between general and lower-rated bulk cargo. It is expected that domestic package freight—both Canadian and American—will be given a break over the same type of freight carried by foreign operators. This type of traffic, moving between one point and another in Canada and one to another in the U.S., will be classified as bulk cargo, thus taking about half its normal charge.

Despite protests from regional bodies and western grain interests, tolls will be charged on the Welland Canal section bypassing Niagara Falls, which is all in Canadian territory and on which Canada is spending \$30,000,000. On the remainder of the seaway, the income will be divided between the two countries on the basis of their respective investments. For Canada this expenditure amounts to about \$300,000,000, and for the U.S. some \$122,000,000. We in the Atlantic Provinces, of course, are paying our full share of this investment, and the tolls are about the only value we may expect to get for our money. To have yielded to the demands for elimination of the tolls would have been sheer exploitation at our expense.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This is a "just before election" legislative session all right—unless signs don't mean anything any more.

A new form of farm aid has been suggested in Washington by 18 Democratic Senators. The plan would adjust repayments on loans to a "variable" basis, so that farmers could make larger payments in good harvest years and smaller ones in poor seasons.

As we understand it, the intent of the "equal pay" legislation, where it applies, is not that male employees will receive less, in order to put them on a par with female employees, but that female employees will receive more, to put them on a par with male employees.

Some labour leaders in Newfoundland are demanding a Provincial election on the loggers' dispute issue. But what good would that do them, seeing that both parties, Liberal and Conservative, are against the I.W.A. and in full agreement on what should be done to curb their activities? Of course, I.W.A. champions could run independently—if they didn't mind taking a sure and decisive beating.



TAKES TWO TO TANGO

OTTAWA REPORT

Cynical But Apt

By Patrick Nicholson

An Ottawa business house displays this cynical but apt notice, which obviously deserves widespread compliance: "To all Employees Due to increased competition and a keen desire to stay in business, we find it necessary to institute a new policy. Effective Immediately. 'We are asking that somewhere between starting and quitting time - without infringing too much on the time usually devoted to lunch period, coffee breaks, rest periods, story-telling, ticket-selling, vacation-planning, and the rehabbing of yesterday's TV programmes - that each employee will endeavour to find some time that can be set aside and known as the "Work Break." To some, this may seem a radical innovation, but we honestly believe that the idea has great possibilities. It can conceivably be an aid to steady employment and it might also be a means of assuring regular pay checks. While this adoption of the Work Break Plan is not compulsory, it is hoped that each employee will find some time to give it a fair trial.—The Management."

It should be obvious to all of us that, if we are to continue to receive weekly pay checks eight times the size of those paid to Japanese textile workers, we must be prepared to offer eight times the productivity of the less fortunately equipped Japanese factory worker. Otherwise we will lose markets and then there will be no pay checks. There is a worthy campaign afoot now to persuade us all to "Buy Canadian," but our patriotism is hard tested by the high price of Canadian goods which include such a large element of "coffee breaks, rest periods, story-telling, etc." at an average of well over \$1.50 per hour.

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.

WHY NOT BURN IT?

Sir.—"House decides sawdust is harmful to fishing." "Not unless dumped in our streams" is equally true. Why not dispose of it by burning?

Burn it in an incinerator or better still burn it in a Dutch oven under a boiler when by generating steam for an engine purchased power would be lessened. Should not the Government, Provincial or Federal, provide the saw mills with appropriate plans and specification? The latter probably have them for the asking.

COMBUSTION

I shouldn't like to hear it said Island sawdust differs from that in Quebec apropos of burning.

I am, Sir, etc.,

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Sir.—I read with keen interest a letter in Saturday's Public Forum discussing affairs in connection with our splendid Hillsboro General Hospital and the Mental Health Clinic in the City. It is a far cry from the old days when such an institution as Falconwood was used mostly as a place of detention for mental cases under the supervision of a single medical doctor. Although the medical superintendent of the past included some of the most revered names in our history, nevertheless they hadn't the advantages of modern training as specialists which a doctor must pass before being classed as a psychiatrist. Neither could one man, regardless of his ability, be expected to properly look after the welfare of the hundreds of patients beyond giving them reasonable medical attention.

A new day arrived with the public's attention being drawn to the fact that a great many of the unfortunate cases of what were termed "crazy people" were merely suffering from an illness which could be cured if properly treated. The idea of taking young medical men and giving them the benefit of psychiatric training, proved a boon to hundreds of people now taking their real place in the community instead of being expected only to spend their lives unproductively, a burden on society.

Perhaps with the credit to the Federal Government's assistance, Hillsboro is a place for us to be proud of. It is marvelously equipped and even if understaffed with psychiatrists appears to be doing a good work. No doubt the loss of Doctor's Forsey and MacVicar must be felt, but they still have such men as Theriault and Beck. The former with his long experience and the latter not only his experience as a medical general practitioner but special training in child psychiatry. The benefit to future

Sex Hormones For Asthmatics

By Herman N. Sundeboom, M.D.
NOW they are using sex hormones to treat asthma—and, reportedly, with favorable results so far. Recent studies in France indicate that if the asthma has been triggered or made worse by hormonal disturbances, the use of sex hormones frequently brings successful results.

SELECTED PATIENTS
The studies were conducted on a total of 565 patients, so apparently the French have some reliable information to back up their reports.

However, the patients have to be carefully selected and the doses must be controlled.

Many of the patients participating in the study had asthma which was aggravated shortly before or during the menses.

In some cases, this is associated with a deficit of estrogen.

THE REMEDY
The remedy for such a situation, according to French doctors, is to give the patient a small dose of estrogen orally and then two injections of progesterone during the second half of the menstrual period.

More common than estrogenic deficit is an excess of the hormone. In these cases, the French prescribe injections of progesterone or testosterone during the second half of the cycle.

These doctors have found that sometimes the addition of other drugs will aid hormone treatment. These include histidine, diuretics, and vitamin E.

Androgenic therapy is suggested when asthma develops during the time of menopause.

The studies show that a single injection a month is often effective.

When asthma is associated with pregnancy, the doctors suggest progesterone treatment.

GOOD RECORD
Their studies show good record, especially in treating asthma connected with pregnancy. With patients whose asthma began during the first three months of pregnancy, the French doctors report "striking results" in more than 75 per cent of the cases.

I hardly need to add that this hormone therapy won't work in all cases. And in several of the cases studied by the French, it had to be withdrawn after it was begun.

It does show, however, that

Berlin and that he will not "yield an inch" of legal rights there to Communist threats of force.

And to impress on Russia the possible consequences of the use of force in Berlin, Defence Secretary Neil McElroy has warned presumably with the president's approval, that any war developing over Berlin probably would be fought with nuclear weapons.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(March 12, 1934)

Economy in expenditures and the necessity of collecting unpaid taxes were stressed at the first meeting of the Council Chamber. His Worship Mayor Kennedy presided, and addressed the Councilors requesting their support and co-operation during their term in office.

The first of a series of meetings which are being held by the I. O. D. E. for Empire study, took place yesterday afternoon in the Chapter rooms in the Canadian Legion Building. Mrs. R. H. Rogers gave an interesting address on the work of the League of Nations. Next week an address on India will be given by Mrs. H. J. Gordon.

TEN YEARS AGO
(March 12, 1949)

Information from Summerside at night indicated that the trans-Atlantic training flight of the two big Lancaster aircraft, Zenith and Polar, would begin today as scheduled. The R.C.A.F. Station indicated the flight would begin today about noon, and would proceed to England by way of Goose Bay, Labrador.

With over 100 persons donating blood on Thursday at St. Mary's Hall, Summerside, The Island quota was exceeded by about 50. Mr. W. A. Currie, chairman of the blood donor committee for Summerside, announced today. He expressed satisfaction with the results, but said that 54 persons who had signed up failed to appear and had they done so an all-time record might have been set.

MAXIMS

Beloved fellow not that which is evil, but that which is good.

IN TIME OF CRISIS
Life and Accident Insurance has its highest value when most needed. Other investments have the least market value in time of financial stress. A Life, Endowment or Pension policy is an insured savings plan with guaranteed values for retirement. Consult your nearest Great-West Agent for a suitable plan, including Accident and Health Insurance.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A good deal of criticism is being directed at the U. S. A. for having spent \$40,000,000,000 in 1958 on recreation and only \$14,000,000,000 on education. The criticism is probably deserved, but it might also be recalled that in their greatest period the Greeks used little of their wealth for education, while concentrating much on games. Socrates and Plato taught inexpensively, mainly by chatting, with practically no equipment.—Printed Word

The Royal yacht Britannia which will bring the Queen and Prince Philip to Cape Breton Island at the end of next July, is described as the finest and most carefully looked-after vessel afloat. She is a spoiled child of a ship in the eyes of hardened seamen, kept as clean as a whistle, and has a select crew, including several Canadians, who never shout and are perfectly at ease. A glistening example to the rest of the Royal Navy—a very paragon among ships—No place whatever for a slovenly sailor.—Cape Breton Post

medical science is coming up with something different all the time to aid the asthmatic.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. A. W. R.: I am taking vitamins B and C by mouth and injections of B-12 and have a reaction from acid foods in the form of a stinging burning tongue and bad taste after eating. What do you think may be the cause, and what might be the treatment?
Answer: Burning tongue and bad taste may be due to many causes, including dentures, rough teeth, metallic dental fillings, allergies, stomach disorders and emotional disturbances. It is common in older people. Your doctor should determine the cause and prescribe the best treatment.

The birds that stay with us for the winter have a rough time of it. We can't do much for these feathered friends in the way of shelter; but we can at least put food scraps out for them so they won't be hungry.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

The Poets Corner

THE PEAK TREE
There was a pear tree that I used to climb
When I was young the sunnier side of Time,
A tree that always pointed up to where
The sky was bluer, with cloud-galleons there,
And in its branches, white, and later green,
I watched the small fruit shaping in between
The pointed leaves that fluttered in the wind
And made a sort of music warm and thin,
I dared the highest branches, being small,
Knowing not again would I ever stand so tall.
Since that was all a drift of Time away,
I never go back to the tree where I used to play.
It may be gone, like childhood.
And the eye is never so kind to men as memory
That lets my pear tree blossom April-white
Again, again, even on this winter night.
DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY
in the New York Times

Benevolent Irish Society
INITIATION AND SMOKER
Thursday, March 12
Time: 8.30 P. M.

CUDMORE'S WEEKEND SPECIALS

MAXWELL HOUSE OR NESCAFE	LARGE 6 OZ. JAR
INSTANT COFFEE	\$1.09
JEWEL SHORTENING, 3 lb. tin	ONLY 79c
Onions	2 lbs. 23c
Sunkist Oranges	2 doz. 65c
Washed Carrots	4 lbs. 25c
GRADE A FOWL	Average Weight 6 to 7 lbs. ONLY 35c
Flavor Pak, 20 oz. tin	2 for 33c
Peas	33c
Cake	35c
Gum Drops	35c
Old Dutch Cleanser	2 tins 29c
Molasses	33c
Bulk Sticky Raisins	2 lbs. 59c
Reg. 200's Kleenex	2 for 39c
Johnson's Glo-Coat or Paste Wax	tin 59c
Minute Maid Frozen Orange Juice	2 tins 55c
Island Cheese	lb. 47c
Keta Salmon	1 lb. tin 43c
HEINZ TOMATO VEGETABLE SOUP	3 TINS 39c
SALT HERRING	3 FOR 25c

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