

Secretary Freeman finds it isn't that way. Milk production increased 1.5 per cent in 1961 while population increased about 1.7 per cent. Consumption, on the other hand, has dropped 3,000 million pounds below the 1961 level. This is the first reversal of a steady upward trend which began in 1953, and it is causing considerable alarm. It has resulted, for one thing, in making the dairy price support program the most costly of all government farm aids.

Over the years, since 1933 when the milk program was established, the U.S. government has lost nearly \$2,180 million in milk price support. In addition, nearly half a billion has been spent in providing low-cost milk to schools and institutions. In comparison, the cost of supporting corn prices over the years has come to \$1,900 million, with loss on the wheat program totalling \$1,400 million.

Secretary Freeman is now trying to devise a new method of supporting dairy production, to bring it into better balance with supply. He is also trying to combat needless fears on the part of weight watchers; needless fear of fallout contamination, and the cholesterol scare, to induce consumers to go back to milk drinking. He holds the American people chiefly responsible for this biggest of all his problems—the over-full milk pail. He wants them to drink it up. If he can find ways of doing this, he will have benefited them as well as himself; for what better tipple is there than a good glass of cold milk?

Citizen's Complaint

The following statement by a prominent citizen is reprinted here from an American exchange, which quotes it as representing one strong point of view on current conditions:

"The poorer citizens have captured the government and voted the property of the rich into the coffers of the state for redistribution among the voters. Politicians have striven their ingenuity to discover new sources of public revenue. They have doubled the indirect taxes, such as customs due on imports and exports. They have continued the extraordinary taxes of wartime into peacetime. They have broadened perilously the field of the income tax as well as the property tax.

"One of our wisest says, 'When I was a boy, wealth was regarded as secure and admirable—but now a man has to defend himself against being rich as if it were the worst of crimes.' Athletics has become professionalized; young citizens who once thronged the playgrounds or the gymnasium now exert themselves vicariously by witnessing professional exhibitions. Philosophy has struggled to find in civic loyalty or in a national ethic some substitute for the divine commandments and the surveillance of God."

The place? Athens, Greece. The time? 363 B.C. The citizen? Socrates.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We don't know whether it's good news or bad, but Mr. Khrushchev has the flu. It may keep him out of trouble for a while, since he has had to go to bed. On the other hand, it may put him in a nastier temper for the Berlin talks.

Veterans Affairs Minister Churchill is working on a commendable plan to make Canada's war memorials abroad better known to Canadians. A National Film Board team will soon make a film of overseas memorials to Canadian war dead, such as Ypres and Vimy Ridge, and a permanent, annual official Remembrance Day ceremony at the Vimy Memorial, where many Canadian troops are buried, will be established.

Transport Minister Balcer has gotten himself into trouble with New Brunswickers by referring, in a public speech, to Trois Rivieres, in his own Quebec constituency, as "the greatest winter port in the world," and as boasting that this port is "moving year round navigation closer to the heart of the country." Saint John harbor officials have protested, saying the remarks were "irresponsible for a federal cabinet minister to make, since he must be interested in all Canadian ports," also that they show a "strong bias for a harbor that is taking trade away from Atlantic ports" and are "damaging to the port of Saint John which is traditionally Canada's most significant year-round open port." Following a precedent favored by politicians elsewhere, we may expect now to hear that Mr. Balcer was misquoted.



STOP AND GO

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Toting Up Those Election Promises

The election promises made by Prime Minister Diefenbaker are being eagerly analysed by his supporters and critics. One survey published in a leading magazine has concluded that he made 62 major promises of national significance, and has already fulfilled 56 of them.

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. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

SECOND CLASS TEACHERS

Sir,—I would like to comment on the letter signed by "Progressive Teacher" in the publication of your paper of Monday, December 18. Did Progressive Teacher have a license of the second class in the thirties or early forties? Did he or she teach for a total salary of four hundred fifty or four hundred seventy five dollars and even at that have to take only part of the fifty or seventy-five dollars supplement and wait for the balance?

Did such teacher have to work during holidays and summer and fall vacation to help keep expenses down and supplement the meagre income? How could one, especially, if married and with a family leave for summer and attend summer schools, if there were any at the time?

In conversing with progressive teachers, some still second class, some first A and one a superintendent of schools, it was their general opinion that any subjects that can be taken during the summer or at night classes would not be of any benefit in teaching in the first ten grades of the schools on this Island. One teacher, who had taken a summer school course in education at a well known university, asked the instructor of what advantage the course would be to her when she returned to her classroom. He would not commit himself on that matter. In other words, she had to use her own initiative.

As far as I see, a great many of the self-named progressive teachers are in the profession at the present time for what's left it and not that they are so concerned with the moulding of the lives and character of the children entrusted to their care. This sudden interest in the profession began a few years ago when the Liberal government granted a substantial increase in teacher's salaries. Quite a few teachers who had ceased teaching before that time, resumed their duties as teachers depriving many other teachers who had stood by during the trying days of positions in schools.

Many of these progressive teachers are attending summer school and night classes not because they are so fond of study and love to teach but on account of the salary. I have had a great deal of experience with pupils who have had as teachers those who had been taught by the up-to-date methods. These pupils were not in it at all with those who were taught in the old fashioned and outdated ways. What new way is there to teach arithmetic, grammar, geography, algebra, etc.? Maybe if more of the teachers would get down to brass tacks instead of trying to make big impressions at Christmas, or Education Week, or some other special time of the year, there would be less failures in entrance exams.

Some one has to train the children in the rudiments of various subjects and some of the best pupils and leaders of their respective classes on graduation day are those who have been taught in the antiquated way.

I uphold the second class teachers as I was one for a long time. I am, Sir, etc. JUST A TEACHER Elmdale, P.E.I.

our promised Coastguard Service. Mr. Pickersgill also mentioned Senate reform. The Prime Minister made a categorical promise that there would be a Dominion-Provincial conference to discuss this topic, he said. But now it appears that the Prime Minister plans some unilateral action without summoning such a conference. This would not be fulfillment of his promise, says Mr. Pickersgill.

A GOOD TURN?

But one invaluable service which the Pickersgill survey will perform will be the highlighting of the irresponsibility in this respect of too many of our politicians of all parties. Some observers here believe that the Pickersgill survey will have the advantageous result of warning the voters against being too glib at election meetings; of arming them against the incredible promise and of preventing us all in future from being bribed by lavish promises to spend our money for us. For who, except John Citizen, can supply the money which any government spends on such promises?

LIBERALS LIST OMISSIONS

The Liberals maintain that Conservative election promises totalled not 62 but perhaps nearer 200; and that about half of these remain unfulfilled. It is Professor Pickersgill, the writer of Canadian political history, rather than Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, the maker of that history, who is launching a major Liberal pre-election survey of Conservative promises. He has publicly invited Canadians to write to him to describe promises made by the Prime Minister during the 1957 and 1958 elections. He believes that this will show the total of unkept promises, may total at over 70, to be much higher.

Mr. Pickersgill tells me that he does not class as a promise kept an act in the same field but in a manner different from that promised. For example, the Conservatives' minor reorganization of our Search and Rescue service is not in his eyes the same thing as the creation of

While a survey of election promises is being undertaken, why should it be confined to 1957 and 1958? What about all the promises made in 1953, in 1949, in 1945 and even earlier? How many of them remain unfulfilled even to this day? And how many broken Liberal promises have the Conservatives already made good?

Malta Tries Self-Rule

National Geographic Society

Little Malta, land of the Maltese cross and cat, is once again self-ruling. The British gave the Colony independence in 1947, but returned it to Crown control in 1959 when the two governments were unable to agree on a constitution. Now the Maltese have been given full self-governing powers except in defense and foreign affairs. They will elect a 38-member legislature in February.

The new "State of Malta" consists of the main island, 94.9 square miles, plus the lesser known islands of Gozo and Comino, and two uninhabited rocks. Fossils of giant dormice, hippopotamuses, and pygmy elephants found in shadowy caves suggest that Malta was once part of a land bridge between Europe and Africa. Neolithic temples and mysterious underground shrines on the wind-swept cliffs indicate the islands might have been a Stone Age Holy Land.

Phoenicians colonized the island nine centuries before the Christian era began. They were followed by the Carthaginians who were routed by the Romans who were conquered by the Arabs who were beaten by the Normans who were succeeded by the Spanish.

Saint Paul, shipwrecked and washed ashore in about A.D. 60, converted the islanders to Christianity. Malta's golden age began in 1530 when the Emperor Charles V of Spain gave Malta to the Knights of St. John for the nominal price of a falcon a year. The Order, later known as the Knights of Malta, brought

treasures and holy relics, including what they believed to be a piece of Christ's cradle and the right hand of their patron saint, John the Baptist. For 250 years, the Knights were the "shield and spear" of Christendom against the Turks. Suleiman the Magnificent, who bombarded them with marble shot, lost 30,000 men in a vain attempt to capture the island in 1656.

Napoleon succeeded where the Turks had failed. He sailed his fleet into the ramparted Grand Harbour in 1798, captured the fortress, and tore the jeweled gold rings—from the hand of Saint John. The relic itself was tossed aside.

When Britain took command in 1799, the strategic island between Sicily and Africa became a front-line stronghold and dockyard for the British fleet.

Malta withstood almost daily Axis bombing in World War II, and the islanders were awarded the George Cross by Britain for their fortitude.

The main problems of the new Maltese legislature will be economic. In today's atomic and missile age, Malta's military importance has almost vanished. Its 330,000 people are searching for new sources of income to maintain their past high standard of living.

The rocky, almost treeless, islands have little industry and no known mineral resources. Only a scant supply of grain and vegetables can be grown in the small, terraced fields. A five-year development plan will seek to encourage light industry, tourism, and civilian shipbuilding.

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Rest Described As Best Cure For Hepatitis

By Dr. Theodore N. Van Dellen WILL the 1960-61 epidemic of viral hepatitis continue into 1962? Time will tell but we can expect a lull if it is true, as some authorities suggest, that these epidemics last only two years. It will take five to 10 years for another population group to become susceptible, and then the cycle will repeat itself. The last big epidemic occurred in 1954.

To causative virus of epidemic or infectious hepatitis usually enters the body through the mouth, nose, or throat. The micro-organisms multiply in the intestine and then work their way into the liver. The involved cells swell and become tender to the touch.

The disorder may make its debut suddenly with chills, fever, nausea, and diarrhea. The skin turns yellow (jaundice) which turns immediately to the liver as a source of trouble. Victims of a mild attack develop fever, loss of appetite, and tenderness of the liver, but no jaundice.

If the diagnosis escapes detection or the condition is not treated adequately, these people are in a good position to spread the infection to others. One of the reasons why the disease is missed is that blood tests are not done because the physician does not suspect hepatitis.

The prevention of epidemic hepatitis is difficult because the carriers cannot be identified and because we are not certain how the malady is transmitted. The virus may be conveyed through contaminated water, milk, or food. At any rate, the best preventive measure, is to avoid contact with infected persons.

Rest is the best treatment for hepatitis. Getting up too soon is followed frequently by relapse; for this reason, most patients are advised to stay in bed at least six weeks. A high caloric, high protein diet is helpful. The corticosteroids, such as cortisone, may prove life-saving if the individual becomes extremely ill.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

HEART SAC INFECTION

B. R. writes: What is the outlook for a young woman who has been in bed for two months with pericarditis?

REPLY The outlook in this condition usually is good but the answer depends upon the reason why the sac surrounding the heart became irritated and filled with fluid. The outcome is better, for example, when pericarditis is caused by rheumatic fever than when it stems from tuberculosis.

ARTHRITIS OF SPINE

C. C. writes: How long does it take for osteoarthritis of the spine to burn itself out?

REPLY There is no definite period. Osteoarthritis is not always a progressive disease and symptoms come and go. Furthermore, persons with X-ray evidence of severe arthritis of the spine may be comfortable whereas those with slight changes may complain of pain and stiffness.

TWO FOXES

T. O. writes: What is the difference between smallpox and chicken pox?

REPLY The pox on the skin are different. The incubation period is longer in chicken pox, the temperature is moderate, the rash appears early, and the exposed surfaces of the skin are involved more frequently. Victims of smallpox are sicker, and the outcome is more serious.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Jan. 10, 1937)

Papers were read by Mrs. D. M. Gass and Mrs. P. A. Creeman at the monthly meeting of the Prince Edward Island Art Society last night. Miss Margaret Irving presided. An exhibition of photographs, loaned by the National Art Gallery at Ottawa will open Saturday and continue next week. It is announced.

Mrs. C. W. Ramsay, of Halifax entertained on two occasions last week honoring her sister, Miss Mildred Harrington of Charlottetown.

On Thursday she was hostess at an after-five party, and again on Saturday at a dinner party, later taking her guests to the supper dance at the Nova Scotian Hotel.

TEN YEARS AGO (Jan. 10, 1952)

Pierre Lefevre, veteran British actor and stage director, is making his initial appearance in Canada in the role of adjudicator of Canada's 13 Regional Drama Festivals. "The play is a costly thing," said Mr. Lefevre, but it can be a bond to strengthen national unity and friendship.

Miss Kathleen Jackson, physiotherapist with the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Poole Treatment Centre, spent the New Year's holiday at "The Laurentine" in Montreal. She was joined by her friend, Miss Dorothy Kelleck of England who accompanied Miss Jackson on return to Charlottetown.

NOTES BY THE WAY

For the Chinese Reds to point the finger at Nehru as an "aggressor" is like a convicted bank robber crying "shame" at an overtime parker.—Toronto Telegram.

A high school student reported to the shopping survey that there is "no entertainment for elderly teenagers." Seems we are not going to live longer after all. Like the experts say!—Brockville Recorder.

Now that speculations over cabinet changes are out of the way for the time being, the next popular guessing game apart from the date of the next election—will no doubt be the nature of Mr. Diefenbaker's promised Senate reform.—Ottawa Citizen.

Accustomed though we in North America are to the "rest room" as an integral part of the service station, it is a bit startling to read that a gas station in Alaska, Japan, offers its customers hot baths while their cars are being attended to.—Calgary Albertan.

The sale of the Empire State Building in New York City involved several dress rehearsals and a mass of legal papers which took two hours to sign. Fees of \$3 million were earned from the \$65 million transaction, which has left the world's tallest structure in the hands of one of the world's largest insurance companies. Everyone appears to have made a profit on the deal, in the best traditions of Manhattan Island. After all, legend has it that the whole island was sold by the Indians for \$24.—Globe and Mail, Toronto.

Ontario's lands and forest minister made a significant statement the other day when he declared that hunters could have shot three times the number of moose they did last season and still have left the moose population of the province at its proper level. The minister reported that 12,058 moose were killed. Hunters totalled 36,000.—Fort William Times-Journal.

What is believed to be the first electronic baby alarm in the world is part of the equipment of the city hospital's new baby clinic at Kassel, Germany. In the ward for infants microphones are installed in the ceiling. When the sound of crying reaches a certain intensity warning lights flash in the hallway and nurses' rooms.—Canadian Doctor.

Britannia Shivers

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Britain's weather has been the butt of jokes through recorded history. Roman soldiers were reluctant members of the first expeditionary force to the land of mists. They were grateful, for the sake of aching joints and swollen membranes, when they finally left the damp old island. The Norman overlords of the Eleventh Century were said to have liked their castles but found them impossible to heat.

Some natives have viewed successive winters with stoicism. Charles Kingsley claimed: "Tis the hard, grey weather breeds hard English men." Others were drawn to seek inspiration in warmer climates, where Lord Byron grumbled about "the English winter—ending in July to recommence in August." His compatriots, eyes red-rimmed and noses-glowing, armed with wool against inside or a raindrop and rheumatic draft, protested there was little point in building a warm house because it was never really cold enough.

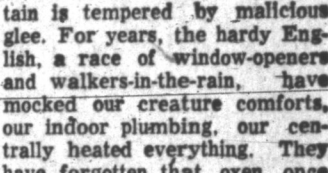
Canadian servicemen from the depths of the snowy Prairies from icy Quebec and frosty Nova Scotia, remember no cold so intense as that on a mild winter's day in Aldershot barracks. They were irritated by the English explanation, "It's not the cold, it's the damp" and waited eagerly for the day when they could tell periphrastic British immigrants "It's not the heat; it's the humidity!"

The sympathy which Canadians extend to an icebound Britain is tempered by mallicious glee. For years, the hardy English, a race of window-openers and walkers-in-the-rain, have mocked our creature comforts, our indoor plumbing, our centrally heated everything. They have forgotten that oxen once were roasted on the frozen Thames near London Bridge and that skating was once a popular winter pastime. Their Christmas cards are full of rubicund old gentlemen driving stagecoaches and sleighs through the snow. Now they are paying the price of their forgetfulness. It can happen there. And when it does—cracked outside waterpipes, frozen switches, impassable roads, immovable trains and a frosty fustion of Big Ben's internal mechanism.

But let them not be down-hearted. Fortified with frozen fish and chips and cold tea they may live through this temporary setback to welcome the March winds and April showers. They may take comfort from the fact that when spring arrives in Britain, we have at least two more months of fuel bills, snow tires and snow-blocked driveways.

BACKACHE? ..not me!

Far relief from backache or that tired-out feeling I depend on—



Dodd's Pills

The Age Old Story

Deep calleth unto deep at the nose of thy waterpots: all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.

Recipe for Success for a Boy...

Take a boy, any boy, your son or the boy next door. Add a newspaper route—fold in business training in buying and selling—add a heaping measure of salesmanship and experience in handling money. Encourage punctual service, develop the ability to keep good financial records, blend in earnings that increase with efficiency. Let continue for two or three years and behold a self-reliant young man, well-equipped for a job or higher education, a credit to himself and his community. If you think your son or some other young lad might profit by newspaperboy experience, why not suggest he come in and talk to us.

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