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Crisis For Dairy Industry

There is no denying that the dairy industry of this country, and of course of all other countries where that branch of agriculture is economically important, is facing a new crisis. This was acknowledged at the recent annual meeting of the National Dairy Council in Quebec. For some years expert medical opinion has been inclined to the view that high fat consumption is a contributing factor in heart trouble and some other physical disorders. It seems that continuing research has now confirmed this view beyond reasonable doubt. Consequently, as might have been expected, there is a growing demand for dairy products low in fat content, a demand which will have to be met regardless of its effect on the agricultural economy.

All this, of course, means that the entire conception of dairying will have to be revised to meet the new requirements. Just what temporary effect it will have on farmers' incomes remains to be seen; but the immediate task confronting the dairy industry, in co-operation with government which sets the standards for dairy products, is to bring the new pattern into use with the minimum degree of economic dislocation. One thing is clear, and there is nothing to be gained by trying to pass it over as being of no great importance: it has been established that too much animal fat can be injurious to the health, whether it appears in butter, milk, cheese, ice cream or anything else. Whatever is done from now on will have to be done on the basis of that scientific fact.

Adjustment from the old pattern to the new will come about in time, and the sooner the better. While it is being carried forward, dairy farmers will need and deserve the expert counsel of technical agencies, public understanding of their problems and perhaps a measure of financial support in the way of additional government subsidies to help meet the impact of the transition.

The Tragedy

In one of his recent political speeches President Eisenhower dwelt at length on the situation in Poland. He praised the Poles for their "historic love of freedom". He promised them the "moral support" of all Americans, and, if they should desire it, economic aid "in due course". Perhaps it was a coincidence that the speech was delivered in a city where there is a sizable American-Polish vote, and perhaps it was not. In any event, all these protestations of admiration and praise must seem very hollow indeed to the Poles, and particularly to the Hungarians who are being shot down in the streets of their home towns by their Soviet oppressors. As for "moral support", it might help to ease the troubled consciences of those who offer it, but for the brave defenders of the right to be free it is the least sustaining thing imaginable. It is their tragedy that not one admirer of their love of freedom in the United States or elsewhere will or can lift a finger to help them. They are well aware of that; so are President Eisenhower, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Sir Anthony Eden, Mr. St. Laurent and all the others who praise their heroism from afar off.

Blame the mistaken diplomacy of the Western world immediately after the Second World War, a mistake which allowed the Russians to enslave millions of human beings in many states; blame the inability of the nations making up the Western Alliance to agree on common aims and methods for curbing aggression; blame any circumstance, any individual, or merely the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune; the cold fact is that for the first time in human history oppressed peoples, rising against the tyrant with nothing but their love of freedom to sustain them, can expect no succour from outside, nothing but praise and moral

support. That is the tragedy of the Poles and the Hungarians at this hour—and perhaps of the East Germans and Czechs tomorrow.

Nova Scotia Election

There will be widespread interest in the results of today's provincial election in Nova Scotia. While the odds are in favour of the return of the Liberal government led by Premier Hicks, the Conservative leader, Mr. Stanfield, has been making a vigorous campaign and the possibility of a deadlock, or even of a Conservative victory, is by no means to be discounted. The Conservatives held thirteen seats in the old 37-seat House, against 19 Liberal seats at the time the election was called. The C party held two, and three former Liberal seats were vacant. The new Legislature will have six more seats.

Both the major parties have conducted a vigorous campaign, the chief issues being expenditures on highways, health insurance and industrial development. Mr. Stanfield has promised to sponsor a \$10,000,000 industrial development organization, but Premier Hicks maintains that the government has done much more than this already. He estimates the total invested in manufacturing in Nova Scotia this year at \$43,000,000. The contestants appear to be more evenly divided than they have been in other Provinces where elections were held this year, and in which the results, in each case, favored the party in power.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If it be true, as news reports say, that some Soviet tanks went over to the side of the Hungarians in the fighting in Budapest, it is the most encouraging bit of news the world has heard in many a day. It would indicate that even within the Soviet fortress itself the cry of freedom is being taken up.

The Red Cross is following Canada's northward expansion, a chapter having recently been established at Whitehorse in the Yukon. This is the most northerly station at present.

An American educator complains that the very atmosphere of a university tends to corrode the average student's traditional moral and religious beliefs and thus contributes to mental instability. In a professedly Christian society that is a serious indictment indeed.

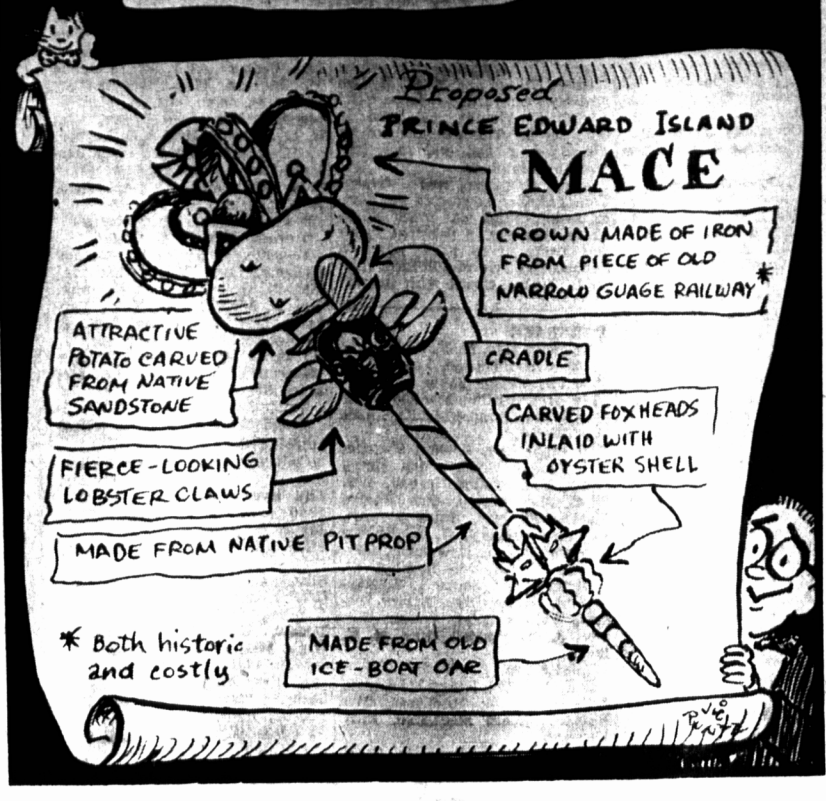
Premier Hicks says that living standards on Nova Scotia's farms are getting better all the time thanks to his government's enlightened policies. Opposition leader Stanfield, on the other hand, claims that the farmers are having a struggle to survive. This is the sort of thing the Republicans and Democrats are quarrelling about in the U.S.A. The truth, in both instances, is probably to be found somewhere between the two extremes.

The Russians claim to have invented almost everything of value and a lot of things of no account. But, according to the findings of a research team, they did not invent vodka which, it turns out, was known in Peru for centuries before it became known as a Russian drink. Some will say that this report is the nicest thing that was ever said about the Russians by any outsider.

An official of the United States Steel Corporation predicts that by the year 2056 planes will be travelling at 10,000 miles per hour. That is interesting but not nearly as exciting as another prediction made by an official of a paper manufacturing company to the effect that by that time bathing suits will be made of paper which will stretch like rubber. That's really something.

There will be widespread regret at the death of the Rev. W. V. MacDonald, who was one of the best known members of the Roman Catholic clergy in this Province, and who was admired and esteemed by all who came in contact with him. He served faithfully as parish priest in several Island communities, and continued his onerous duties at St. Peter's Bay until his retirement owing to ill health. He exercised a wide influence for good and has left an example which will be an inspiration to our people of all religious faiths.

AFTER HUNTING HIGH AND LOW, ARDENT READER, EAGER CITIZEN AND DO-IT-YOURSELF FAN LUCIFER W. LOONEY, HAS COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT PERHAPS WE NEVER DID HAVE A MACE OF OUR OWN. TO REMEDY THIS SORRY STATE OF AFFAIRS, MR. LOONEY SAT DOWN AND DREAMED UP THE FOLLOWING DESIGN. (AS YET, IT HAS NOT BEEN MADE OFFICIALLY.)



NOT TO BE OUTDONE

The Mace

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources
From time immemorial positions of authority have been associated with the possession of weapons of war. In primitive society, sheer brute strength was the distinguishing mark of the tribal chieftain, and the extent of his power as well as the duration of his leadership directly depended on his fighting prowess. Legend and song preserved a record of past exploits which enhanced the prestige of succeeding generations of chieftains by investing them with special privileges and prescriptive rights. Religious mysticism and ritual contributed to the outward panoply of power, and the trappings of office, no longer necessary implements of war, attained a degree of esteem and awe completely unrelated to individual distinction.

The sceptre and the mace are the best examples of this development, but unlike the sceptre, the mace (from *massus* or *masse*, a club) was not exclusively monarchical until very late, and archaic until very late, and then it appears to have been used more often as a symbol of delegated authority than as part of the regalia of personal majesty. Until the Middle Ages, when it was replaced by firearms, the mace was widely used as a weapon by all classes so much so in fact, that it had to be proscribed in England by Edward the Third.

EARLY USES
The earliest ceremonial maces were intended to protect the King's person and were borne by the royal bodyguards established by Richard the First. Their first use in the House of Commons is unknown, but in the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, Parliament complained at the growing employment of silver maces by civic corporations which would indicate, if only by implication, that it was beginning to consider the mace, or at least some particular type of mace, as peculiarly its own.

The first specific reference to the mace in Parliament occurred in the reign of Elizabeth and concerned Sir Thomas Gargrave, the Speaker, who was depicted as departing "with the other members of the House of Commons to their own House, the Sergeant of the mace carrying the mace all the way before the said Speaker, which was in like sort before him until his return from the Upper House, being presented to the Queen and allowed off." Nothing more is heard of the mace until 1653 when Cromwell described it as a "bauble" in his famous and dramatic speech dissolving the Long Parliament. With the Restoration in 1660, the mace once more took its place as part of the paraphernalia of the head of state, and it was widely used to bestow favour on civic corporations.

KING'S PREROGATIVE
It is not altogether improbable to surmise that the association of the mace with the Speaker was a derivative of the King's ancient practice of convening and presiding over his own assemblies. When the King gave up this practice, in order to show that his representative was acting on his behalf, he was preceded by a Sergeant-at-Arms bearing a royal mace in the same manner as the bodyguards of Richard the First. Thus the mace became the badge of the Speaker's office and consequently the symbol of his authority. As Parliament increased in strength and the King's power declined, the Speaker became the appointee and servant of the House of Commons, even though his selection remained subject to royal approval, as it still is in England to this day.

The position of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons is identical with that of his British counterpart except that in Canada it is no longer customary for a new Speaker to seek or obtain royal approval. This innovation originated in the refusal of Lord Dalhousie to confirm Louis Papineau as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada in the late 1830's, and except in some provinces, it has since become standard Canadian practice.

Medically Speaking

STORM WINDOWS REQUIRE VERY CAREFUL HANDLING
It's time to get up the storm windows again. But this year, it's give it a little thought before tackling a job that nobody really likes to do.

While I can't actually help you with the job, maybe I can give you a little advice that will make the chore easier and — more important — safer.

First, don't try to put up storm windows when you come home from the office or factory at night. Wait until you have a day off. You won't be so tired if you tackle the job fresh in the morning hours.

Also, you'll probably approach the task with a much better mental attitude. Doing a job grudgingly is a good way of asking for an accident.

Be sure to choose a calm day. Remember, you'll be climbing a ladder lugging a pretty good-sized window. Stiff wind might blow you and that ready-made glass right off the ladder and into a hospital.

It's always best, of course, to have someone help you. That way it's not so tiring to either of you and it's a lot safer.

If you have to replace a pane of glass in one of the windows, be sure to carry it correctly.

Grip the glass with one hand on the upper edge, the other on the bottom edge. Palms of your hands should be outward so if the glass accidentally breaks, the pieces will fall outside your hands.

CARRY AT SIDE.
And carry the pane to your side, not directly in front of you.

Carrying a ladder also requires some common sense precautions. Grasp it closer to the front end. Keep the front end slightly higher than the rear. I think you'll find it a lot easier to carry this way.

The holiday season is just around the corner. Be careful so that you can enjoy it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
U.S. Do you think it is all right to use sweaters from a patient in a tuberculosis hospital after they have been washed and disinfected?

Answer: It would be satisfactory to use these sweaters if they were properly cleaned.

The Age Old Story
When I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me.

OUR YESTERDAYS
From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 30, 1931)

Workmen were engaged yesterday in removing many years accumulation of verdigris from the South African War Monument.

When renovated, the monument will once more be an attraction to passers by. Apart from the improvement in appearance, it will be a matter of satisfaction to citizens that this fine memorial is being restored to its proper condition.

Monday afternoon the first sod of the excavation for the new Prince Edward Island Hospital will be turned. The honour of performing this ceremony will be extended to Mrs. J. Walter Jones, Banbury. The formal programme will be participated in by His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton, Premier Stewart and members of the Government, His Worship Mayor Prosser and city councillors.

TEN YEARS AGO (October 30, 1946)
A committee of the City Council conferred yesterday afternoon with acting Premier George H. Barbour on the matter of allowing the City to expand its dumping ground at its proposed incinerator site into the waters off the Kensington rifle range. It was decided that the City be allowed filling-in in privileges on the site of the old Queen's wharf.

Mr. L. R. Allen, Secretary of Island Foods Inc., said yesterday that in his opinion the dehydration plant at Summerside would not operate this year as they have no orders of sufficient size to warrant it. He explained further, that if a contract were received, provided that coal and cans could be obtained, it would take about two weeks to get the plant in operation.

U.S. CAR PRICES UP
WINDSOR, Ont. (CP)—A Detroit announcement Monday revealed that factory retail prices have increased on Dodge and Plymouth cars produced in plants there. There has been no announcement from Chrysler of Canada on what prices will be on 1957 models. A company spokesman said even Canadian dealers have not yet been advised what price changes, if any, will be made. In Detroit the Dodge models have increased from \$64 to \$92 and Plymouths have jumped from \$66 to \$100, according to a news story.

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The Poet's Corner

SEA LOVE
Tide be runnin' the great world over:
'Twas only last June month I mind that we
Was thinkin' the toss and the call
In the breast of a lover
So everlastin' as the sea.

Here's the same little fishes that sputter and swim
Wl' the moon's old glim on the grey, wet sand;
An' him no more to me nor me to him
Than the wind goin' over my hand.
—Charlotte Mew.

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.

WORKING CONDITIONS
Sir, — Please allow me space in your valuable paper to congratulate Mr. Donald MacDougall for his timely letter which appeared in your issue of Oct. 24th.

Brief though it was, it covered the field adequately and accurately. I note that he was generous in his suggestion that "we are at least twenty-five years behind the rest of Canada". I would place it nearer fifty years.

I agree wholeheartedly (gained from experience) that it is the job of the working man to better his own conditions and it has always been a mystery to me why men and women will accept the working conditions and wages which are offered them without an open protest of any kind. It is an insult to the dignity of any man to be offered such standards as we know exist on P.E.I. today.

Organization is their answer and the facilities for it are at their command. We have several successful local unions in the Province plus an active and energetic Labor Council through which information pertaining to labor may be obtained and assistance and advice given. Why do these "weak and unprotected" people not take advantage of it?

There is a huge void in labor legislation as Mr. MacDougall points out. The Labor Department, to the best of my knowledge, is functioning as well as possible with the machinery with which it has to work. The next session of the Legislature may bring about an improvement. At least, we hope so.

Organized labor is not the ferocious beast that many believe it to be. Its actions are not confined to matters dealing solely with or for its membership. Many of the benefits which all Canadians enjoy today were obtained through the persistent efforts of organized labor. Credit may be taken by other groups and even by individuals but a perusal of labor history will show the difference.

Labor, unorganized, in any community is like the straw in the wind but labor, organized, can be a valuable asset.

Thanking you for the courtesy of space for this letter,
I am, SIR, etc.,
UNION MEMBER
Charlottetown

EARTH TREMOR HITS
CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo. (AP)
An apparent slight earth tremor shook the Caruthersville area in southeast Missouri Monday. The county sheriff's office said no injuries or damage had been reported.

MAXIMS
There is no dependence that can be sure but a dependence upon one's self.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Often the reason a person becomes quiet as he grows older is that he has more to keep quiet about. — Brandon Sun
Human laughter, at its best, at its most musical, we are often told, "chimes". Or it "peals." A beautiful woman's laughter, as the novelists insist, must be "bell-like." A fine man's "rings" through the hall. "Silvery" laughter, we take it, has the sheen of silver bells in it. — Christian Science Monitor

A Toronto lawyer recently spoke here giving tips on what to do in case of an auto accident. One of them was "never admit the accident was your fault." Judging from past experience, this was probably the most unnecessary piece of legal advice handed out so far this year. — Ottawa Citizen

The one sure way to improve our financial situation and reduce taxes, or at least to hold the line, is to return an emphatic "No" to the politician who seeks to bribe you to vote for him with benefits for which you will have to pay in the long run. — Guelph Mercury

As a pollinator the honey bee is a useful ally of agriculture. Even if it requires a subsidy to save it, the beekeeping enterprise should not be allowed to fade out. — Farmer's Advocate
The Alcoholism Research Foundation, a government agency, estimates 76,000 alcoholics in Ontario, not inclusive of those who are on the verge — all of whom started in the belief it was possible to take it or leave it alone. — Port Arthur News - Chronicle

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