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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1946

Cogent Arguments

Too bad Senator McIntyre wasn't **familiar** with the material in the Jones Government brief on Prince Edward Island fiscal claims when he was asked in the Senate Chamber why this Province was claiming its revenues were inadequate, as it was the first to reach its war loan objectives. Here is the answer:

In the 9th Victory Loan the total assessment for the whole of Canada was $1,130,000,000.

On a per capita basis, Prince Edward Island having .8 per cent of the population, the allotment for Prince Edward Island would be $10,644,000.

Prince Edward Island's capacity to contribute must have been taken into consideration by the National Finance Committee as the assessment was only $3,300,000, or approximately one-third.

Again, the brief gives an interesting comparison of revenue from Provincial sources. The figures are from a Dominion study of finances for the year 1943:

Total provincial and municipal revenue for all Provinces amounted to $591,000,000.

On a per capita basis (P.E.I. having .8 per cent of the population) the Province would have had $4,728,000 instead of $1,562,000 as shown.

This $1,562,000 is a proximately one-third the per capita rate for Canada.

These are the kind of arguments Ottawa should understand. If not, the blame cannot be said to lie with the manner of their presentation.

C.P. Superintendent Retires

It is a coincidence that two important "breaks" in the Canadian Press should take place at this particular time, viz. the death of Mr. E. H. Macklin, one of the "fathers of C.P."; and the retirement of Mr. A. D. Merkel, the genial Atlantic Superintendent. Mr. Merkel has been associated with C.P. in this region since the founding of the organization, and is known by most of the leading citizens in the three Maritime Provinces as well as the newspaper fraternity. His duties have been many and arduous, for he was the connecting link between the journalistic and the business sides of the organization, and in addition had to be here, there, and everywhere when important public affairs called for his attention. The fact that he succeeded in making things work smoothly and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, testifies to the success of his regime and his ability as an administrator. In addition to being a journalist, Mr. Merkel is also an author and poet, having attained a niche high in the literary world. It is understood one of his objects in retiring from active journalism is to enable him to devote more time to his literary work, and the best of good wishes in this respect goes with him from his fellow journalists not only of the Maritimes but throughout the Dominion. He will be succeeded by Mr. John Lacey who has had long training and experience at home and abroad in the C.P. Service.

Newfoundland

Settlement in Newfoundland is the subject of an interesting study by Dr. Griffith Taylor, professor of geography at the University of Toronto, just published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Two traverses were made of the island in August and September last year, settlement and topography being the chief interests, though some account is given also of the fisheries and paper-pulp industries.

With regard to population, it is pointed out that growth has been fairly uniform since about 1825. Today there are approximately 300,000 persons living on the island, the population having doubled in the last sixty years—this is rather slower than the rate of Canada, which has doubled in forty years; but it certainly compares well with Prince Edward Island. About 98% of the inhabitants are of British stock, coming originally for the most part from England, Ireland and the Channel Islands. Newfoundland is some 320 miles across, with a total area of 43,000 miles. Details of a somewhat technical character are given of the geological formation of the island. The climate is described as "marine, much modified by the cold Labrador Current." The summer is cool and in January all the island is below the freezing point; "even in summer snow persists in places on the table lands." Rainfall is adequate, with snowfall heavy in the centre and east.

Newfoundland has about 25,000 square miles of forest land, most of the country above 1,200 feet being a tundra-like moorland, in which, Dr. Taylor thinks, "no satisfactory settlement, even of the sparsest kind, seems possible." Warning is given that, as regards timber, the second crop will take much longer to develop than in Ontario, because of slower growth, though with care the forests are capable of being regenerated.

With the exception of certain strips bordering the railways, settlement has proceeded along the coasts, fishing villages being only a few miles apart. Brief descriptions are given of the chief towns, the "Finger coast" and other places. The sections on St. John's, Cupids, the Avalon Peninsula, the Northwest and Grand Falls, Deer Lake, the Humber Valley and Cornerbrook, Codroy Valley, Port aux Basques are of special interest. In the interior, apart from the logging camps, the island is almost as empty now as at the time of its discovery, while water power is only about one-third utilized.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Will airplanes serve to extend our international trade beginning with lobsters? Practically, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, we have been cut off from the U. S. and other foreign markets since the adoption of the national policy and the non-fulfilment of our Confederation agreement with regard to transport.

* * * *

Mr. E. H. Macklin of the *Winnipeg Free Press* was the G.O.M. of Canadian journalism. There may be older men active in the profession, but none better known, respected and loved from Halifax to Vancouver, and his passing will be generally mourned. He was long a fellow worker and colleague of Dafoe on the *Free Press*, and it is to their joint iniative, resource and journalistic instinct that that daily rose to the high position it holds today as a newspaper and voice of public opinion. Peace to his ashes.

* * * *

Premier Jones certainly put forward an almost unanswerable brief to the Conference at Ottawa, and his presentation of our case was almost all that could be desired. He had the sole right to speak on our behalf, which was better than at the initial Provincial Conference in 1913, when the then Premier Mathieson ably presented our claims, and was unfortunately followed by Hon. W. S. Stewart who presented divergent views, causing the Conference to ask why our delegation was not of one mind.

* * * *

Do our business houses make money? The following is the official Income Tax return: In 1944 taxation year, 22 companies reported profits below $1,000, 11 between $1,000 and $2,000, 9 between $2,000 and $3,000, 14 between $3,000 and $4,000; 5 between $4,000 and $5,000, 25 between $5,000 and $10,000, 16 between $10,000 and $15,000, 4 between $15,000 and $20,000, 4 between $20,000 and $25,000, 16 between $25,000 and $50,000, 10 between $50,000 and $100,000, and 3 over $100,000.

* * * *

Farm and Ranch Review correctly points out that the fact that Canadian wheat is being sold in Canada, for domestic consumption, at 30 cents a bushel less than even the present unduly low price for export, constitutes a tax on wheat farmers, for the benefit of the rest of the community. Businessmen will be wise to realize (says *The Letter-Review*) that their interest is always identical with that of the farmer. The farm Income Tax problem has not yet been solved, and this messes up the situation, but, basically, it is of the greatest importance to Canadian business that the Canadian farmer should receive his fair share of the National Income.

* * * *

Hostilities ceased in Italy this date 1945; nearly a million Germans surrendered to Field Marshal Sir Henry (now Lord) Alexander as the result of a document signed at Caserta three days earlier, the larger part of Austria being included in the capitulation area; the Field Marshal in an order-of-the-day told his troops they had won a victory which had ended in complete and utter rout of German armed forces in the Mediterranean; the Russian High Command announced the capture of Berlin and the surrender of the garrison; Australian troops invaded Borneo; British forces landed in Rangoon; Soviet troops captured Rostock in the Baltic, and 20 miles away the British Airborne Division took Wismar; other forces taking Lubeck.

* * * *

A lawyer, a minister and a doctor were adrift on a raft on the high seas. Frantically they worked to bring their unwieldy raft to shore, but each time the tide shifted and carried them out. Sharks lurked all around. Finally, the men drew straws to see who would swim to shore for help. The lawyer drew the short straw. As he prepared for the ordeal, the minister suggested a prayer for the lawyer's safe trip. The three knelt in prayer. Then as the lawyer dove into the water, the waiting sharks turned to form a path for him with their tails. "There," said the minister to the doctor. "There, right before your eyes is living proof of the efficacy of prayer." "Prayer," snorted the doctor. "That's just professional courtesy on the part of sharks."

* * * *

Income Tax delays continue a public scandal. No one is now in a position to put his estate in good order, as against his death. His heirs will have to wait until the Income Tax people make up their minds about what he owes. Taxpayers have to tie up bank accounts, waiting for a clearance of income tax. The Government collects interest, often for years, on underpayment; gives no interest on overpayment. Practical suggestion is that the Government should now agree to collect interest on underpayment for only one year; to pay interest on overpayments after a year. In that way, the Government would still penalize deliberate underpayment; avoid bonusing deliberate overpayment. The assumption would be that, after a year, any further delay in clearing income tax returns should be considered the fault of the Government, and not of the taxpayer. Recommended to the Senate Committee on Taxation.

Notes By The Way

Instead of talking baseball with the customer, barbers are advised by a union boss to discuss "a better Canada". And the place of the $1 haircut therein. —Winnipeg Tribune.

The blacking-out of radio by sunspots may cut the comic off in the middle of the gag, which, however, the listener with a long memory can readily complete. —Chicago News.

An educator says 12 is about the age when girls stop making faces at boys. We dispute this, says The Peterborough Examiner. The girls keep right on making faces, but between 12 and 65 boys mistake them for Babylonian allurements, or revelations of a rare and fragrant soul.

Nova Scotians, who have frequently been puzzled (even in a good crop year) at the scarcity of domestic apples in the stores, have been equally puzzled by the plentiful supply of British Columbia apple at a roadside stand in the heart of our own apple district.—Halifax Herald.

Alexander Sutherland of Shubenacadie is one of those who seem to disprove the claim made so often nowadays that everybody over 70 should quit work and live on a pension. Whether or not that claim is sound general principle, Mr. Sutherland finds is possible to carry on each day in one of those often-overlocked jobs so important to community life, says The Halifax Herald. At 84, he carries the mail to his village. He begins at half-past six in the morning and continues until sometimes 11.30 at night; in between times he works in a store, and at the proper season, cuts his share of the hay crop.

Two of England's dukes have simultaneously announced their engagements. The Duke of Rutland, who is 36, will marry 21-year-old Miss Anne Cumming Bell, of Yorkshire. They met at a ball last year. Miss Bell was at school when war broke out and, after working at the War Office, joined a nursing service. The Duke of Rutland served during the war with the crack Grenadier Guards. His home is at historic Belvoir Castle, Grantham. He succeeded his father in 1940. The 10th Duke of Northumberland, 31, is to marry 21-year-old Lady Elizabeth Montagu-Douglas Scott elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and a niece of the Duchess of Gloucester. —From London Daily Mail.

Week-day haircuts, $1. Saturday trim, $1.25' Such is the decree for the master barbers. The Chicago News remarks. When will the law of diminishing returns set in? When it begins to work, what will be the goal? Long locks or automatic clippers? It isn't such a long way back to "Custer's Last Fight". In that picture you observed long-haired he-Americans emptying six-guns into redskins. Daniel Boone, Buffalo Bill and the Dalton boys skipped a lot of barber shops. We don't have to go back to Prince Rupert's gay lads or the Three Musketeers to justify even curls and ringlets. Then there's the old electric horse clipper which shaved many a frugal lad's head down at the fire engine house. It's a popular male coiffure today in Joliet, Sing Sing, San Quentin and other resorts.

The falling birth-rate is already having considerable repercussions in British schools. There are half a million fewer children of school age in local authority schools than in 1938, giving a decrease of about 10 per cent. This fall is not reflected in any lowering in the average size of classes, which is still, owing to call-up and retirement, 29 per teacher. The actual size of classes, ignoring averages, reveals larger changes in the geographical distribution of children. London County Council's school population has fallen from 480,000 in 1938 to 303,000 in 1945, which is a 36 per cent drop instead of the average to 10 per cent drop, whereas the school popiation of Surrey, Bedfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire rose slightly. Similarly in Liverpool the fall was 19 per cent instead of 10 per cent. —From London Economist.

When Jackie Roosevelt Robinson walked out to second base in the Jersey City ball park, a ghost of Jim Crow still hovered over the diamond. There were those who had said that a Negro had no place in baseball, or that it was a noble experiment but it wouldn't work. What would the fans think? Nine innings later, the ghost was dead. It died somewhere between Robinson's performance and its reception. This first Negro to play in organized baseball batted five times. He hit safely four times, drove in four runs, scored four runs, one with a 340-foot homer, and stole two bases. Afterwards, Robinson was happily tossed about by several thousand fans of assorted sizes and colors. For them, and for him, a color line had faded, and baseball was indeed a national pastime. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The conclusion is plain—if we want to head off Spanish Communism, then Britain and America must co-operate to get Franco out. For the pressure for change in Spain is tremendous and it will erupt regardless of the stand we take. Either we enlist by the side of the popular, democratic unrest (where we belong) or we forfett the the unrest to the Russians for their own use. But whether we help the Republicans or not, one thing is obvious—the policy of defending Franco before the Security Council because we are fraid that his successors might be too Red for our liking is sure to lose. It's the single certain way to clinch the chances for Communism in Spain. How many times does that have to be demonstrated before we learn our lesson? —New York Post.

Somebody has called a raindrop an angel's tear. Certainly a raindrop is a lovely thing—whether it comes in silver mist or sheets of driving grey—and in its healing kindliness it might seem divine. Raindrops fall on rooftops or window panes with a companionable patter like small friends knocking to announce their arrival, bringing a message of comfort. One thinks of rain on dusty pavement; rain on parched earth; rain on withered grasses. One thinks of rain lashing the sea; rain deluging the tropics; rain dropping benediction on hot desert sands; and one is inclined to agree with Longfellow, "How beautiful is the rain!" The whole universe would seem to concur in the decision, for when the soothing hand of the rain has passed, the earth raises a glad, wet face; and somewhere in the sky a rainbow may be found smiling a radiant smile of gratitude. —Montreal Gazette.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

IN DEFENCE OF MAYOR MacDONALD

Sir,—I sincerely hope that everyone is not going to disagree with Mayor MacDonald on his opinion of the educational system in Prince of Wales College. In Friday's edition of The Guardian, I found that the writer who gave his or her signature as "Parent", did not agree with any of Mayor MacDonald's points.

To begin with, he stated that he was unable to find the word "bottleneck" in either of his two dictionaries. I think if this parent would use a small part of his P.W.C. education, he should be able to figure out a meaning of his own. As a rule a bottleneck is a place that is difficult to get anything through. This word describes Prince of Wales College thoroughly. I can't think of one single word to describe it's system of education quite as well. If one passes into P.W.C. with the required number of marks, the credit is given to the school teacher who prepared the pupil for the exams. After one enters the College, almost everything is left for him or her to do. What one can't figure out for herself is left and is quite often never explained. This is not the case in all classes but in a great many. A few teachers will take the time and trouble to answer the unsolved problems but there are a great many who will simply reply, "You should know that yourself." If they don't say it in so many words, they give one that impression in some other way. After a discouraging reply like this, you can hardly expect a pupil to make much progress in the work.

When Mayor MacDonald stated that rural teachers should get ten times as much salary as the teachers at Prince of Wales College, he merely employed a figure of speech. It is quite true that rural teachers are the ones who give the background education which is indeed most important to the pupils. This is never forgotten; but what is learned in Prince of Wales College, approximately one-tenth of it is remembered and the remaining nine-tenths is forgotten. This is one good reason why the rural teachers deserve more salary. When the Mayor stated they should receive ten times more salary, he simply meant that they should receive more than P.W.C. teachers. Another example would be a person leaving the Island on a train tomorrow morning. If he told someone he was taking the train in the morning, would this person understand by this statement that he is going to pick the train up in his hands and carry it with him? Certainly not. Anyone who would take a meaning of this type from this statement certainly shows a poor education. The same goes for Mayor MacDonald's remark.

In closing, I would like to say that there is a great deal of hard work at Prince of Wales College (by the students) that could be easily avoided if the institution would only take a short time to think about it. There are many things learned at the College that are only a waste of time. If they would only put more time on the subjects which are essential and discard those which are more of a hindrance than a help. A student can make very good marks in some subjects and when poorer ones are written they are the cause of a student's failure. It is all very discouraging when they are not trying to better their system of education because it is the cause of many pupils not trying to do their best when the teachers give them the impression of not worrying whether they succeed or not. Some of them don't seem to care what becomes of the students as long as they receive their salary.

I am, Sir, etc.
AN EX-P.W.C. STUDENT

Our War Cemeteries

(Department of National Defence, Ottawa)

The men of Canada who gave their lives in Northwest Europe in the summer and autumn of 1944 and the winter and spring of 1945 sleep their long sleep in beautiful and carefully tended resting places, not far from where they fell, and in burial plots guarded by pine trees and hardwoods which adorn the countryside.

Eight cemeteries, four in northern France, one in Belgium, and three in Holland, remain forever a part of Canada. Locations were studied carefully.

Beny-Sur-Mer, overlooking the invasion beaches, and not far from Caen and Carpiquet, is shared by British soldiers and by Royal Air Force personnel who with men of Canada's 3rd Division stormed ashore or fought aloft on historic D-Day.

Bretteville-Sur-Laize overlooks the Falaise Pocket battlefield.

Hautot-Sur-Mer is near Dieppe and here those who fell in the 1942 raid have their final resting place.

Leubringhen (Calais), located between Calais and Boulogne, is beautifully sited. From here one can see the White Cliffs of Dover.

Half-way between Bruges and Ghent in Belgium, there is Adegem, in a countryside peaceful and hallowed, but in ages past often alive to the tramp of continental armies.

Not far north across the border of Holland is the Canadian cemetery of Bergen-op-Zoom located a short distance from the historic city of the same name. Here the greensward is some three feet lower than the national highway to Breda which borders it, thus giving the wholly pleasing effect of a sunken garden, its entrance sentinelled by handsome trees.

On a site overlooking the Hochwald Forest the Canadian cemetery of Nijmegen commands one of the most beautiful scenes in the territory. The River Rhine is visible in the distance.

Also beautifully located and built in three terraces, is the cemetery of Holten, 12 miles east of Deventer on the main highway to Hengelo. Stately pines surround the area.

The task of identification and reverent removal to a permanent location has been one of considerable proportions. Meticulous care has been taken in each case. Not only Canadian soldiers but personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force who fell over Northwest Europe are interred in these beautiful final resting places.

Eventually these cemeteries will be handed over to the care of the Imperial War Graves Commission under Major General J. H. Roberts, D.S.O., M.C., a Canadian who is chief administrative officer Central European District, I.W.G.C. Under the I.W.G.C. these cemeteries, as well as the Canadian cemetery in Sicily at Agira overlooking the battlefield there, and the Canadian cemetery in Italy at Ortona, not far from the scene of heavy fighting at Christmas time in 1943, will be maintained administratively and horticulturally, as a part of Canada in perpetuity.

Old Charlottetown

(P. E. I. Magazine, 1900)

VIII

The Apothecaries Hall was always on the corner of Queen and Grafton Streets. In the 1840's the proprietor was Thomas DesBrisay, Esq., son of the Rev. Theo. DesBrisay. He and his son, Theophilus, usually dispensed medicines, and often gave both medicine and advice gratis to the poor. The store was a great rendenvous for the young men of that time, as drug stores generally are. The main building has had many changes since then. There were no other stores in it, and it did not extend quite as far along Grafton Street as the present building. In 1844 it was the residence of Mr. Solomon DesBrisay, another son of the old Parson, as the Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay was usually called.

Mr. Solomon DesBrisay had three sons, Theophilus, Alexander (Eck) and Aretas. There were four daughters, Mrs. Alexander Ramsay, later of Summerside, was one of them. The family moved to Bathurst, N. B., where some of their descendants reside. Theophilus, the eldest son, was drowned in one of the docks in Liverpool, England.

The adjoining house, situated end towards the Square on Grafton Street, belonged to a man named Hart; he was a tanner, and had one of the numerous tanneries in town, which although unseen, were always known to be near.

* * *

Next came the residence of a Mr. Macdonnell, a carpenter, whose father came to Charlottetown from the United States to build the barracks for the military. He must have lifted this Island, for he took up his residence here. He had a fine orchard at the back of his house, which was often surreptitiously visited by the boys in the fruit season.

A Mr. Roome lived in the fourth house, who kept a crockery store.

The next house was occupied by J. Williams, who bought and sold country produce, and seemed always busy. He must have been in the employ of James Peake, Esq., senior, for he was generally known as "Peake's Red Williams". His wife was a daughter of Mr. Chappell, postmaster, and had, previous to 1842, held the responsible position of postmistress.

And now we come to the Trenaman watchmaking and jewelry store. Mr. Trenaman was a thorough Englishman, and much respected. His jewellry and silverware were always reliable, although the articles were not numerous. He had a large family of sons and daughters.

* * *

Adjoining Mr. Trenaman's store was the late Mr. Robert Weeks' shoe shop, and under the same roof lived a Mr. Pickard, whom we recall as a saddler.

At the corner of Great George and Grafton Streets (Nova Scotia Bank corner) there was at this time a low, two storied house, which was owned and had been occupied by Mr. Solomon DesBrisay. As the land was very low and boggy at that corner, one would imagine the house was sinking into the ground, for the front door was rather below the level of the street. The house in 1844 was occupied by Hon. J. S. Macdonald; afterwards by a Mr. Koughan. About 1850 Hon. Patrick Walker bought the house and land, and did business on that corner for many years.

Between the corner house and Mr. Pickard's was Mrs. DesBrisay's stable, another one by which Queen Square was ornamented. About 1845 or '46 Mr. J. B. Cox, who came to this Island from Newfoundland, bought the piece of land on which was the DesBrisay stable, and built a good house and stone on it. Mr. Cox afterwards lived at Morell, and died there. He was the father of Mr. Bannerman Cox, proprietor of the Seaview Hotel, Souris.

* * *

Right across Great George Street from Walker's corner, as it was called for many years, was Smardon's corner (now Capitol Theatre). His building was a two-storied one. Mr. Smardon was a saddler. He sold his property sometime toward the end of the sixties to Mr. Beales, and then left the Island with his wife and son. Mr. Beales held the corner for many years, and it took his name.

Along a little farther east from Smardon's corner was the Faught property, a long one-storied range with dwelling and shops attached. Mr. Faught was a shoemaker, an Englishman and a man much respected. One of his daughters married Mr. William Boyle, tanner and currier.

(To Be Continued)

Forum of The People

(Globe and Mail)

Very few people outside the circle of his associates had heard of Edward A. Lyman, editor of the "Letters to the Editor" department of The New York Times, until the announcement of his death on Monday. Not for him was the "by-line" publicity which made his colleagues on The New York Times Foreign Service more famous than many statesmen. And yet, in many respects, his contribution to his newspaper was as valuable as theirs. Its execution required constant tact, fine judgment, and a great deal of hard, unrewarding work.

The letter columns round out the function of a newspaper in a democracy. In a very practical sense, the letters represent the literal freedom of the press. Editors, by interpreting and commenting on affairs, can give leadership and stimlate public discussion. Unless the public assumes its part of the discussion, the newspaper by itself can do little to mould opinion.

The letter columns are naturally the forum of that discussion. Almost every public issue, whether or not it relates to the narrow field of politics, is a basis of controversy. To hold opinions on these issues, and to express them in public, should be a deeply cherished privilege of every citizen. Neglect of this privilege is in its way as serious a shortcoming as neglect of the franchise. A democracy does not function properly without full discussion to clarify and crystallize public opinion.

Among too many Canadians, there is an erroneous belief that only "crackpots" write to the papers, and that by doing so, one is revealing oneself in a bad light. This is a fallacy, despite the fact that every publication receives letters which for a variety of reasons it cannot undertake to publish. There are many business and professional men who in the cloistered security of their clubs and board rooms, complain bitterly about public policy, and the things "they" are doing. Let these men show the courage of their convictions, and by writing a letter to the editor of their newspaper do their share to mould the opinion which will result in policies they wish to see effective.

* * *

If their opinions are worth holding, they are worth standing for in public. We cannot share the fear of some business men that such expression of their views will harm their businesses. We are convinced that this timidity is wrongly based. Most people respect a man with moral courage, considering that if he has that, he will possess other virtues as well.

Among the multitude of agencies creating and expressing opinion, the letters to the editor column has an important place. It is on a par with speeches to gatherings of all kinds, private conversation on every controversial question, and the major sounding board of Parliament itself. People like to read short, clear, thoughtful letters from other readers. It is better to blow off steam in public than to sit nursing grudges against the Government, the newspaper, the groups, associations or parties which are doing things one does not like. It should be remembered that in countries where free speech wasn't used the people lost it.

More Labour Required

(Canadian Bank of Commerce Letter)

In none of the occupational fields covered by our index is employment up to the required levels. Many industries are short of help, skilled and unskilled. Places are being kept open by employers for key workers still in the armed forces, or recently demobilized, who are expected to return to, and have a legal right to resume, their former jobs. In the absence of these skilled men an even greater number of unskilled workers are held back from employment. The shortage of raw materials, though gradually being overcome, also keeps the working staffs below requirements. If these difficulties could be solved probably 50,000 additional people could find employment in factories and mills. At least that number seems necessary to provide for all the manufactures in demand and to fill gaps now being left by the return to the land of farmers temporarily occupied in factories. Loggers employed this season have exceeded any previously recorded, yet the camps were recently short about 15,000 men. Employment in mining has improved slightly but is still below the peak in 1941. An increase of about 20,000 is needed to restore the mining industry's working force to a normal level. A larger number of construction workers is employed than a year ago, and in 1944, but less than during the winters of 1943 and 1942. As is well known, building operations are far below requirements, for one reason, because of a persistent labour shortage. If sufficient materials and trained men were available at least another 25,000 workers could be employed on construction.

The greatest present need for labour is, however, in agriculture, the working force of which, including owners, declined about 25 per cent during the war. Current official statistics on employment do not include agriculture and it is exceedingly difficult to make any precise estimate of its job vacancies or available labour supply. It is known, however, that in certain sections of the country, notably Ontario, a considerable shortage of farm help still exists, and it seems that at least 100,000 men are now required for the new agricultural season.

If the major shortages, actual or prospective, mentioned above could be overcome jobs would be opened up for a great many people in other vocations. That is, if industry, mining, construction and agriculture could absorb an additional 200,000 employees, opportunities for work would spring up in other lines of business. Perhaps the familiar rule that one person's employment provides work for two or more others would not apply fully under present conditions, when people can maintain themselves for a time from accumulated savings and war service gratuities. We may be sure, however, that a quite substantial increase in such contemporary employment would follow the engagement of new workers in the four major fields surveyed in the foregoing section.

It can reasonably be expected that in time all difficulties in the way of expanding employment will be overcome, but the longer their solution is delayed, the longer idle people, including war veterans, will be deprived of jobs.

The Poet's Corner

PATROLS

The earth was frozen
Wherever I went;
Yet I was haunted
By a new green scent.

Hours I hunted
For goblins in gold,
A gnome in purple,
Green elves who patrolled.

April's vast vanguard
Of hyacinth mirth
When lilac and tulip
Visit the earth.

In vain my labors,
No sign of an elf,
Locked was my garden
On winter's bare shelf.

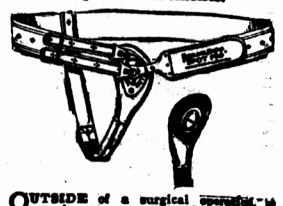
Then by the rosebush
I saw something wink—
April's small goblins
In bright mountain pink.

—Ilona Bestercey, in The New York Times.

RUPTURED?

BEWARE!

Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false claims of "Sure - Cure" rupture treatments.



OUTSIDE of a surgical operation, a good truss, correctly fitted, is the only safe relief for rupture.

Your individual requirements may call for one of the various "Excelsior" Non-Skid Spot Pad Trusses—the new, perfected, light-weight types which require only one-half the pressure of all other styles. A sanitary, rubber-covered "Spot-Pad" furnishes proper pressure exactly where needed!

We have a Complete Line—All Sizes.

Our fitter, experienced in all types of Hernia (Rupture), will gladly give you FREE CONSULTATION and ADVICE.

Don't Delay — Results Guaranteed.

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PIG WORM POWDER

It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd.

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This is the time you should get after the worm menace and save your fox pups.

Everybody in the fox business knows of these wonderful Capsules and of their efficiency in dealing with worms. No rancher should be without them in fighting this great menace and thousands of young foxes have been saved through their timely use.

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