The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave., Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, University 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Mr. Pearson's Speech

Prime Minister Pearson's address at the United Nations Assembly yesterday was his first to be delivered before that body since 1957, when he headed Canada's U.N. delegation and played a prominent role in settling the Suez crisis of the preceding year. He spoke now as head of the Canadian Government, and the applause he received was a tribute both to himself personally and to the repute in which Canada is held.

Mr. Pearson's main theme was how to improve U.N. peace-keeping operations such as in the Middle East and the Congo, and the need for developing a co-ordinated system of meeting future possible demands through trained and equipped collective forces. In this connection he said that Canada had recently given the organization's secretary detailed information on what this country can most readily provide to meet U.N. requests for assistance if called on again.

This doubtless expresses the sentiments of Canadians generally. The Prime Minister's statements are likely to be subjected to close scrutiny when Parliament reassembles, however; for already the point has been made by Opposition Leader Diefenbaker that the whole question of Canada's international commitments should be reviewed before any new defense commitments are accepted.

Mr. Diefenbaker made it clear that he was opposed to any suggestion that the special U.N. force in the Middle East be reduced, but he maintained that any move to enter new fields of responsibility should be delayed until Parliament has an opportunity to study the question.

These points of view do not necessarily conflict, for of course Mr. Pearson made no definite commitment in his remarks yesterday. What he did was indicate Canada's willingness to cooperate in the matter.

The Prime Minister also dealt in his speech with the need for expanding the U.N. Security Council, a matter to which reference was made in these columns yesterday. Russia's opposition to this move has been based, in the past, on the insistence of the Western powers in excluding Communist China from the Assembly. We give Mr. Pearson full marks for consistency in his remarks on this subject, for Canada has voted at this session to put the question of Red Chinese membership on the Assembly agenda.

Plowing Match Season

Plowing matches have been much to the fore this season, and the contests will culminate tomorrow when the provincial title will be decided at York on the farm of Mr. Ira Lewis. This will be the scene today of the Queen's County championship. It is to be hoped that the attendance in both cases will be large, for a great deal of work has gone into the making of preparations for the events.

To Dundas goes the credit for reviving these oldtime competitive meets in Prince Edward Island, which have now been a regular feature of the autumn season for several years, after a long period in which they had been discontinued. In the old days the matches were sponsored by the Royal Agricultural Society, and appear to have been held, for the most part, at Falconwood farm, then the property of one John Grubb, Esq.

We have an account of one of the early matches as recorded in The Islander newspaper of October 20, 1848, when the first prize of 40 shillings was won by Chester Woolner, of Rustico, the second prize of 30 shillings by Denzie Mooreside, North River, and the third prize, 20 shillings, by Robert Moffat, New Glasgow. The ground plowed by each competitor was rather less than half an acre, and the time occupied was from 4 to 5 hours.

"There were a goodly number of farmers on the ground," reported The Islander on that occasion; "but we regret to say that, although the day was fine and the site selected for the match was within a short distance of the town, there were not one dozen persons from Charlottetown to be seen on the ground."

A poor way indeed of showing interest in the Island's basic industry. Surely our urban citizens, along with their rural counterparts, can do better on this occasion, in the events scheduled for today and tomorrow at York!

No Complaint

An attempt by right-wing Republicans at Washington to have Canada accused of "profiteering" in its $500 million wheat deal with Soviet Russia seems to have collapsed before it got well under way. One part of the agreement is for a shipment of 18,700,000 bushels for $30 million, paid for by the Russians but sent directly from Canada to Cuba, and it is on this Cuban shipment that the chief criticism centred. But the U.S. government has indicated that it has no intention of lodging a complaint.

Canada, it says, had informed the United States of the agreement shortly before it was signed. The question of Cuban shipments was raised at that time, but it was explained that the Soviet Union had made them a necessary condition of the transaction, and there the matter ended.

It would have been difficult for Washington diplomats to have protested in any case, since their own embargo does not forbid selling food or medicines to Cuba. More important to the U.S. administration and to most members of Congress, it seems, is whether restrictive U.S. policies on trade with Russia should be changed in the light of possibilities that the Soviet Union may be facing another major wheat production calamity.

A Community Loss

The destruction by fire yesterday morning of the butter and cheese-making plant of the Morell Cooperative Association is a grievous community loss. The plant gave employment to 21 people and served 670 cream and milk producers in Kings and Queens Counties. The loss includes all the plant machinery, as well as the building, though fortunately the records were salvaged, and there is full insurance coverage.

Undoubtedly rebuilding operations will be commenced as soon as possible, and there is no reason for discouragement with regard to the future of this prosperous co-operative industry. There will be serious temporary inconvenience, however, before interim arrangements for the patrons can be worked out.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Taking their lead from the United States, Canadian automobile manufacturers have announced that starting Jan. 1, 1964, front seat belts will be standard equipment in all cars coming off their production lines. A safety measure which, we may expect, will be followed in time by legislation making the use of such belts compulsory.

* * *

The difference between the value and use of money today and that of 50 years ago is pointed up in one feature of the New York World's Fair 1964-65. This is the United States Steel Corporation's Unisphere. All but completed, the structure rises 14 stories high. It is of stainless steel, depicting the continents and waters of the earth, and will be physical symbol of the Fair's theme—Peace Through Understanding. And the cost? More than enough to cover the cost of three buildings for the Canadian National Exhibition in 1913.

"SOMETHING WOODEN FOR YOU TOO"

A COMING STRUGGLE

Dynamite In Southern Africa

Christian Science Monitor

The great struggle of the next few years in Southern Africa will be between blacks and whites, with black Africans pressing their fight to free themselves from white minority rule. There is irony, however, in the prospect that as part of this overall struggle, one of the earliest and most potentially dangerous clashes might well be between two white governments, those in Britain and the Republic of South Africa.

And the clash would be over the protectorates of Basutoland, which are still under direct British control.

When South Africa became independent in 1910, these three territories refused to surrender to the government in Pretoria the protection which had earlier been negotiated with London.

GENERALLY EXPECTED

At that time, nevertheless, it was generally expected that the protectorates would eventually become part of South Africa; and over the ensuing decades Britain made little attempt to make them politically or economically viable as independent entities.

Despite this expectation, British policy always was and still rightly is that the territories should not be transferred to South Africa without prior consultation with the local inhabitants.

Since the Verwoerd government's racial policies in South Africa became more repressive —leading to the Republic's withdrawal from the Commonwealth and some strain in its relations with Britain—the situation of the protectorates has become extremely delicate.

As a refuge or escape route for political refugees from the Republic, they are more than an irritant to Premier Verwoerd and his ministers. The South African Government would like to fence the territories off, or perhaps more correctly, fence South Africa in.

But failing that, it can always threaten to use its economic stranglehold on them to bend them to its will.

BRITAIN'S POSITION

Britain's practical ability to buttress the protectorates either economically or militarily is limited. Dr. Verwoerd's recognition of this lies behind his recent bid to have them transferred to South African "guidance."

British public opinion is unlikely to agree to this. Neither, of course, would the younger and politically articulate Africans within the three territories. At the same time, many of the latter understand how dangerous it would be for them if the protectorates become active bases for sabotage or guerrilla warfare against South Africa.

Non-Britons should be cautious in telling Britain what to do, but there is great merit in the proposal made by the Observer, the London Sunday newspaper, that a United Nations presence in the protectorates would take some of the dynamite out of an already overcharged situation.

It Shouldn't Happen Here

Ottawa Journal

A report that children in Utah and Nevada have received excessive doses" of radioactive iodine from milk in an area near the U.S. atomic testing grounds may set off fears in Canadian parents that the same thing could happen here.

It isn't likely. Dr. P.M. Bird, chief of the Health and Welfare Department's Radiation Protection Division, says the high fall-out levels were primarily a local problem — one that wouldn't occur here unless Canada too decided to test weapons on its own soil.

In addition, Canada's system of monitoring fallout appears to be consistent and reliable. The Radiation Protection Division has been analyzing milk samples weekly for radioactive content since 1955 — making us one of the first countries to do so. It does similar, regular checks on wheat, soil, rain and air. Detailed results are published in a monthly bulletin, freely available.

If radioactivity levels ever approach the internationally-set "maximum permissible", the department has assured Canadians it will put counter-measures into effect immediately. The insidious thing about fallout is that much of the danger doesn't occur until months after the nuclear tests. Sometimes the growing season of the following year is the crucial one. And the effect of long-lived isotopes like Strontium 90 and Caesium 137 is cumulative.

Fallout levels in Canada in fact reached their highest level in history in June. But, checking them, the Health Department found they were still well below the "safe permissible" limits (calculated on an annual basis).

If the major nations stick to their nuclear test-ban treaty, fallout worry should soon be a thing of the past.

Forest Fires Vocabulary

Brantford Expositor

Duff is not a pudding and legitimate smoke is not a quiet puff of a cigarette during the coffee break — at least to forest fire control agencies. These are definitions to be found in a recent glossary designed to encourage a standard terminology for those who fight our forest fires.

When these men speak of dewpoint they have no Arctic radar system in mind but the temperature at which water vapor becomes saturated and begins to condense. A snag to them is not something to be avoided but part of a dead tree. For them there is nothing superfluous in wet weather; it simply means water with chemicals added.

After breaking up a fire into its five components, fingers, flanks, front, head and rear, they can fight it in several ways, by using a shock force, by the one lick method or by a two-foot system. At their disposal are a cosmopolitan array of instruments, a McLeod, Mobeley or Pulaski tool or a hazel, adze or Stevenson hoe. Science comes to their aid with anemometers, atmometers, hygrometers, evaporimeters and psychrometers.

As if this were not enough, fire control agencies can use a variety of pumps, pack-can, pack-bag, back-pack or the lowly hand pump. Fires are sometimes characterized as hangovers or sleepers where they remain dormant only to flare up later. Fire fighters allow for an annual acreage loss referred to as acceptable burn. Blow-ups, sudden increases in fire intensity, are part of the business and a rate of spread which has nothing to do with the waistline, is calculated.

Fires, not to be confused with the more serious conflagrations, can smoulder, creep, run, jump or crown according to a behavior pattern. Cold trailing and hot spotting are common practices for smoke-chasers, while pressuppression is the ounce of prevention that is worth a pound of cure in this livelihood.

Clearly not least among the tasks for forest fire fighters is mastering their vocabulary. In keeping with now accepted custom, a French version of this glossary of fire control terms is to be issued as well.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 20, 1938)

Students of Prince of Wales College yesterday listened appreciatively to an address on "Musical Appreciation" given by J. Leslie Grossesmith, London artist, who has been spending the summer months on the Island. Mr. Grossesmith also played a number of selections on the piano.

Dr. W.L. Macdonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has accepted the post of House Physician and Obstetrician at the Warneford General Hospital at Leamington, England, according to word received here.

TEN YEARS AGO
(September 20, 1953)

Miss Mary Curran of Baldwin's Road poultry club took first place in the Public Speaking contest for Kings County, sponsored by the 4-H Clubs throughout the province. Miss Anna Evans was second and Rose Marie MacLean third in the contest. The judges were Miss Hazel Rowland, Miss Iphigenie Arsenault and Eugene Gorman.

A meeting of the Canadian Association of Social Workers N.B.-P.E.I. Branch was held in Moncton on Saturday at the Mental Health Clinic. Great interest was shown by the members, and an enthusiastic discussion took place.

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York city council has passed unanimously a law permitting small, family - operated businesses to remain open on Sunday if the proprietor observes another Sabbath. About 2,000 stores are expected to be affected. Jews and Christian denomination, Seventh-Day Adventists, observe Saturday as the Sabbath.

Replacing Lost Iron

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Minerals are just as important as vitamins in the diet. Iron is an essential part of the hemoglobin molecule found in red blood cells. If there is not enough iron in the diet for the person's needs, or it is not being absorbed properly, the hemoglobin content goes down and anemia ensues.

The manifestations of iron deficiency anemia include fatigue and skin pallor. A borderline anemia seldom leads to symptoms as the iron content must go down considerably before the individual feels listless. A little extra iron in these instances does wonders in a short time. With this background on the condition, I wonder what you think about the following letter:

"I have been taking iron tablets for 15 years. Have any recent studies been made to determine the effects of taking this mineral for a prolonged period?"

We could tell our champion iron user apparently no harm has been done because signs of poisoning would have appeared by now. But somewhere along the line she has missed the boat. Most of us get all the iron we need in food; supplements rarely are needed unless anemia develops for other reasons.

Blood loss through an accident or a ruptured blood vessel will lower the red cell count, and a transfusion will replace the loss. Some develop anemia because the hydrochloric acid in the stomach is deficient. This is easily corrected by taking the acid with meals. Others fail to absorb iron because of a digestive disorder.

The most frequent cause of a persistent iron deficiency anemia is minor bleeding, such as from hemorroids or the urinary tract. Oozing may be so slight it is not noticeable and can be detected only by chemical tests. With this type of blood loss, the situation is like trying to fill a bucket that has a hole in the bottom. The leakage is just enough to produce anemia and, unless bleeding is stopped, blood loss continues.

Our correspondent should consider those possibilities. Anemia must be regarded as a symptom and the cause ought to be found and eliminated.

NO QUARANTINE

G. J. writes: How much isolation is needed in mononucleosis? Our young son is down with it and has to stay in bed a long time. This will be tedious for him unless members of the family can visit him in his room.

REPLY

Use sensible precautions because mononucleosis is not as contagious as measles, mumps, and other infectious diseases.

TISSUES

Mrs. R. writes: What causes chafing? I am not overweight but suffer from this condition every summer.

REPLY

Friction, lack of exposure to the air, and overactivity of the sweat glands are the usual origins.

MARKED INFANT

Mrs. Q. writes: Our baby has dark red hand marks on her cheek. Do these marks go away?

REPLY

Yes, if they are stork marks, but no, if they are birthmarks. Bring this matter to the attention of your physician.

FROZEN ULCER

L. C. writes: My husband is thinking of having his ulcer frozen. Do you think it is safe?

REPLY

Possibly, but we don't know as yet what might happen to the lining of the stomach or duodenum after being frozen.

Today's Health Hint—

An excess of anything, including water, is stressful.

PARIS (Reuters)—NATO Secretary-General Dirk Stikker is believed contemplating resigning for health reasons. Dutchborn Stikker, who underwent a hernia operation last June, was elected to the post in April, 1961. The man most widely tipped as his possible successor is Dr. Halvard Lange, former Norwegian foreign minister.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

An expert is a chap who can explain something you already know in words that leave you more confused than ever.—Chatham News.

Friend— "You will soon forget her and be happy again." Jilted Suitor— "Oh, no, I shan't; I've bought too much for her on the instalment plan"— Hamilton Spectator.

When tourists in Portsoy complained that the striking of the municipal clock every 15 minutes kept them awake at night, officials silenced it during the sleeping hours. Now the 1,720 citizens of Portsoy have unanimously signed a petition asking that the clock be allowed to strike regularly 24 hours a day. Its silence keeps them awake at night.—Edinburgh News.

Anarchy In Sizes

Windsor Star

Bachelors can be excused if they get confused when shopping for their meagre needs.

Take this question of sizes, for example.

One chap found it necessary to buy some soap materials. As he didn't know one variety from another, he thought it prudent to look about.

He was confronted with not only a variety of brand names but of sizes. He had noted this in some other products also.

There were small, regular, large, giant, jumbo, etc., etc.

He noticed one package of soap "on sale," four cents off. It was marked "large."

As he went along, he noted another package, a few cents more in cost, marked "regular."

A bit intrigued, he inspected the two packages more closely.

The "regular" package actually contained more than the "large." And, because of this, the regular size at the regular price was cheaper than the "large" size at "sale" price.

By this time he was shaking his head at the utter anarchy of sizes.

He wasn't helped any when he bought a dozen eggs.

Being a man of modest appetite he thought "medium" eggs would suffice.

Imagine his consternation when he opened the package.

Any self-respecting hen would have been ashamed to have laid such eggs, and certainly would have had the decency not to cackle after doing so.

If these were "medium" eggs, then the "small" must certainly be laid by pigeons!

Provinces Must Agree

Montreal Star

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association the Minister of Justice, Lionel Chevrier, said he proposed to call a meeting in 1964, a new constitutional conference. It is not yet clear what he intends to do and the provinces have not been notified of his intention even to call a conference. He seems to propose to go farther than agreement on an amending procedure.

"If we can agree on all amending formula," he said, "we might also at the same time take a broader look at our Constitution itself and find that it needs to be revised, in several of its aspects in order to reflect the new concept of co-operative federalism."

The last phrase, co-operative federalism, has come into common use by federal and Quebec politicians; politicians in other provinces have not yet caught up with it nor do they seem to have seized the concept devised to satisfy Quebec's grievances.

FORMULA TERMS

Mr. Chevrier, however, and presumably the federal government, now see constitutional change in terms of this formula. If they can discover what Quebec's grievances really are —for they change constantly—it may be possible at the 1964 conference at least to repatriate the constitution with a view to reenacting it at home.

Mr. Chevrier is picking up where his predecessor, Mr. Fulton left off. He does not say whether he accepts the amending formulae that have been before the provinces for two years now without action. Perhaps no action has been taken because the provinces and public do not fully understand the act drafted in Ottawa in 1961 and submitted to the provinces for consideration.

Briefly, this complicated act proposes amendment procedures dealing with: amendments that require the consent of all the provinces; amendments that require the consent of every province affected by them; amendments requiring the consent of all provinces except Newfoundland.

PARTICULAR FIELDS

These deal with laws relating to matters in particular fields—education, property rights, etc. For the whole area outside these over which the provinces have authority, the draft provides that no amendment may be made without the consent of two-thirds of the provinces representing at least 50 per cent of the Canadian population.

These are cumbrous formulae. No simple formula suggests itself but Mr. Chevrier must have something more in mind than the draft about which nothing has been done for two years. It would help if he should amplify his Banff speech.

After all, this is not a matter for consideration by Ottawa and the provincial governments alone: every Canadian is affected and entitled to participate in the discussion of change.

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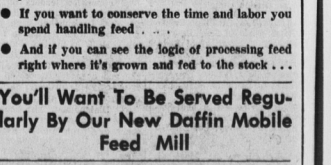

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