

# The Guardian

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## Sugar Price Squeeze

When American consumers can buy sugar for half the price asked in Canada, there is little wonder that Canadian housewives are complaining. Little wonder, too, that Ottawa authorities have been urged to reveal the result of a study of the pricing situation. It is unlikely that this will make sugar much cheaper, but at least it may throw some authoritative light on the question.

We haven't been able to find much in American exchanges on the subject, but the London Free Press offers an explanation of sorts, which we give for what it is worth. Canada did not, it seems, have a quota or constant quota of sugar at fixed price as did American manufacturers. Our supply, but not its price, is guaranteed through the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. And while distributors use the subsidized Canadian sugar beet crop, they depend largely on the world sugar market at its current prices for their day-to-day operations.

The United States government buys large quotas of sugar from various Caribbean lands at a price which is normally as much as a cent above the world market price. This price also applies to cane and beet sugar grown in the United States. In the last two years, with its purchases diverted from Cuba, Washington has redirected Cuban buying to other Latin American lands. The price was approximately at the normal sugar price at that time. Today, though, with world sugar prices almost double the level when this contract was made, U.S. distributors are getting much cheaper sugar than those buying directly off the world market.

With the United States assured of her sugar supply by quota, and Britain through the Sugar Agreement guaranteed her needs, the world market is narrowed. Weather conditions and an upsurge in demand can readily upset this smaller "world" market, as has happened in recent months.

In some measure this may explain the differences in American and Canadian quotations. But, as the London paper notes in its commentary, this should not prevent the Federal Justice Department from examining closely the books of the sugar refiners.

## Canada's New Stamps

Designs have now been approved for two of Canada's 1964 stamps. The first to be released is the new regular issue seven-cent, which is scheduled to appear in February and will replace the "blue goose" stamp which has been in use since November 1952. Focus of the new design is an airplane in flight, with the Ottawa air terminal occupying the foreground. The dominant color of the stamp is light blue, with shades of varying intensity.

The first stamp in three colors to be issued by this country will appear in March of next year, the theme being "unity in Canada". In the centre three maple leaves on a single branch are shown in tones of yellow and red. To the left is a red shield bearing three yellow lions, emblematic of Great Britain's contribution. To the right is a blue shield on which three gold fleurs-de-lis are depicted. The shields on both sides are partially obscured by the maple leaves.

"Originally," says Postmaster General Azellus Denis, "we thought of having the two shields fully exposed. We decided to have the maple

leaf, our own Canadian symbol, cover them partially. We feel that in this way we show that we are proud to recognize the contributions of Great Britain and France, but at the same time recognize that Canada is neither one nor the other, but herself."

Another interesting feature is the deletion of the words "Postage" or "Postes" and the "cents" sign. "In this," says Mr. Denis, "we follow the precedent of many other postal administrations, for example Great Britain and Switzerland, and at the same time achieve a clearer, less cluttered stamp. As to bilingualism, in my view the word Canada is fully bilingual and needs nothing to reinforce it in this regard."

A "world peace" stamp will also appear in the 1964 program, probably in June. Its purpose will be to "draw attention to the observance in 1964 of 150 years of peace which was witnessed between Canada and our neighbor to the south."

The Postmaster General's statements above quoted are from a speech he gave recently to the London Philatelic Society. We were looking at them for some reference to a stamp design commemorating the centennial of the first meeting of the Confederation Fathers in Charlottetown—but were disappointed. Perhaps, like our Causeway, this design is still in the "planning stage."

## Even Laurier Failed

The idea of instituting some check on the attendance of members of the House of Commons—pardon us for bringing this matter up again—is likely to receive attention from the special committee to be appointed to devise way and means of expediting the business of Parliament. Let's hope that it will meet with better success than the attempt of a similar committee in 1906 to establish a daily roll-call.

There is a certain parallel between recent developments at Ottawa and what happened early in the century, as recalled in the Toronto Globe and Mail by Mr. W.C. Craik, veteran Canadian journalist and a donor of A History of Canadian Journalism. A general election had been held in November, 1904. Parliament met in January, 1905. Three days before the session ended in July, members voted themselves an increase in indemnity from the \$1,600 that had been in effect since 1901, to \$2,500.

When the second session opened in March, 1906, Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved for the appointment of a special committee to examine the rules with a view to expediting the work of the House. The committee was composed of Sir Wilfrid and two of his followers, Opposition Leader R.L. Borden and two Conservative members, a and Mr. Speaker N.A. Belcourt.

This committee recommended, among other things, that "there shall be prepared daily a list of members attending the House and a such a list shall be recorded in the votes and proceedings for the day." Though Sir Wilfrid was urged not to proceed with its adoption, he would not agree. It was given second reading and adopted as part of Rule 24, without discussion.

On the following night, however, when the attendance was slim, a motion to reopen consideration of Rule 24 was made and the clause was attacked by R.G. Macpherson, MP for Vancouver City, as "a piece of cheap legislation". "For my part," said the Vancouver stalwart, "I do not propose to be placed in the Canadian role of least honor and to represent the Dominion at the 76th annual meeting of the National Rifle Association in London, England in July of next year."

Mr. Macpherson moved that the clause be struck out, 28 members came to his support; only 26 were opposed, and the motion carried. So the revised rules went through without the provision for the roll-call.

That was over half a century ago, and the trunts have been having a grand old time ever since.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

NPD Leader Douglas, a good man at a quip himself, was the butt of one from the Yukon member in the House of Commons the other day: "It occurs to me that the vision of the hon. member for Burnaby-Coquitlam is often obscured by his slipper over his eyes."



## WE'LL SOON RUN OUT OF DOVES

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

### Shocked At What Colleagues Eat

While many visitors are shocked by the spectacle of Members of Parliament at work in the House of Commons, the Liberal MP for Kronos-Parkdale is appalled by the sight of his colleagues eating in the parliamentary restaurant.

All that ice cream covered with rich chocolate sauce? "Dr. Hadasz exclaimed to me. "That's the sort of food which makes so many of them ten pounds or more overweight!" Stanley Hadasz—his Polish family name is pronounced "haved-as"—is a 48-year old Toronto-born doctor of medicine who is now a veteran silt in his third Parliament. He previously sat in Canada's two shortest parliaments, the Diefenbaker minority houses of 1957 and 1962. He is not only an experienced family doctor, but also an intense and hard-working politician, who has already won promotion to the very appropriate post of Minister of Health, July 1st.

He had recently joined in the celebration of the 25th birthday of the Nutrition Division of the Health Department when I posed to him the question: "What is a balanced diet, and why is it important?"

**GOOD FOOD—GOOD HEALTH**  
Dr. Hadasz has had wide experience as a general practitioner in Toronto, and has attracted widespread interest by his views on diet.

The short answer to my question was he said that most Canadians are under-nourished—a word, indeed, which the less wealthy on the wrong things first, the purchase of adequate quantities of the right foods, and the optimal disbursement. It should receive priority.

"The purpose of the Nutrition Division is to instruct Canadians what a balanced diet consists of," he told me. "I think that, in this day and age when there are so many food faddists and so much advertising on TV and in other news media about fancy vitamins and new types of food, it is all the more imperative that public health authorities should continue informing the Canadian people that a balanced diet is sufficient to meet the needs of a normal human being."

**Our Yesterdays**  
(From the Guardian Files)  
TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (November 12, 1938)  
LIEUT. A.P. (Brock) Gormley of the 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) was selected a member of the Canadian rifle team which will represent the Dominion at the 76th annual meeting of the National Rifle Association in London, England in July of next year.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (CP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will arrive at Quebec City on the British Battleship Repulse, May 15, and sail from Halifax at approximately June 10, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today.

TEN YEARS AGO (November 12, 1953)  
George J. McCarthy, Morell, who leaves today for Toronto as the provincial representative for the Eaton Agricultural Scholarship. This scholarship is sponsored by the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., provides all college fees, lodging and board for a four-year course leading to a degree in agriculture.

MEYERS STUDIOS has purchased from Hon. T.W.P. Prowse, president of the Fryer Bros. Ltd., the Brown Book, R.I.C.M.O.D. Street, in which they have maintained their studio for the past several years.

## Serum Aids

### Immunity

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen  
The blood normally carries antibodies that protect us against a variety of infections. When a special situation arises, as in a known exposure to a contagious disease, immunity can be bolstered by the use of a special serum, prepared by separating out the antibodies from the rest of the blood. Years ago it was used to protect children against polio and measles.

A concentrated form of hyperimmune gamma globulin, still is used to induce temporary immunity against viral hepatitis, paratyphoid, malaria, mumps, chicken pox, tetanus, smallpox, and whooping cough. Investigators are working on the possibility that the substance will prove effective in streptococcal, staphylococcal, and other infections. Gamma globulin is obtained from volunteers known to have an abundant supply of specific antibodies. Many pints of blood are required because the amount of protection in each blood donation is infinitesimal. In this respect, human antibodies are like horses as a source of supply of immune bodies. Blood banks are an excellent reservoir because the serum can be obtained from large quantities of pooled blood.

Another use for serum was described in a letter received recently in a newspaper. It was from a woman who writes: "My grandchild lacks gamma globulin and the doctor is giving him shots of it because his immunity will become normal eventually or will the condition remain for life."

This letter lacks certain facts that would be needed for an accurate answer. Some children are abnormal in their supply of gamma globulin and have little or no built-in protection against certain infections. The deficiency may be transient, however, and will correct itself as the antibody formation mechanism matures.

How can people educate themselves about the constitution of a balanced diet? I asked Doctor Hadasz.

"The public can be informed by the literature published by our Department of National Health and Welfare," he told me. "Parents should learn the facts, and communicate them to their children."

These booklets, I learn, are distributed through the various provincial health departments. They shall describe them another day.

## The Compleat Duffer

The latest thing for the golfer is a sort of brace to keep the left arm straight on the downstroke so the club face hits the ball squarely. It is worn under a long-sleeved shirt. With one end of the brace, a "spring" or "energized" golf ball the inventor says is tinkering with, even a duffer could make a hole-in-one. Of course he may still forget to keep his head well down. So the ingenious inventor might devise a good racket that would give certain protection against the embarrassment of topping the ball.

And for the man who has trouble with his grip, why not a two-handed steel glove, with rubber facing, that would guarantee the hands to be in the right position? It could come interlocking or overlapping, and have hinges and weights to make sure the grip breaks at the right stage in the backswing.

After the golfer would then need a little platform to put his feet in the right position with adjustment for club distance and lie, and little springs to tell him when to shift, his weight from left foot to right and back again.

Then acquired a golfer could help breaking a golf ball. In fact he could hire an unskilled worker, put the accoutrements on him and send him out to break par, retiring himself to the good fellowship of the clubhouse. And if that wouldn't be so, what would?

## Republican Dilemma

By Barrie Martland  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The struggle between New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater for the Republican party's presidential nomination could result in the nomination of a dashhorse candidate — such as Richard M. Nixon, former U.S. vice-president — who is not a presidential candidate in 1960.

Before his divorce and remarriage this year, Rockefeller considered the leading candidate. But shortly before he announced his conversion this week to seek the nomination, a public opinion survey showed that about two of every five members of his own party would not vote for him, if he were nominated for the presidency.

Goldwater, a Republican favorite, is a symbol of the conservative reaction to the depression and New Deal of the 1930s. The New Deal enlarged the federal government's sphere and contributed to the decline of conservatism as a political philosophy in America.

Goldwater, a phoenix risen from the ashes of conservatism, is a fiery advocate of states rights and individualism and is opposed to social security, the graduated income tax, the limited nuclear test ban with Russia, and the United Nations. He urges a get-tough policy against the Communist bloc.

**AKIN TO DEMOCRACY?**  
Rockefeller on the other hand is "liberal" who is opposed to just about everything Goldwater is for and is for just about everything Goldwater is against.

Many Republicans feel that, apart from public antipathy to

## NOTES BY THE WAY

The man who says "I've said it before and I'll say it again," may encounter an audience that has heard it before and won't listen again. — Ottawa Journal.

A good memory too often merely helps a husband to remember that his wife's birthday was the day before yesterday. — Chatham News.

One of the legends of merchandising is that you don't sell the steak you sell the sizzle. This approach to selling may be effective on a one-shot basis, but it cannot provide the solid foundation needed for long-term stable trade relations. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Mr. Albinus Vibys one of the Lithuanians who is defected from a Russian ship in Halifax commented after his first day in Toronto that the Russians would think it crazy to take two or three coffees during the day. A day might those Russians would be right. — Globe and Mail Toronto.

During the Depression years a man was hired if a job was available. Today he accepts a position. Thirty years ago he was fired from a job. Today he tenders his resignation, is replaced, or is succeeded by somebody else. Nobody works today, he is associated with or becomes a member of a firm — Sara Osherson.

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