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A Peaceful Session

There appears to be fairly general agreement among those who keep an eye on such matters that the current meeting of the Provincial Legislature is one of the less turbulent, if not the quietest, on record.

There is no denying that this amicable atmosphere has taken some of the excitement and sparkle out of legislative proceedings or that some gallery spectators miss the rough and tumble which in other days could be expected to take place at least once or twice during the session.

If this assumption be valid, it shows that good sense, rather than political weariness, is behind the sweetness and light disposition of the legislators. It is true that Opposition members have an obligation to keep strict watch on Government policy and to oppose it vigorously when and where they believe it to be in error.

Protein Concentrators

In an address before the 35th annual meeting of the Council of Canadian Meat Packers in Hamilton, Mr. H. R. Davison, vice-president of the American Meat Institute, dramatically emphasized the role which the livestock industry fills in converting large quantities of bulky cereals and roughages into concentrated, high-quality protein.

For example, if the household refrigerator of a family of two adults and two children is stocked with a week-end supply (24 meals) of protective foods, including plenty of high quality animal proteins, it would contain the equivalent of 280 lbs. of corn, in addition to the fruits, vegetables and cereals included in the menu.

A serving of bacon and eggs for breakfast is equivalent to four pounds of corn, or if in the form of corn meal mush, two gallons. A steak for dinner, on the other hand, would be the much more palatable equivalent of 6 lbs. of corn, 3 1/2 lbs. of hay and 1/3 lb. of protein supplement.

Or a serving of pork chops would be the equivalent of 3.6 lbs. of corn, 0.4 lbs. of protein supplement and 1.0 lb. of legume forage.

Today, said Mr. Davison, there exists a vast and expanding market for protective foods, among which meat and other livestock products rank high. To supply that market, animal agriculture will have to expand and increase in efficiency, which basically means an expansion in the production of grain and grass—the raw materials for an optimum high-protein diet.

Rehabilitation In Kenya

What does the World Council of Churches do between meetings of the General Assembly? (It will be recalled that the Second Assembly met in Evanston, Illinois, last summer. The next one is not due until 1960). Well, its 12 member Executive Committee, which looks after the Council's work in the interim, met recently in its semi-annual meeting in Geneva and approved certain plans for immediate or future action.

There are several Christian Churches at work in Kenya; but, owing to their limited resources, they are unable to provide the facilities and the trained leadership necessary for a successful attack on the many problems confronting that strife-torn region.

Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, the World Council's General Secretary, calls the rehabilitation plan "one of vital importance to the Christian work in this region." Yes, and it is helpful in the free world's struggle against Communist propaganda in under-developed areas of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Amerigo Vespucci, Florentine merchant and adventurer who gave his name to the new world as "America," born this date, 1451.

A year ago a farmer in New York State started raising lions for business and pleasure. He says he has only one fault to find with them: they eat too much. Even a young one consumes 25 pounds of meat daily, more when he is really hungry.

Britain's Deputy Postmaster-General is quoted as saying that members of the Labour Party are unfit to govern because, in addition to their other faults, they are "great believers in conferences". At the time he was addressing a Conference of Conservative women, a circumstance which somehow seems to put the criticism a little on the light side.

The Georgetown librarian is inaugurating a sixth-graders' book club which will include reviewing among its activities. While textual criticism may be a bit of the over-ambitious side of that age-group, it will serve a useful purpose if it helps to get the youngsters interested in reading for its own sake.

A college chaplain says that present day students take more interest in religious subjects than did their predecessors of the 20's and 30's. This is an encouraging piece of news. His explanation, however, takes some of the good out of it. He feels that, by and large, it is a sort of psychological reaction to the lack of religion in the homes.

The Government's million-dollar assistance policy to promote processing of agricultural, horticultural and fishery products as announced by Hon. Mr. Cullen in the Legislature on Monday, should prove of far-reaching benefit to the Province. It should also help to convince Ottawa that we are doing everything we can to develop our basic industries along the most profitable lines, and clinch our claims on a fiscal need basis for better terms under the tax agreements.

It is unusual for a Provincial Treasurer to express pleasure at a revenue decrease in any department, but that is what Hon. Mr. Clark did in his Budget speech on Monday night in referring to liquor tax revenues, which were down for the second consecutive year. "It is my hope," said the Minister, "that this indicates a trend towards more moderate consumption and that another year may see a further increase in temperance among our people."



Thin As He Is

The National Economy

From the Budget Speech by Hon. Keir Clark, Provincial Treasurer

It is most pleasing to note that Canada has enjoyed a decade of steady and almost uninterrupted growth, and that prospects are bright for continued expansion. In 1945 the total production of Canada amounted to approximately \$11,850,000,000 and has since grown more than double that figure.

Unfortunately, Prince Edward Island has not shared to the full extent in the growth of our nation. At Confederation our economy, although primitive in comparison with today, nevertheless, was well diversified, relatively balanced and stable.

The period of stabilization and adjustment which Canada experienced in the early months of the past year was accompanied by some indications of industrial unrest and a regrettable increase in insurable employment. It is unfortunate that some of the industries which could ill afford it and which were already suffering from loss or demand for their services or products.

In recent years, with higher salaries — and with pensions based on the years when their salaries were highest — teachers on pensions have been facing much lower and pension provisions less generous, should be given a better deal. — Welland Tribune.

President Magloire of Haiti arrived for a visit in Canada as a matter of goodwill, but also to stimulate mutual trade. Haiti's chief export is coffee, and next, sugar. Almost half of her imports are foodstuffs, especially wheat. Her largest single import from Canada is salt fish. The island countries of the Caribbean are neighbours of ours, many of them part of our defense system, and it would help to stabilize the North Atlantic economy and reduce discontent in the islands if mutual trade could be increased. — Sydney Post-Record.

How far east is East, or for that matter how far west is West? The term East, when capitalized, is accepted as meaning the Orient. The West, under the same treatment, indicates, in general usage, the Americas, and, we suppose, Australia and New Zealand, though they are not "very west". All of which comment was raised by reference in a despatch to storms in the western Pacific. For well this time it was in the West, Japan, Chinese area. Some times East is not East nor West is not West and quite frequently the twin do meet in this present day and age. — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Construction has been a significant industry in Canada and has also enjoyed a large measure of employment in this province during the past year. The addition of significant new projects, like the St. Lawrence Seaway, would appear to insure the continuation of maximum employment in this industry in Canada for some time to come. Canadian manufacturing has also done well during the past year and recorded a 5 per cent increase in export sales. We must observe, too, the continuous development of our natural resources and of particular significance is the development of oil and natural gas in the Western provinces which is now exerting a profound influence on the whole Canadian economy. Cheap

supplies of oil and natural gas will, undoubtedly, stimulate the development of secondary and manufacturing industries for many years to come. Canada's increasing population and its great potential in this regard is an important factor in the present high planned capital development which has accounted for the present strength of the Canadian dollar which has averaged approximately a 3 per cent premium over American currency for many months. The growth of the Canadian economy, and the faith exemplified by its investors, indicates a degree of present and potential prosperity which continues to make Canada an economically desirable nation in which to live.

Confederation, but we have become relatively poor members of the present great family of provinces. Provincial Conferences such as we shall have this year, may take into consideration a fuller realization of the fiscal need of all areas of the Canadian economy and to share equally in the growth and development of this great nation. It is only in this way that Canada can develop its full potential and progress to its maximum strength both economically and politically.

It is clear that no surprise attack would prevent immediate retaliation on a far larger scale, and on the Korean model. Britain must be ready to play her part if called on by the United Nations. Sir Winston's statement offers hope of permanent peace to a world oppressed by fear of annihilating "Mushroom" war, he says, never weary, never despair." — Toronto Telegram.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The chap who foretells the weather is moving out a little more on his job. According to a report he is now going to be able to predict the weather as much as one week ahead. Up to now he has been content to let us into the know every 24 hours. His weekly predictions are as proportionately amiss as have his daily charts, we are in for some unusual weather. Wouldn't it be more merciful to let us suffer the agony of anticipation? — Vancouver Herald.

There are at least four Gagetowns: Gagetown, Upper Gagetown, Gagetown Paris and Camp Gagetown. The headquarters and townsite of Camp Gagetown is nowhere near any of the other Gagetowns. Instead, Camp Gagetown townsite borders Ormococt, which is 20 miles from Gagetown. Such geographical confusion already has sent scores of visitors serenely down the river, 40 miles out of their way looking for this spectacular military establishment. Camp Gagetown and all the other Gagetowns were named for the illustrious old British general Thomas Gage, the fellow who as governor of Massachusetts did his unpleasant duty enforcing the act which precipitated the Boston Tea Party and set off the American War of Independence. All this honor to the one-time commander of British forces in America indicates deep historical perspective and a commendable sense of tradition, but the practical effect is confusion to the point of absurdity. Camp Ormococt or Camp Stinbury are euphonious names which would head off traffic confusion. — Fredericton Gleaner.

We were intrigued to read the other day that a country railway station in Penny is experimenting with a penny-in-the-slot elec-

Medically Speaking
Herman N. Budenes, M.D.
THIS TYPE OF BALDNESS MAY SOMETIMES BE HELPED
While there isn't much doctors can do to help you recover from senile or premature baldness, they can be of great aid if your baldness is of the type known as alopecia areata.

This type of baldness begins suddenly, with patches of hair here and there disappearing rapidly, leaving complete bald spots. Usually these patches are round or oval-shaped.
Many Parts Involved
Most often, alopecia areata develops on your scalp, but it may involve your eyebrows, eyelashes, beard or other parts of your body.

The skin on the bald spot appears normal, but the hair surrounding it is loose and falls out easily. Occasionally you may feel some burning or itching, but this is unusual.
Alopecia areata may occur in persons of any age, and, here again, baldness puzzles us. We don't know the cause of alopecia areata.
However, we suspect that organic disturbances, infections and diseases of the nervous system might be predisposing causes. Emotional conflict, lack of teeth or even impacted wisdom teeth be factors.

The chances of regrowing hair to cover the bald patches are excellent.
ACTH and cortisone are usually helpful in causing regrowth of hair in such cases. Even blood transfusions have been reported helpful in some instances.
Painting Bald Spots
Ordinarily, doctors may use weak carbolic acid solution to paint the bald spots once a week. Alcohol is used to neutralize the acid and so on the skin turns white. This causes the blood to flow into the area. It also results in soreness, and probably will make the skin peel. More important, though, it certainly appears to stimulate hair growth in many instances.

These treatments, of course, should be conducted by your doctor. Don't try to do them yourself. And don't expect overnight miracles.
Regrowth of the hair is slow. The first hairs to come will be thin, and generally white. Gradually, these are replaced by stronger hairs of normal color. In some instances, however, the color never does return.
This regrowing process may stop at any stage, although it is frequently completed. In general, the outlook for return of the normal texture and coloring of your hair is pretty good.
Tomorrow, I'll discuss other types of baldness and what you can do about them.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. A. H. R.: My husband has spurs on his heels. Is surgery necessary?
Answer: Treatment for spurs often involves surgery. However, a careful study by an orthopedic specialist would be advisable.
Electric heater in its waiting-room.
In a way, there is a touch of grim humour in this announcement. Nowhere in the world are railways so exasperating and yet so lovable as they are in Britain. One day just decided that they are unashamedly ugly when the train passes through a country station that might have been made from ginger bread and is set among a mass of flowers which are the station master's pride and joy. As for the waiting-rooms, no traveler on British railways is likely to forget them. On country stations there is usually only one waiting-room, vault-like and Victorian, with ancient advertisements framed like old masters, hanging on the walls. Smaller and even more ancient advertisements invite one to enjoy sea breezes at Scarborough, Blackpool or Brighton where, apparently, trailing skirts and garden hats are still the fashion for women, boaters and waterfront moustaches for men, and the smartest people still travel along the sea front in horse-drawn buses. If it is winter, then in the grate is a handful of coal dust from which rises a greasy curl of smoke. There never was a man who saw a railway waiting-room fire blazing up the chimney, the hardy passengers sit on the benches which are fixed to the wall and no one dares touch the poker because the station master's ear is tuned to catch the sound the poker would make should it touch that tiny, smoking pyramid of coal dust and he would cry out: "Leave that fire alone!" Or he may explain that he gets "three buckets of coal to last a month". And now so much of this is doomed under the plan to modernize British railways. There is so much history attached to them that we shall see these railed museums with their chilly waiting-rooms pass with regret. — Hamilton Spectator.

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THE COUNTRY OF THE CAMISARDS
We travelled in the print of olden wars,
Yet all the land was green.
And love we found, and peace,
Where fire and war had been.
They pass and smile, the children of the sword—
No more the sword they wield;
And O, how deep the corn
Along the battlefield.
—R. L. Stevenson.

The Age Old Story
Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses. I give thee charge, May we hope that further Federal-Confederation principally to obtain a railway which now, unfortunately, shows some indication of going to some extent the way of the wooden ships.
While we are proud to be members of the great Canadian Federation, it should be apparent that our economy has been affected since we entered into the agreement of 1873. We are also proud of this being the birthplace of

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LENTEN MEDITATIONS
Fashioning Of Character
THE TIMES, LONDON

That all goodness has its origin in God is the unquestioned belief of all Christians. Whatever of value a man achieves he owes his capacity for such achievement to divine inspiration. Without God's initiative and continual help no man could render to him "true and laudable service."
In one of the Church's liturgical lessons (Eph. ii) the words occur "we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works." Such words may well seem to savour too much of idealism, and to suggest a quality of life which is far from characteristic of most Christian people. Yet, in so far as the Christian has progressed in religious experience and the attainment of Christian character, it is God who has worked in him "to will and to do." The Bible makes it clear that God's will in man's "perfection." And since perfection in Scripture is no static condition, but dynamic and progressive, there need be no limit set to man's spiritual attainment. There can, indeed, never be the slightest ground for complacency and self-satisfaction. True progress in the life of the spirit has no affinity with Pharisaic glory. I thank thee, that I am not as other men are"; it leads rather to the humility which prays "God be merciful to me a sinner"; for such progress intensifies the individual's spiritual sensitivity; it leads not to the backward look which would find satisfaction in the ground gained, but to the forward look which ever sees the goal in the distance, and to the determination to press on towards it.

If God's workmanship, as it relates to human life, is the fashioning of character, the response and cooperation of man are essential. There is not, and cannot be, any coercion on God's part, for that would defeat his own purpose, which is to enable man to become a progressive member in his response to his Maker. So the phrase "God's workmanship" represents but the old idea, albeit the most essential, of that dual activity—the divine and the human—which creates the conditions in which his purpose can be fulfilled. It is possible so to isolate in thought the divine initiative as to fail adequately to recognize the necessity of the human response.

The Christian therefore, should accept to the full the implications for daily living of this dual movement—God's movement towards man and man's responsive movement towards God. To pray, for example, that God may give peace to our troubled world, and lead the nations into a relationship of brotherhood, is clearly a Christian prayer and leave it to God. He must, in such ways as are possible, play his full part as a citizen in striving for a truer and more Christian order, even though in the present chaotic state of human affairs he will often be compelled to accept not the ideal but the second best.

The New Elizabethans
Ottawa Journal
It was on November 23, 1558, that the first Elizabeth rode into London amid the plaudits of the people.
It was 43 years later, November 1601 that Elizabeth made her last great speech to Parliament.
"Though God has raised me high, yet this I account the glory of my crown that I have reigned with your loves. . . . In governing this land I have ever set the last judgment day before mine eyes, as so to rule as I shall be judged, and answer before a higher judge. To my judgment seat I do appeal that never thought was cherished in my heart that tended not to my people's good."
"For myself I never was so much enticed with the glorious name of a king, or the royal authority of a queen, as delighted that God hath made his instrument to maintain His truth and glory, and to defend the kingdom from dishonor, damage, tyranny, and oppression."
Early in the morning of March 24, 1603, Elizabeth died. What his torians call the "Tudor Age" was ended.
It had been an age which, under Elizabeth's influence, raised Scotland to a pinnacle of glory; an age when art and literature flourished, when men wrote imperishable poetry; a period of soldiers and explorers and merchant adventurers, of statesmen like Essex and Cecil, of a diplomacy which, through the feeble, non-flamboyant, founded the position of England as a world power and carried her name and fame to the ends of the earth. An age, in short, which (as one historian put it) "sprang from a past and moved a future."

Now, in an England under another Elizabeth, and recovering miraculously from ravages of two world wars, they are talking of another "Elizabethan age," of the upsurge of a new British spirit, with all the old qualities of adventure.
And it is not only that England has commenced once more to lead the world in invention (as witness her ascendancy in aviation) and is recapturing her position in

Perhaps this is too romantic an interpretation of the process of history, more sentimental than scientific; yet the fact stands that under Elizabeth II a new spirit, a new shining faith seems to have come to England. Says Baxter: "Bannister, Chataway, Sargent, Walton, the Duke of Edinburgh, Churchill, Christopher Fry, Eden, Butler — there is greatness again in the womb of Mother England."
"Great days, great years lie ahead. On land, on sea and in the air, in art and industry, in sport and science and politics, the new Elizabethans are with us."
History is not all a matter of scientific interpretation, is certainly more than something for materialistic interpretation. It could be that under Elizabeth II we shall see it repeat for England.

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